



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

46

1592

(A 4 247)

A 4 461



*Works by the Author, sold by Smith, Elder and Co.,
Cornhill.*

**A GRAMMAR OF THE ANGLO-SAXON
TONGUE,**

WITH A PRAXIS; BY ERASMUS RASK.

**A NEW EDITION, ENLARGED AND IMPROVED BY THE
AUTHOR.**

**TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH.
Copenhagen, 1830. 8vo. 12s. in Boards.**

**THE ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE STORY
OF APOLLONIUS OF TYRE,**

**ON WHICH IS FOUNDED THE PLAY OF PERICLES,
ASCRIBED TO SHAKSPEARE;**

WITH A TRANSLATION AND GLOSSARY.

12mo. 6s. in Boards.

**In Octavo, price 12s. Cloth, uniform with the Analecta,
THE ANGLO-SAXON VERSION OF THE
HOLY GOSPELS.**

EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.

J. G. F. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

**In Two Vols. 8vo. Price 21s. in Cloth,
(Uniform with the Publications of the Ælfric Society.)**

**A HISTORY OF ENGLAND
UNDER THE ANGLO-SAXON KINGS,**

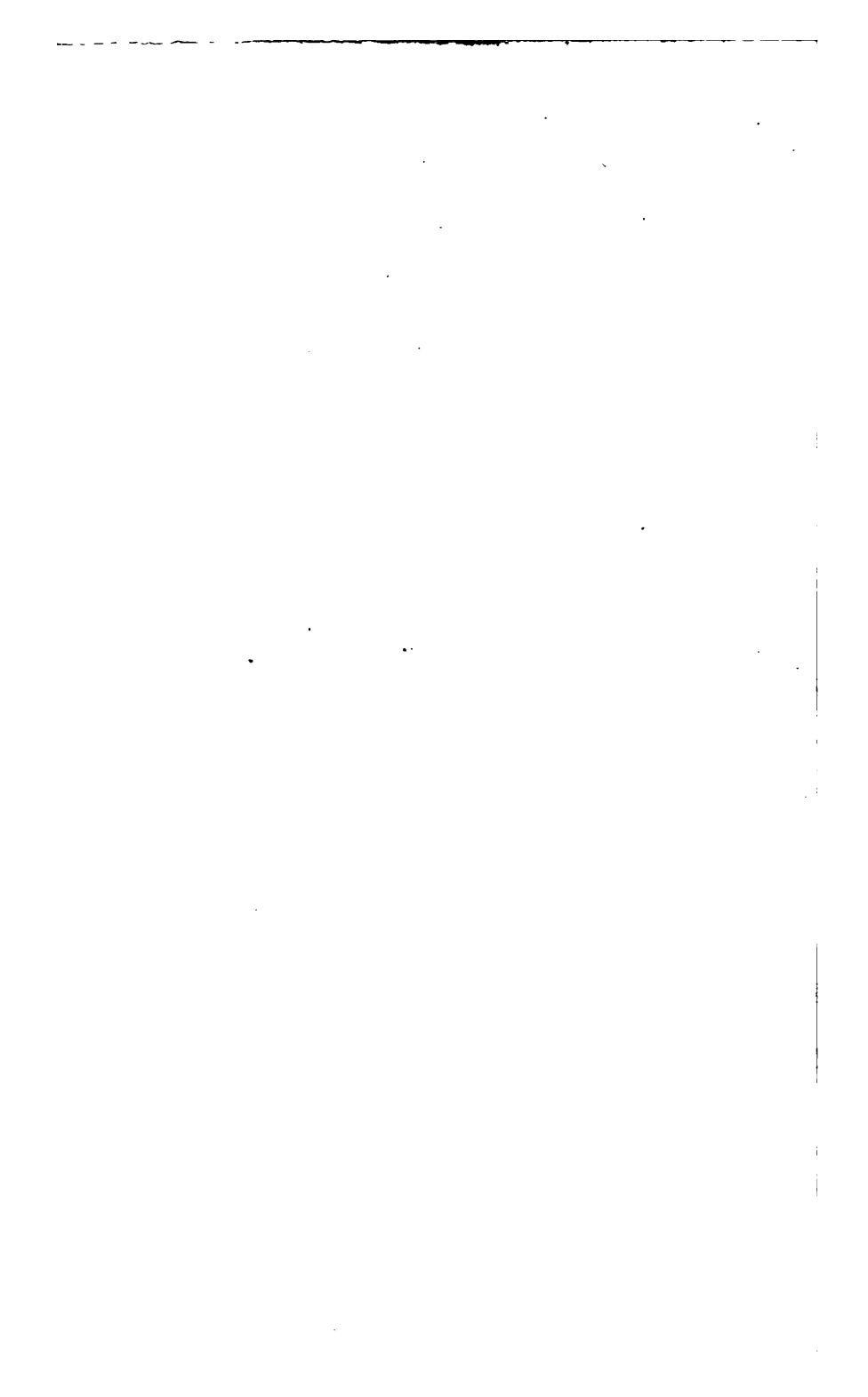
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF

DR. J. M. LAPPENBERG, For. F.S.A.,

KEEPER OF THE ARCHIVES OF THE CITY OF HAMBURG.

**WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS BY THE AUTHOR
AND THE TRANSLATOR.**

John Murray, Albemarle Street.



66/1234

Analecta Anglo-Saxonica.

A SELECTION.

IN

PROSE AND VERSE,

FROM

ANGLO-SAXON AUTHORS

OF VARIOUS AGES;

WITH A GLOSSARY.

DESIGNED CHIEFLY AS A FIRST BOOK FOR STUDENTS.

BY

BENJAMIN THORPE, F.S.A.

A NEW EDITION WITH CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

LONDON:

SMITH, ELDER AND CO., 65 CORNHILL.

MDCCCXLVI.

1592.

PRINTED BY RICHARD AND JOHN E. TAYLOR,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.



PREFACE.

THE preceding edition of the present work was sent forth at a moment when the study of the Anglo-Saxon tongue was almost at its lowest ebb in England. It was compiled as an experiment, under the belief that a small volume of extracts in prose and verse—beginning with pieces couched in the simplest language and proceeding gradually to the most difficult—accompanied by a compendious glossary, would much contribute to the revival of the study of the Anglo-Saxon language in the land where it once had its home, and had flourished more vigorously than any of its kindred dialects on the Continent. The belief above-mentioned, though not fully justified, proved not wholly groundless: the few copies printed were gradually disposed of, and the number of students sensibly increased, many of whom, it may reasonably be supposed, were indebted for their progress to the *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica*.

Issued under more favourable circumstances than its predecessor, the present edition appears in a cheaper form, and with some modifications and changes, it is hoped, for the better, it having been the editor's object to compile an initiatory book for beginners, which might at the same time not be devoid of interest to the lovers of Anglo-Saxon lore in general.

The editor feels much gratification in mentioning that this work is now adopted as a text-book for his lectures by the Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, whence it may be hoped that the study of our ancient mother-tongue may find its way, as an essential branch of English education, into our higher schools, and thus tend to the formation of a style more impressive* and more truly English than is to be found in many literary productions of the present, and very many of the last century. On this subject, the words of a very sensible and eloquent writer may with propriety be here quoted: "As Englishmen we have to think, to write, to speak in English and with Englishmen. Surely, then, it is a matter of concern to know and understand well our own tongue. How much better then would it be, if in our public and private schools as much attention at least were given to the teaching of English, as of Greek and Latin, that our youths

* That the poetry of England derives its choicest expressions from the Anglo-Saxon element of our language, may be proved by numberless examples; among which, as a production familiar to every one who reads, may be cited Gray's *Elegy*.

might bring home with them a racy idiomatic way of speaking and writing their own language, instead of a smattering of Greek and Latin, which they almost forget, and generally neglect in a few years' time! Let our English youth of both sexes be taught to drink deeply of the well of English undefiled. For this a study of Anglo-Saxon is absolutely needful; for after all, it has bequeathed to us by far the largest stock of words in our language. About the Anglo-Saxon tongue there was the strength of iron, with the sparkling and the beauty of burnished steel, which made it withstand with success the attacks that the Norman William and his fawning courtiers directed against it, as they tried in vain to thrust their French into the mouths of the English people. If the sword of the Normans vanquished the Anglo-Saxons, the Anglo-Saxons' tongue in its turn overthrew the French of the Normans. The greatest harm that was ever inflicted on the English language came from Johnson, who in giving English endings to long-drawn Latin words, foolishly thought to impart dignity of style to his writings by words big, not with meaning, but with sounding emptiness. Such silliness and childishness have happily died away; but still our young men have to be taught to follow our best and latest writers, and always to choose an Anglo-Saxon word before a Latin one. When this shall be done, then may we look forward to a bright period in our country's literature. We shall have our ears charmed with a flow of sounds as strong as they are sweet and beautiful, instead of, as often now happens,

being wearied with a namby pamby gibberish made up of Greek, Latin, and French words with English endings*."

In the Glossary the student will find numerous synonyms from the other Northern tongues, particularly German and Danish. These have been inserted solely with the view of showing to learners the great affinity that prevails among these tongues and our own ancient vernacular speech. To the old Germanic and Scandinavian dialects the references are few, being deemed needless in a glossary designed for beginners, and useless to the proficient. The references to the grammar frequently occurring in the Glossary apply to the editor's translation of Rask.

The volume, though of small dimensions, will, nevertheless, be found to contain no inconsiderable number of words, the several extracts of which the text is composed having been selected from among those which seemed to offer the greatest variety, with reference both to the vocabulary and the forms of expression. A brief notice of the several extracts will best enable the reader to form a judgement of the work.

From the Gospels†, p. 1.

Colloquium ad Pueros Linguae Latinae Locutione exercendos, p. 18.

In this Colloquy (MS. Cott. Tib. A. 3.) the Saxon is only an interlinear gloss to the Latin; the design of its author (Ælfric) being, by

* Dolman's Magazine for October 1845, p. 243.

† *Da Halgan Godspel on Englisc*—The Anglo-Saxon Version of the

means of a Hamiltonian version*, to facilitate to children the acquirement of the Latin tongue. As presenting a curious picture of times and manners and of monastic life at that early period, it is both valuable and entertaining.

Homilies of Ælfric, p. 36.

These are from "The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church," in course of publication for the Ælfric Society.

I. Dom. I. in Mense Septembri, quando legitur Iob, p. 36.

II. IV. Id. Mart. Sancti Gregorii Papæ, p. 44. This interesting homily, giving an account of the conversion of the English by St. Augustine and his brother missionaries, was printed in the year 1709 with an English translation by Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob, which edition has been lately reprinted. This learned lady's version is, generally speaking, close and faithful, though the Saxon text on which it is formed is extremely corrupt.

III. IV. Kal. April. Depositio Sancti Cuthberhti Episcopi, p. 52.

This homily is entirely composed from Beda's two lives of the Saint. It is alliterative.

IV. De Fide Catholica, p. 63.

V. Dominica Septuagesima, p. 73.

A very beautiful discourse on the parable of the labourers in the vineyard.

From King Ælfred's Translation of Orosius, p. 81.

I. The Geography of Europe, and the Voyages of Onthere and Wulfstan. These voyages have been frequently printed and translated. The text now given is from the original manuscript† of Ælfred's Orosius, to which they are prefixed, and will on collation be found in several places to differ from that printed in Daines Barrington's edition‡, where it is accompanied by a very incorrect translation, and a commentary by J. R. Forster, abounding in mistakes. It is

Holy Gospels, edited from the original manuscripts, by Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. MDCCCXLII. Uniform with the present volume.

* "There is no new thing under the sun."—*Eccles.* I. 9.

† Cott. MS. Tib. B. 1.

‡ The Anglo-Saxon Version from the Historian Orosius by Ælfred the Great, etc. 8vo. Lond. 1773.

hoped that with the aid of the Glossary, the student will find no difficulty in following on the map the course of the two voyagers.

II. The Death of Cyrus, p. 88.

III. Cæsar and Pompey, p. 90.

From King Ælfred's Translation of Boethius*, p. 93.

I. The Story of Orpheus, p. 93.

II. The Story of Ulysses, p. 96.

From King Ælfred's Translation of Beda's Ecclesiastical History, p. 97.

The Life of St. Hild, with an account of the Poet Cædmon.

This extract is from a MS. in the Library of C. C. Coll. Oxon., collated with Smith's edition.

From the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, p. 108.

This short extract is from the Anglo-Saxon version of a tale in the *Gesta Romanorum*, of which the only known MS. is in the library of C. C. Coll. Camb., and that is unfortunately imperfect. The version (which has been printed with an English translation†) is a model of Anglo-Saxon prose. For an account of the story and its versions, see Warton's *H. E. P.*

A Dialogue between Saturn and Solomon, p. 110.

This dialogue is one of a numerous family that flourished under a variety of denominations and in great estimation during the middle age. The text (from a Cottonian MS.) is in places corrupt, apparently from ignorance of the copyist. In the *Red Book of Derby* (MS. Bibl. C. C. Cantab.) is a metrical dialogue between the same parties, which, together with the above, is now in course of publication for the *Ælfric Society* by Mr. Kemble‡, to whose

* A. M. S. *Boethii Consol. Philosophiæ Libri V. Anglo-Saxonice*, etc. Oxon. 1698. 8vo.

† The Anglo-Saxon version of the Story of Apollonius of Tyre, on which is founded the Play of *Pericles*, ascribed to Shakspeare, etc. By Benjamin Thorpe, F.S.A. Lond. 1834, crown 8vo.

‡ *Anglo-Saxon Dialogues of Solomon and Saturn*, by J. M. Kemble, M.A. Part I. Printed for the *Ælfric Society*. Lond. 1845, 8vo.

Introduction the student is referred for an abundance of curious information relating to these extraordinary compositions.

The Mandrake, p. 116.

At the head of this article in the Cottonian manuscript is an illumination, representing a dog in the act of drawing the plant out of the earth, according to the method laid down in the text. The piece affords a striking instance of "the wisdom of our forefathers."

A Spell to restore Fertility to Land rendered sterile by Witchcraft, p. 116.

The text of this interesting specimen of the simplicity of our forefathers is from the unique manuscript in the Cottonian Library (Calig. A. 7.).

Homily in Natale S. Eadmundi, p. 119.

This homily, as we learn from the beginning, is founded on the narrative of Eadmund's sword-bearer to king Æthelstan, from which it was related by Dunstan to Abbo of Fleury. By Abbo the account was committed to writing, of whose narrative the present homily is a translation. Manuscripts of the homily are extant in pure Anglo-Saxon; but the present text is given as an interesting specimen of the dialect of East Anglia*. It is from MS. Bodl. NE. F. 4. 12, and was apparently written at Bury. See p. 125. It is alliterative.

Wills, p. 126.

- I. The will of Ælfric, bishop of Elmham,—a curious specimen of barbarous Saxon in the dialect of E. Anglia.
- II. The will of Lufa, an East Anglian lady, even more barbarous than the preceding. Both are from the Cott. MS.

From the Gospels, p. 128.

This is a chapter from the Northumbrian Gloss of the celebrated

* Of the E. Anglian dialect the most remarkable deviations are, *b* for *f*, as *ob* for *of*, *libgende* for *lifigende*, *hiabenlic* for *heofenlic*; *e* for *æ*, as *þet* for *þæt*; *æ* for *e*, as *wæl* for *wel*; *u* for *w* and *b*, as *suin* for *swin*, *uene* *valete* for *bene* *valete*; *i* for *e* and *a* for *o*, as *sia* for *seo*, *wiarald* for *weoruld*; *l* for *hl*, as *laford* for *hlaford*; *i* for *ge* prefix.

Durham Book (MS. Cott. Nero D. iv.), arranged in the natural order, for the sake of comparison with the common text.

The Battle of Maldon, and Death of the Ealdorman Byrhtnoth, p. 131.

The only known manuscript of this valuable fragment perished in the fire at the Cottonian library in 1731. That the poem was not wholly lost, is owing to the zeal of Thomas Hearne for publishing every curious monument connected with early English history, who printed it as prose at the end of his edition of *Johannis Glastoniensis Chronicon*. The chief of the Northmen, though not mentioned by name, was undoubtedly the famous king Olaf Tryggvason. See *Saxon Chron.* aa. 993, 994, and Lappenberg's 'England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,' ii. pp. 155-159.

Judith. A Fragment, p. 141.

This was first printed as prose at the end of Thwaites's *Heptateuch*. The text now given is from the Cottonian MS. Vitell. A. 15. This fragment leads us to form a very high idea of the poetic powers of our forefathers. The entire poem, of which it probably formed but an inconsiderable part, must have been a truly noble production.

From a Paraphrase of Job, xxix. xxx., p. 152.

An extract only is here given from the *Codex Exoniensis* of this very singular composition, where it is printed under the title of 'Riming Poem,' under which denomination it first appeared in Conybeare's 'Illustrations.' The conjectures formed with regard to its subject have been manifold; and it was only recently that the present editor, having taken up the poem in the almost hopeless attempt at illustration, was struck by its striking resemblance to some parts of Job; when on reading over the latter, he soon felt convinced that it was a very free paraphrase from the above chapters. That words have been misspelt for the sake of the rime, seems unquestionable; and all attempts at interpretation by comparison with the Vulgate have proved far from satisfactory. The beginning of the poem corresponds with Job xxix. 2.

The Grave. A Fragment, p. 153.

This singularly impressive and almost appalling fragment is written in the margin of the volume of homilies in the E. Anglian dialect, in which the homily on St. Edmund's day is contained. It is also printed with translations, Latin and English, in Conybeare's 'Illustrations;' but the text here given is founded on a careful and repeated collation with the manuscript.

From *Lazamon's Brut*, p. 154.

The History of King Leir and his daughters*.

From the *Ormulum*, p. 182.

This singular work is among the Junian MSS. in the Bedleian Library. It consists of a metrical paraphrase of the Gospels, interspersed with moralizations, by an ecclesiastic named Orm, or Ormin, by whom it is addressed to his brother Walter. It is without rime, in lines of fifteen syllables, which for smoothness of rhythm† may vie with many modern productions. The author seems to have been a critic in his mother-tongue; and to his idea of doubling the consonant after a short vowel (as in German), we are enabled to form some tolerably accurate notions as to the pronunciation of our forefathers. Thus he writes *min* with a single *n* only because the *i* is long or diphthongal, as in our *mine*. So also in *kinde* (pronounced as our *kind*), *dom*, *boc*, *had*, *lif* (pro-

* The texts of the two Cottonian manuscripts are here given in parallel columns. Of the one (Otho C. xiii.) only a bundle of scorched and shrivelled fragments has survived the fire in 1731. It is, however, much less valuable than the other (Calig. A. ix.), being of later date, and in many instances extremely corrupt. An edition of the entire chronicle, containing the two texts and a modern English version, is in preparation for the Society of Antiquaries by Sir Frederick Madden, who obligingly allowed the editor the use of his printed text for collation with the above extract, whereby several inaccuracies in the former edition are now corrected. This and the following extracts are in Semi-Saxon, in which the vocabulary is still free from foreign terms, but the grammatical construction nearly subverted.

† This rhythmus is preserved, as in the pure Anglo-Saxon and other languages, by pronouncing the final *e* as a syllable, except where it precedes a vowel or an aspirate.

nounced as our *life*), etc. On the other hand, wherever the consonant is doubled, the vowel preceding is short and sharp, as in *gett* (pronounced as our *yet*, not *yate*, as it would be if written with a single *t*), *Godd* (pronounced *God*, not *Gode*), etc. Thus *hus* is to be pronounced *hoos*, whereas *buss*, with a double *s*, is our *thus*. Mr. Tyrwhitt, therefore, had done well, even for his own sake, to have spared his injudicious remark upon this peculiarity of the author, for which every critical student of our early language is so much indebted to him*.

Orm's dialect merits, if any, to be called Dano-Saxon: his name also betrays a Scandinavian descent†.

In conclusion, the editor does not hesitate in expressing his belief, that every student who has read through and well understood the contents of this volume will find no difficulty in understanding any Anglo-Saxon writer either in prose or verse.

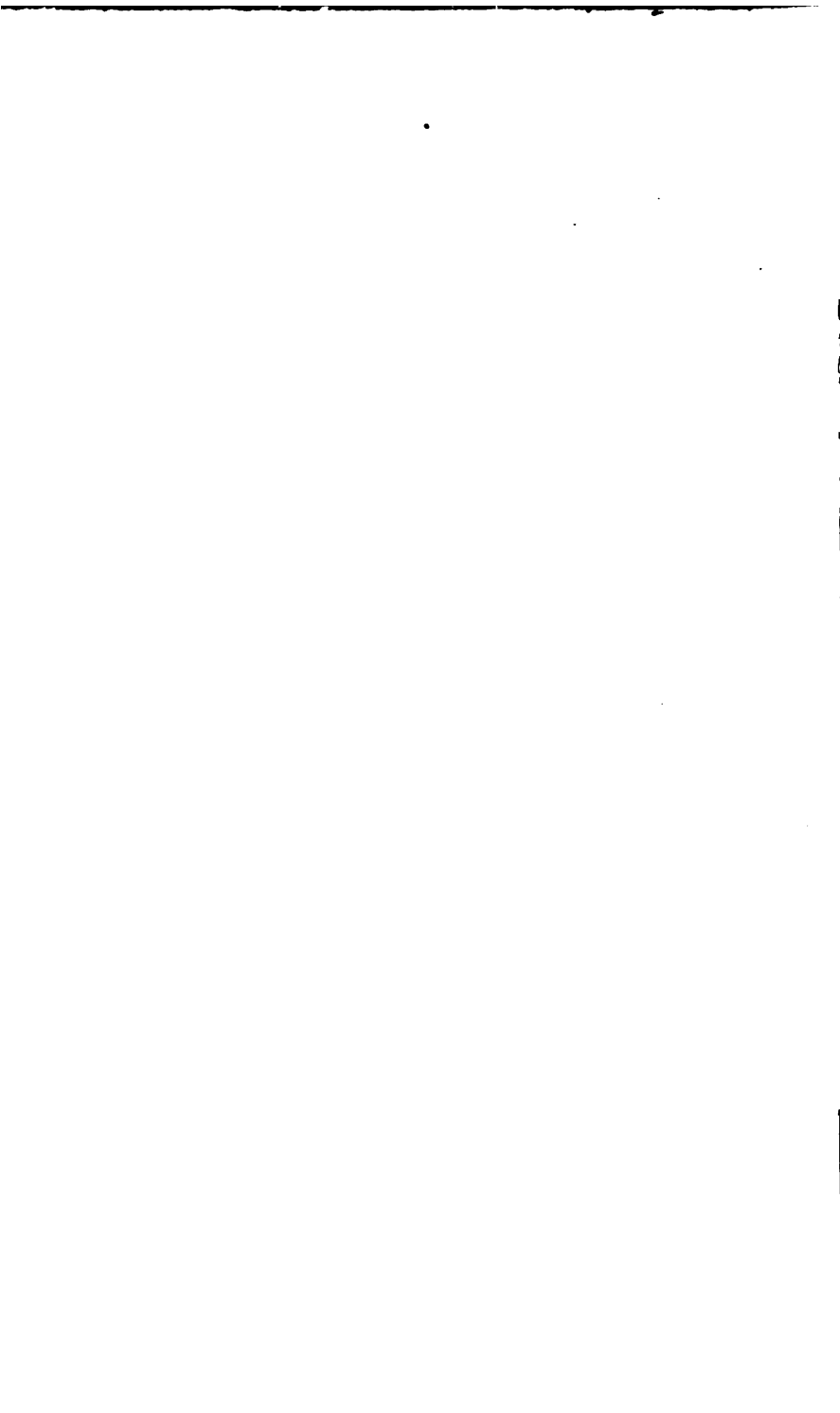
* "There is a peculiarity in the author's orthography, which consists in doubling the consonants; e. g. brother he writes *brotherr*; after, *afftterr*, etc. He has done this by design, and charges those who shall copy his book, to be very careful to write those letters twice which he has written so, as otherwise he assures them 'they will not write the word right.' Hickes has taken notice of this peculiarity, but has not attempted to explain the author's reasons for it; and indeed, without a more perfect knowledge than we now probably can have of the Saxon pronunciation, they seem totally inexplicable. In the few lines which I think it necessary to quote here as a specimen of the metre, I shall venture (first begging Ormin's pardon for disregarding his injunction) to leave out the superfluous letters; and I shall also, for my ease as well as that of the reader, transcribe them in modern characters."—*Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer*.

† An edition of the *Ormulum* by the Rev. Dr. White, late Rawlinsonian Professor of Anglo-Saxon, is now in course of printing at the University Press, Oxford. The extracts given in this volume have, through the kindness of Dr. White, been collated with the sheets of his edition.

CORRIGENDA ET ANNOTANDA.

- Page 37, line 4. *For seofonfealdne read seofonfealde.*
 — 41, — 14. *For God read Gode.*
 — 47, — 28. *For to brece read tobrece.*
 — 56, — 15. *Dele hyphen between ænig and wæta.*
 — 58, — 1. *Insert hyphen between wæter and æddre.*
 — 75, — 9. *For accended read accenned.*
 — 84, — 7. *For cwenas read Cwenas.*
 — 89, — 1. *For *seo read se.*
 — 91, — 23. *For *pæt land read þam lande.*
 — 95, — 10. *For *pæs read þære.*
 — — — 26. *For *soþes read soþan.*
 — 97, — 6. *For *spræcan read sprecan.*
 — 98, — 16. *For forleort read forleorte.*
 — 116, — 25. *Insert hyphen between heafod and ece.*
 — 119, — 9. *Insert hyphen between beorht and blowende.*
 — 125, — 12. *For *gestylde read gestyrde.*
 — 134, — 12. *For *þe read þa.*
 — — — 16. *For *þær read þa.*
 — — — 43. *For *wægon read wægon.*
 — — — 65. *For *fleogan read flugon.*
 — 137, — 2. *The hi in this line is very questionable.*
 — 139, — 5. *Insert hyphen between stede and fæste.*
 — — — 36. *The story of the gysel (hostage) was no doubt contained in the part of the poem now lost.*
 — 140, — 8. *For *leoðe read leoða.*
 — 144, — 23. *For mordres read morðres.*
 — 146, — 31. *Dele hyphen between tir and gifeðe.*
 — 197, *voce Anweald, for I. 2. read II. 2.*

* The asterisk is placed before errors or doubtful readings of the original texts, whether printed or manuscript.



ANALECTA ANGLO-SAXONICA.

FROM THE GOSPELS.

MATTHEW, CHAPTER II.

EORNOSTLICE þa se Hælend acenned wæs on Iu- 1
deiscre Bethléém, on þæs cyninges dagum Herodes, þa
comon þa tungol-witegan fram east-dæle to Hierusalem,
and cwædon : Hwær ys se Iudea cyning þe acenned ys ? 2
soðlice we gesawon hys steorran on east-dæle, and we
comon us him to geeaðmedenne. Ða Herodes þæt ge- 3
hyrde, þa wearð he gedrefed, and eal Hierosolim-waru
mid him. And þa gegaderode Herodes ealle caldras 4
þæra sacerda, and þæs folces writeras, and acsode hwær
Crist acenned wære. Ða sædon hig him : On Iudeiscre 5
Bethléém : witodlice þus is awriten þurh þone witegan,
And þu Bethléém, Iudea-land, witodlice ne eart þu læst 6
on Iudea caldrum : of þe forð-gæð se here-toga, sepe recð
min folc Israhel. Herodes þa clypode on sunder-spræce 7
ða tungel-witegan, and befrán hi georne, hwænne se
steorra him ateowde. And he asende hig to Bethléém, 8
and þus cwæð : Farað, and acsiað geornlice be þam cilde;
and þonne ge hyt gemetað, cypað eft me, þæt ic cume,
and me to him gebidde. Ða hi þæt gebod gehyrdon, þa 9

ferdon hig ; and soðlice se steorra, þe hi on east-dæle
 gesawon, him beforan ferde, oð he stóð ofer þær þæt
 10 cild wæs. Soðlice þa ða tungel-witegan þone steorran
 11 gesawon, hig fægenodon swyðe myclum gefean ; and
 gangende in to þam huse, hi gemetton þæt cild, mid Ma-
 rían hys meder, and hig aþenedon hig, and hi to him ge-
 bædon ; and hi úntyndon hyra gold-hordas, and him lác
 12 brohton ; þæt wæs gold, and recels, and myrre. And
 hi afengon andsware on swefnum, þæt hi eft to Herode
 ne hwyrfdon, ac hi on oðerne weg on hyra ríce ferdon.
 13 Ða hi þa ferdon, þa ætywde Drihtnes engel Iosepe on
 swefnum, and þus cwæð : Aris, and nim þæt cild and
 his moder, and fleoh on Ægypta-land, and beo þær oð þæt
 ic þe secge. Toweard ys þæt Herodes secð þæt cild to
 14 forspillenne. He aras þá, and nam þæt cild and his mo-
 15 der on niht, and ferde on Ægyptum ; and wæs þær oð
 Herodes forðsið ; þæt wære gefylled þæt þe fram Drihtne
 gecweden wæs, þurh þone witegan : Of Ægyptum ic
 16 minne sunu geclypode. Ða wæs Herodes swyðe gebol-
 gen, forþam þe he bepæht wæs fram þam tungel-witegum,
 and he asende þa, and ofsloh ealle þa cild þe on Bethléém
 wæron, and on eallum hyre gemærum, fram twy-wintrum
 cilde and binnan þam ; æfter þære tíde þe he geacsode
 17 fram þam tungel-witegum. Ða wæs gefylled þæt ge-
 18 cweden wæs þurh Hieremíam þone witegan, Stefn wæs
 on hehnysse gehyred, wóp and mycel poterung ; Rachel
 weop hyre bearn, and heo nolde beon gefrefrod, forþam
 19 þe hi næron. Soðlice þa Herodes wæs forðfaren, wi-
 todlice on swefne Drihtnes engel ætywde Iosepe, on
 20 Ægyptum, and þus cwæð : Aris, and nim þæt cild and
 his moder, and far on Israhela-land : nu synd forðfarene
 21 ðe þæs cildes sawle sohton. He arás þa, and onfeng þæt
 22 cild and his moder, and com on Israhela-land. Ða he
 gehyrde þæt Archelaus rixode on Iudea þeode, for þæne

Herodem, he ondred þyder to faranne : and, on swefnum gemyngod, he ferde on Galileisce dælas : and he com þa, 23 and eardode on þære ceastre þe ys genemned Nazareth ; þæt wære gefylled þæt gecweden wæs þurh þone witegan, Forþam þe he Nazarenisc byð genemned.

CHAPTER III.

On þam dagum com Iohannes se Fulluhtere, and bo- 1 dode on þam westene Iudæa, and cwæð : Ðoð dædbote : 2 soðlice genealæceð heofena rice. Ðis ys sé be þam þe 3 gecweden ys þurh Esaiam þone witegan, Clypiendes stefn wæs on westene, Gegearwiað Dryhtnes weg, doð his sipas rihte. Se Iohannes witodlice hæfde reaf of olfenda hæ- 4 rum, and fellenne gyrdel ymbe hys lendenu ; and hys mete wæs gæstapan and wudu-hunig. Ða ferde to him 5 Hierosolim-waru, and eal Iudea peod, and eal þæt ríce wið-geondan Iordanen ; and hi wæron gefullode on Ior- 6 dane fram hym, and hi andetton heora synna. Soðlice 7 þa he geseah manega þæra sunder-halgena and þæra riht-wisendra to his fulluhte cumende, he cwæð to hym : Lā næddrena cyn, hwa geswutelode eow to fleonne fram ðam toweardan yrre ? Eornostlice, doð medemne wæstm 8 þære dædbote ; and ne cwepað betweox eow, We habbað 9 Abraham us to fæder ; soðlice ic secge eow, Ðæt God ys swa mihtig, þæt he mæg of þysum stanum aweccan Abrahames bearn. Eallunga ys seo æx to þæra treowa 10 wurt-ruman asett : eornustlice ælc treow, þe godne wæstm ne bringð, byð forcorfen, and on fyr aworpen. Witod- 11 lice ic eow fullige on wætere to dædbote : se þe æfter me toweard ys, he ys strengra þonne ic, ðæs gescy ne eom ic wyrpe to beranne : he eow fullað on Halgum Gaste, and on fyre : þæs fann ys on his handa, and he afeormað 12 his pyrsceð-flore, and he gegaderað his hwæte on his bern ;

13 þa ceafu he forbærnð on únadwæscendlicum fyre. Ða
 com se Hælend fram Galilea to Iordane to Iohanne, þæt
 14 he hine fullode. Iohannes þa soðlice forbead him, and
 cwæð : Ic sceal fram þe beon gefullod, and þu cymst to
 15 me ? Ða andswarode se Hælend hym, and cwæð : Læt
 nu : þus unc gedafnað ealle rihtwisnisse gefyllan. Ða
 16 forlet he hine. Soðlice þa se Hælend gefullod wæs,
 hrædlice he astah of þam wætere ; and him wurdon þær-
 rihte heofenas ontynede ; and he geseah Godes Gast
 niper-stigende, swa swa culfran, and wunigende ofer
 17 hyne : and soðlice þa com stefn of heofenum, and þus
 cwæð : Her ys min se gecorena sunu, on þam me geli-
 code.

CHAPTER IV.

1 Ða wæs se Hælend gelæd fram gaste on westen, þæt
 2 he wære fram deofle costnod. And þaða he fæste feo-
 wertig daga and feowertig nihta, þa ongan hyne syððan
 3 hingrian. And þa genealæhte se costnigend, and cwæð :
 Gyf þu Godes Sunu sy, cweð þæt þas stanas to hlafe
 4 geweorðon. Ða andswarode se Hælend : Hit is awriten,
 Ne leofað se man be hlafe anum, ac be ælcum worde þe
 5 of Godes muþe gæð. Ða gebrohte se deofol hine on þa
 halgan ceastre, and asette hine ofer þæs temples heah-
 6 nesse, and cwæð to him : Gif þu Godes Sunu eart, asend
 þe þonne nyper : soðlice hyt ys awriten, Ðæt he his en-
 glum bebead be ðe, þæt hig þe on hyra handum beron,
 7 þy-læs þe ðin fót æt stane sætsporne. Ða cwæð se Hælend
 eft to him : Hit ys awriten, Ne costna ðu Drihten pinne
 8 God. Eft se deofol hine genam, and lædde hine on
 swiðe heahne munt, and æteowde hym ealle middan-
 9 geardes rīcu, and heora wuldor ; and cwæð to him :
 Ealle þas ic sylle þe, gif þu feallende to me geeadmetst.
 10 Ða cwæð se Hælend to him : Gang þu, sceocca, on-bæc :

soðlice hit ys awriten, To Drihtne pinum Gode þu ðe
geeadmetst, and him anum þeowast. Ða forlét se deofol 11
hine, and englas genealæhton, and him þenodon. Soð- 12
lice þa se Hælend gehyrde þæt Iohannes belæwed wæs,
þa ferde he to Galileam; and forlætenre þære ceastre 13
Nazareth, he com and eardode on Capharnaum, on þam
sæ-gemærum, on endum Zabulon and Neptalim; þæt 14
wære gefylled þæt ðe gecweden wæs þurh Esaiam þone
witegan, Zabulones eorðu and Neptalimes eorpe, sæs 15
weg ofer Iordane, þara þeoda Galilea: þeoda folc, þe on 16
þystrum sæt, geseah mycel leoht; and sittendum on
earde deapes scade ys leoht úp-asprungen. Syððan 17
ongan se Hælend bodian, and cweþan: Doð dædbote,
soðlice heofena ríce genealæcð. Ða se Hælend eode 18
wið ða Galileiscan sæ, he geseh twegen gebroðru, Si-
monem, se wæs genemned Petrus, and Andream his
broþer, sêndende heora nett on þa sæ: soðlice hi wæron
fisceras. And he sæde heom: Cumað æfter me, and ic do 19
þæt gyt beoð manna fisceras. And hi þær-rihte forleton 20
heora net, and him fyligdon. And þa he þanon eode, he 21
geseh twegen oðre gebroðru, Iacobum Zebedei and Ioh-
hannem his broðer, on scype mid heora fæder Zebedeo,
remigende heora nett; and he clypode hig. Hig þa sona 22
forleton heora nett and heora fæder, and him fyligdon.
And þa beferde se Hælend ealle Galileam, lærende on 23
heora gesomnungum; and he wæs bodigende godspel
þæs ríces, and hælende ælce adle and ælce untrumnyse
on þam folce. And þa ferde hys hlísa into ealle Syriam, 24
and hig brohton hym ealle yfel-hæbbende missenlicum
adlum, and on tintregum gegripene, and þa ðe deofol-
seocnessa hæfdon, and monoð-seoce, and lāman; and he
þá gehælde. And him fyligdon mycele mænigeo fram 25
Galilea, and fram Decapoli, and fram Hierusalem, and
fram Iudea, and fram begeondan Iordanen.

MARK, CHAPTER V.

1 Ða comon hig ofer þære sæs muðan, on þæt ríce Ge-
 2 rasenórum. And him of scype gangendum, him sona
 agen árn án man of þam byrgenum, on unclænum gaste,
 3 se hæfde on byrgenum scræf; and hine nán man mid
 4 racenteagum ne mihte gebindan; forþam he oft, mid
 fót-copsum and racenteagum gebunden, toslat þa racen-
 teaga, and þa fót-copsas tobræc; and hyne nán man
 5 gewyldan ne mihte. And symle, dæges and nihtes, he
 wæs on byrgenum, and on muntum, hrymende, and hine
 6 sylfne mid stanum œorfende. Soðlice, þa he pone Hæ-
 7 lend feorran geseah, he árn, and hyne gebæd, and mycelre
 stemne hrymende, þus cwæð: Eala mæra Hælend, Godes
 Sunu, hwæt ys me and þe? Ic halsige þe, þurh God,
 8 þæt þu me ne preage. Ða cwæð se Hælend: Eala þu
 9 unclæna gast, gá of þysum men. Ða acsode he hine:
 Hwæt ys þin nama? Ða cwæð he: Min nama is Legio;
 10 forþam we manega synd. And he hine swyðe bæd, þæt
 11 he hine of þam ríce ne nydde. Ðar wæs embe pone
 12 munt mycel swýna heord læswigende. And þa unclænan
 gastas hine bædon, and cwædon: Send ús on þas swýn,
 13 þæt we on hig gán. And þa lyfde se Hælend sona; and
 þa eodon þa unclænan gastas on þa swýn; and on my-
 clum hryre seo heord wearð on sæ bescofen, twa þu-
 14 sendo, and wurdon adruncene on þære sæ. Soðlice þa
 þe hig heoldon flugon, and cyddon on þære ceastre, and
 on lande: and hig út-eodon þæt hig gesawon hwæt þær
 15 gedón wære. And hig comon to þam Hælende, and hig
 gesawon pone þe mid deofle gedreht wæs, gescrydne
 16 sittan, and hales modes; and hig him ondredon. And
 hig rehton him, þa ðe hit gesawon, hu hit gedon wæs be
 þam þe deofol-seocnesse hæfde, and be þam swýnum.

And hig bædon þæt he of heora gemærum ferde. Ða 17
 he on scyp eode, hine ongan biddan, se þe ær mid deofle 18
 gedreht wæs, þæt he mid hym wære. Him þa se Hæ- 19
 lend ne getipode; ac he sæde him: Gá to pinum huse,
 to pinum hfwum, and cyð heom, hu mycel Dryhten ge-
 dyde, and he gemiltsode þe. And he þa ferde, and ongan 20
 bodian on Decapolim, hu fela se Hælend him dyde: and
 hig ealle wundredon. And þa se Hælend eft on scype 21
 ferde ofer þone mupan, hym com to mycel mænigeo;
 and wæs embe þa sæ. And þa com sum of heah-gesam- 22
 nungum, láirus hatte; and þa he hine geseah, he astrehte
 hine to his fótum, and hine swype bæd, and he cwæð: 23
 Min dohter ys on ytemestum sipe; cum and sete þine
 hand ofer hig, þæt heo hal sy, and lybbe. Ða ferde he 24
 mid him; and him fyligde mycel mænigeo, and þrunгон
 hine. And þa þæt wif þe on blodes ryne twelf winter 25
 wæs, and fram manegum læcum fela þinga þolode, and 26
 dælde eall þæt heo ahte, and hit naht ne fremede, ac wæs
 þe wyrse; þa heo be þam Hælende gehyrde, heo com 27
 wið-æftan þa mænigeo, and his reaf æthrán. Soðlice 28
 heo cwæð: Gif ic fúrpon his reafes æthríne, ic beo hál.
 And þa sona wearð hyre blodes ryne adruwod; and heo 29
 on hyre gefredde, þæt heo of þam wíte gehæled wæs.
 And þa se Hælend oncneow on him sylfum, þæt him 30
 mægen of-eode, he cwæð, bewend to þære mænigeo:
 Hwa æthrán mine reaf? Ða cwædon his leorning- 31
 cnýhtas: Ðu gesyhst þas mænigeo þe þringende, and þu
 cwyst: Hwa æthrán me? And þa beseah hine, þæt he 32
 gesawe þone þe þæt dyde. Ðæt wif þa, ondrædende and 33
 forhtigende, com and astrehte hig beforan him, and sæde
 him eall þæt riht. Ða cwæð se Hælend: Dohter, þin 34
 geleafa þe hale gedyde; ga þe on sibbe, and beo of þysum
 hal. Him þa gyt sprecendum, hig comon fram þam 35
 heah-gesamnungum, and cwædon: Ðin dohtor ys dead;

36 hwi drecst þu leng þone lāreow? Ða he gehyrde þæt
 word, þa cwæð se Hælend: Ne ondræd þu þe, gelyf for
 37 ān. And he ne lēt hym sēnig ne fyligean, buton Petrum,
 38 and Iacobum, and Iohannem Iacobes brōðer. And hig
 comon on þæs heah-ealdres hūs, and he geseah mycel
 39 gehlyd, wepende and geomrigende. And þa he in-eode
 he cwæð: Hwi synd ge gedrefede and wepað? nis þis
 40 mæden dead, ac heo slæpð. Ða tældon hig hine. He
 þa, eallum ut-adrifenum, nam þæs mædenes fæder and
 moder, and þa þe mid him wæron, and in-eodon suwi-
 41 ende þar þæt mæden wæs. And hyre hand nam, and
 cwæð: Thalimtha cumi: þæt ys, on ure geþeode gereht:
 42 Mæden, þe ic secge, aris. And heo sona arās and eode:
 soðlice heo wæs twelf wintre. And ealle hig wundredon
 43 mycelre wundrunge. And he hym pearle bebead, þæt
 hig hyt nanum men ne sædon: and he het hyre etan
 syllan.

CHAPTER XI.

1 Ða he genealæhte Hierusalem, and Bethanía, to Oli-
 2 uetes dune, he sende hys twegen leorning-cnyhtas, and
 cwæð to him: Farað to þam castelle þe ongearn ic ys,
 and gyt þær sona gemetað assan folan getigedne, ofer
 þæne nān man gyt ne sæt; ungetigeað hine, and to me
 3 gelædað. And gif hwa to ic hwæt cwyð, secgað, Ðæt
 Drihten hæfð hys neode; and he hine sona hyder læt.
 4 And þa hig út-ferdon, hig gemetton þone folan úte on
 twycinan beforan dura, getigedne: þa untigdon hig hine.
 5 And sume þe þar stodon, þus sædon him: Hwæt do gyt
 6 þone folan untigende? Ða cwædon hig: Swa se Hælend
 7 unc bead. And hi leton hig þa. Ða læddon hig þone
 folan to þam Hælende, and hig heora reaf on-ældon;
 8 and he on-sæt. Manega heora reaf on þone weg strehton;
 sume þa bogas of þam treowum heowon, and streowedon

on þone weg. And þa ðe beforan eodon, and þa ðe æfter 9
 folgodon, cwædon þus : Osanná : Sy gebletsod se þe com
 on Dryhtnes naman : Sy gebletsod þæt ríce þe com ures 10
 fæder Dauides : Osanná, on heahnessum. And he eode 11
 þa on Hierosolima templ, and ealle þing he besceawode :
 ða æfen tima wæs, he ferde to Bethanías, mid his twelf
 leorning-cnyhtum. And oprum dæge, þa hig ferdon fram 12
 Bethanía, hine hingrode. Ða he feorran geseah an fic- 13
 treow þe leaf hæfde, he côm, and sohte hwæper he þar-on
 aht funde : þa he him to côm, ne funde he þær buton
 leaf áne ; soðlice hit wæs þæs fic-treowes tima. Ða 14
 cwæð he : Heonon-forð on ecnesse ne éte ænig man
 wæstm of ðe. And hys leorning-cnyhtas þæt gehyrdon.
 Ða comon hig eft to Hierusalem ; and þa he on þæt templ 15
 eode, he ongan drifan of þam temple syllende and bic-
 gende ; and mynetera procu, and heah-setlu þe ða culfran
 cypton he tobræc ; and he ne geþafode þæt ænig man 16
 ænig fæt purh þæt templ bære. And he þa lærende, þus 17
 cwæð to him : Nys hit awriten, þæt min hús fram eallum
 þeodum bið genemned gebed-hús ? soðlice ge dydon þæt
 to sceapena scræfe. Ða þæra sacerda ealdras and þa 18
 boceras pis gehyrdon, hig þohton hu hig hyne forspildon ;
 þeh hig him ondredon hine ; forþam eall seo mænigeo
 wundrode be his lāre. And þa hit æfen wæs, he eode 19
 of þære ceastre. On mergen, þa hig ferdon, hig gesawon 20
 þæt fic-treow forscruncen of þam wyr-t-ruman. Ða cwæð 21
 Petrus : Lāreow, loca hu forscranc þæt fic-treow þe þu
 wyrigdest. Ða cwæð se Hælend, him andswarigende : 22
 Habbað Godes truwan. Ic secge eow to sope, Swa 23
 hwylc swa cwyð to þisum munte, Sig þu afyrred, and on
 sæ aworpen ; and on his heortan ne tweonað, ac gelyfð ;
 swa hwæt swa he cwyð, Geweorðe þis, þæt gewyrð. For- 24
 þam ic eow secge, Swa hwæt swa ge gyrnende biddað,
 gelyfað þæt ge hit onfoð, and hit eow becymð. And 25

þonne ge standað eow to gebiddanne, forgifað, gif ge
 hwæt agén ænige habbað; þæt eow eower synna forgife
 26 eower heofenlica Fæder, se þe on heofenum ys. Gif
 ge ne forgyfað, ne eow eower synna ne forgyfð eower
 27 Fæder, þe on heofonum ys. Ða com he eft to Hieru-
 salem; and þa he on þam temple eode, hym to genea-
 28 læhton þa heah-sacerdas, and boceras, and ealdras, and
 þus cwædon: On hwylcum anwealde dest þu þas þing?
 29 and hwa sealde þe þysne anweald, þæt þu þys dō? Ða
 cwæð se Hælend: And ic acsige eow ānre spræce;
 andswariað me, and ic secge eow þonne on hwylcum an-
 30 wealde ic þys dō. Hwæper wæs Iohannes fulluht, þe of
 31 heofone, þe of mannum? andswariað me. Ða þohton
 hi, and cwædon betweox heom: Gif we secgað, Of
 32 heofone; he secgð ús: Hwi ne gelyfde ge him? Gif
 we secgað, Of mannum; we ondrædað þis folc: ealle
 33 hig hæfdon Iohannem þæt he wære soðlice witega. Ða
 andswaredon hig þam Hælende, and cwædon: We nyton.
 Ða cwæð se Hælend: Ne ic eow ne secge ou hwylcum
 anwealde ic þas ðing dō.

LUKE, CHAPTER II.

1 Soðlice on þam dagum wæs geworden gebod fram þam
 Casere Augusto, þæt eall ymb-hwyrft wære to-mearcod.
 2 Deos to-mearcodnys wæs ærest geworden fram þam
 3 deman Sýrige Ciríno. And ealle hig eodon, and syndrie
 4 ferdon on heora ceastre. Ða férde Iosep fram Galilea
 of þære ceastre Nazareth, on Iudeisce ceastre Dauides,
 seo ys genemned Bethléém; forþam þe he wæs of
 5 Dauides hūse and hirede: þæt he férde mid Marían þe
 6 him beweddod wæs, and wæs geeacnod. Soðlice wæs
 gewórden, þa hig þær wæron, hyre dagas wæron gefyl-
 7 lede þæt heo cende. And heo cende hyre frumcennedan

Sunu, and hyne mid cild-clāpum bewānd, and hyne on
 binne alēde ; forþam þe hig næfdon rúm on cumena-huse.
 And hyrdas wæron on þam ylcan ríce waciende, and a
 niht-wæccan healdende ofer heora heorda. Ða stōð 9
 Dryhtnes engel wið hig, and Godes beorhtnes hym ymbe
 scan : and hig him myclum ege ondredon. And se engel 10
 him to cwæð : Nelle ge eow ondrædan. Soðlice nu ic
 eow bodie mycelne gefean, se bið eallum folce. Forþam 11
 to-dæg eow ys Hælend acenned, se ys Dryhten Crist, on
 Dauides ceastre. And pis tacen eow byð : Ge gemetað 12
 an cild hræglum bewunden, and on binne aled. And þa 13
 wæs færinga geworden mid þam engle mycelnes heofen-
 lices weredes, God heriendra and þus cweþendra : Gode 14
 sy wuldor on heahnyse, and on eorþan sybb, mannum
 godes willan. And hit wæs gewórden, þa ða englas to 15
 heofene ferdon, þa hyrdas him betwynan spræcon, and
 cwædon : Uton faran to Bethléém, and geseon þæt wórd
 þe gewórden ys, þæt Dryhten ús ætýwde. And hig 16
 efstende comon, and gemetton Marían and Iosep, and þæt
 cild on binne aled. Ða hig þæt gesáwon, þa oncneowon 17
 hig be þam wórde þe hym gesæd wæs be þam cilde. And 18
 ealle ða þe gehyrdon, wundredon be þam þe him þa
 hyrdas sædon. María geheold ealle þas wórd, on hyre 19
 heortan smeagende. Ða gewendon hám þa hyrdas, God 20
 wuldriende and heriende on eallum þam ðe hig gehyr-
 don and gesáwon, swa to him gecweden wæs. Æfter 21
 þam ðe ehta dagas gefyllede wæron, þæt þæt cild emb-
 snyden wære, his nama wæs HÆLEND, se wæs fram
 engle genemned, ær he on innoðe geeacnod wære. And 22
 æfter þam þe hyre clænsunge dagas gefyllede wæron,
 æfter Moyses é, hig læddon hyne on Hierusalem, þæt hig
 hyne Gode gesetton ; swa swa on Dryhtnes é awriten ys : 23
 Ðæt ælc wæpned gecýnde-lím ontynende, byð Dryhtne
 halig genemned ; and þæt hig offrunge seáldon, æfter 24

þam þe Dryhtnes æ gecweden ys, Twa turtlan, oppe.
 25 twegen culfran-briddas. And þa wæs ǣn man on Hierusalem,
 þæs nama wæs Simeón; and þes man wæs rihtwís,
 and oð Israhela frofer ge-anbidiende: and Halig
 26 Gast him on wæs. And he andsware fram þam Halgan
 Gaste onfeng, þæt he deað ne gesawe, buton he ǣr
 27 Dryhten Crist gesawe. And on Gaste he on þæt tempel
 côm. And þa hys magas læddon þone Hælend, þæt hig
 28 for hym æfter þære æ gewunan dydon, he onfeng hyne
 29 mid hys handum, and God bletsode, and cwæð, Dryhten,
 nu þu lætst þinne þeow, æfter þinum worde, on sibbe:
 30 forþam mīne eagan gesawon þine hæle, ða þu gearwo-
 31 dest beforan ansyne ealra folca; leoht to þeoda awrige-
 32 nesse, and to þines folces wuldre Israhel. Ða wæs hys
 fæder and his moder wundriende be þam þe be hym
 34 gesæde wæron. And þa bletsode hig Simeón, and cwæð
 to Marían his meder: Loca nu, þes ys on hryre and on
 æryst aset manegra on Israhel; and on tǣcen þam ðe
 35 wið-cweden byð; (and hys sweord þine sawle þurh-færð,)

36 þæt geþohtas sýn awrigene of manegum heortum. And
 Anna wæs witegestre, Fanueles dohtor, of Asséres
 mægðe: þeos wunede mænigne dæg, and heo lyfede
 37 mid hyre were seofen gear of hyre fæmnháde; and heo
 wæs wuduwe oð feower and hund-eahtatig geara, seo of
 þam temple ne gewát, dæges and nihtes þeowigende on
 38 fæstenum and on halsungum. And þeos þære tíde be-
 cumende, Dryhtne andette, and be him spræc eallum
 39 þam þe ge-anbidedon Hierusalem alysednesse. And þa
 hig ealle þing gefyldon, æfter Drihtnes æ, hig gehwurfon
 40 on Galileam, on heora ceastre Nazareth. Soðlice þæt
 cild weox, and wæs gestrangod wísdomes full; and Godes
 41 gyfu wæs on hym. And his magas ferdon ælce gere to
 42 Hierusalem, on Easter-dæges freols-tíde. And þa he
 wæs twelf wintre, hy fóron to Hierusalem, to þam Easter-

lican freolse, æfter heora gewunan. And gefylledum 43
 dagum, þa hig ongear-gehwurfon, beláf se Hælend on
 Hierusalem; and hys magas þæt nyston: wendon þæt 44
 he on heora gefére wære. Ða cōmon hig ānes dāges
 fær, and hyne sohton betweox his magas and his cūðan.
 Ða hig hyne ne fundon, hig gewendon to Hierusalem, 45
 hine secende. Ða æfter prim dagum, hig fundon hine on 46
 þam temple, sittende on middan þam lareowum, hlystende
 and hig acsigende. Ða wundredon hig ealle þe gehyrdon 47
 be his gleawscype and his andswarum. Ða cwæð his 48
 moder to hym: Sunu, hwi dydest þu unc þus? þin fæder
 and ic sarigende þe sohton. Ða cwæð he to hym: Hwæt 49
 ys þæt gyt me sohton? nyste gyt þæt me gebyrað to
 beonne on þam þingum þe mines Fæder synd? Ða ne 50
 ongeaton hīg þæt wōrd þe he to hym spræc. Ða ferde 51
 he mid hym, and com to Nazareth, and wæs hym under-
 peod, and his moder geheold ealle þas wōrd, on hyre
 heortan smeagende. And se Hælend peah on wīsdome 52
 and on ylde, and mid gyfe Gode and mid mannum.

JOHN, CHAPTER III.

Soðlice sum Phariseisc man wæs genemned Nichodé- 1
 mus, se wæs Iudea ealdor. Þés com to him on niht, and 2
 cwæð to him: Rabbī (þæt is, Lāreow), we witon þæt þu
 cōme fram Gode: ne mæg nān man þas tācn wyrcean þe
 ðu wyrcest, buton God beo mid him. Se Hælend him 3
 andswarode, and cwæð: Soð ic þe secge, Buton hwa beo
 edniwan gecenned, ne mæg he geseon Godes rīce. Ða
 cwæð Nichodémus to hym: Hu mæg man beon eft 4
 acenned, þonne he byð eald? cwyst þu mæg he eft cuman
 on hys moder innoð, and beon eft acenned? Se Hælend 5
 hym andswarode, and cwæð: Soð ic þe secge, Buton hwa
 beo ge-edcenned of wætere and of Halgum Gaste, ne

6 mæg he in-faran on Godes ríce. Ðæt þe acenned is of
 flæsce, þæt is flæsc; and þæt þe of Gaste is acenned, þæt
 7 is gast. Ne wundra þu, forþam þe ic sæde þe, Eow ge-
 8 byrað þæt ge beon acennede edniwan. Gast oreðað
 þær he wile, and þu gehyrst his stefne, and þu nast
 hwanon he cymð, ne hwyder he gæð: swa is ælc þe
 9 acenned is of Gaste. Ða andswarode Nichodémus, and
 10 cwæð: Hu magon þas þing þus geweorðan? Se Hælend
 andswarode, and cwæð to him: Ðu eart lāreow Israhela
 11 folce, and þu nast þas þing? Soð ic þe secge, þæt we
 sprecað þæt we witon, and we cyðað þæt we gesawon;
 12 and ge ne underfoð ure cyðnesse. Gyf ic eow eorðlice
 þing sæde, and ge ne gelyfað, humeta gelyfe ge, gif ic
 13 eow heofenlice þing secge? And nan man ne astihð to
 heofenum, buton seþe nyðer com of heofenum, mannes
 14 Sunu, seþe com of heofenum. And swa Moyses þa
 næddran úp-ahóf of þam westene, swa gebyrað þæt
 15 mannes Sunu beo úp-aháfen; þæt nán þæra ne for-
 weorðe þe on hyne gelyfð, ac hæbbe þæt ece líf.
 16 God lufode middan-eard, swa þæt he sealde his án-cen-
 nedan Sunu, þæt nán ne forweorðe þe on hine gelyfð, ac
 17 hæbbe þæt ece líf. Ne sende God his Sunu on middan-
 eard, þæt he demde middan-earde; ac þæt middan-eard
 18 sy gehæled þurh hine. Ne bið þam gedemed þe on hine
 gelyfð: se þe ne gelyfð, him bið gedemed; forþan þe
 he ne gelyfde on þone naman þæs án-cennedan Godes
 19 Suna. Ðæt is se dóm, þæt leoht com on middan-eard,
 and men lufedon þystro swyðor þonne þæt leoht: heora
 20 weorc wæron yfele. Ælc þæra þe yfele deð, hatað þæt
 leoht; and he ne cymð to leohte, þæt his weorc ne syn
 21 gerihltæhte. Witodlice se þe wyrceð soðfæstnysse cymð
 to þam leohte, þæt his weorc syn geswutelode, forþam þe
 22 hig synd on Gode gedone. Æfter þyssum com se Hæ-
 lend and his leorning-cnyhtas to Iudea-lande, and wunede

þær mid hym, and fullode. And Iohannes fullode on 23
 Enón wið Salím, forþam þe þær wæron manega wætro.
 And hig togædere comon, and wæron gefullode. Ða 24
 gyt næs Iohannes gedon on cweártern. Ða smeodon 25
 Iohannes leorning-cnyhtas and þa Iudeas be þære clæn-
 sunge; and comon to Iohanne, and cwædon to him: 26
 Rabbí, se ðe mid þe wæs begeondan Iordáné, be þam þu
 cyðdest gewitnesse, nu he fullað, and ealle hig cumað to
 him. Iohannes andwyrde, and cwæð: Ne mæg man 27
 nan þing underfón, buton hit beo him of heofenum ge-
 seald. Ge sylfe me synd to gewitnesse, þæt ic sæde, 28
 Neom ic Crist, ac ic com asend beforan hine. Se ðe 29
 bryde hæfð, se is bryd-guma: se ðe is þæs bryd-guman
 freond, and stent and gehýrð hyne, mid gefean he ge-
 blissað for þæs bryd-guman stefne: þæs mín gefea is ge-
 fylled. Hit gebyraþ þæt hé weaxe, and þæt ic wanige. 30
 Se þe ufenan cóm, se ys ofer ealle: se þe of eorþan ys, 31
 se sprycð be eorþan: se þe of heofone cóm, se ys ofer
 ealle. And he cyð þæt he geseah and gehyrde: and 32
 nán man ne underfehð his cyðnesse. Soðlice se þe his 33
 cyðnesse underfehð, he getacnað þæt God ys soðfæstnes.
 Se þe God sende sprycð Godes word: ne sylð God þone 34
 Gast be gemete. Fæder lufað þone Sunu, and sealde 35
 ealle þing on his hand. Se þe gelyfð on Sunu, se hæfð 36
 ece líf: se þe þam Suna is ungeleaftfull, ne gesyhð he líf;
 ac Godes yrre wunað ofer hine.

CHAPTER XV.

Ic eom soð wín-eard, and min Fæder ys eorð-tilia. 1
 He deð ælc twig aweg on me þe blæda ne byrð; and he 2
 feormað ælc þæra þe blæda byrð, þæt hyt bere blæda þe
 swipor. Nu ge synd clæne for þære spræce þe ic to eow 3
 spræc. Wuniað on me, and ic on eow. Swa twig ne 4

mæg blæda beran him-sylf, buton hit wunige on win-
 earde, swa ge ne magon eac, buton ge wunion on me.
 5 Ic eom wīn-eard, and ge synd twigu : Se þe wunað on
 me, and ic on him, se byrð mycle blæda : forþam ge ne
 6 magon nan þing don butan me. Gif hwa ne wunað on
 me, he byð aworpen út swa twig, and fordruwað ; and
 7 hig gaderiað þa, and doð on fyr, and hig forbyrnað. Gif
 ge wuniað on me, and mine word wuniað on eow, bid-
 8 dað swa hwæt swa ge wyllon, and hyt byð eower. On
 þam ys min Fæder geswutelod, þæt ge beron mycle
 9 blæda, and beon mine leorning-cnyhtas. And ic lufode
 10 eow swa Fæder lufode me : wuniað on minre lufe. Gif
 ge mine bebodu gehealdað, ge wuniað on minre lufe ;
 swa ic geheold mines Fæder bebodu, and ic wunige on
 11 hys lufe. Ðas þing ic eow sæde, þæt min gefea sy on
 12 eow, and eower gefea sy gefullod. Ðis is min bebod,
 13 þæt ge lufion eow gemænelice, swa ic eow lufode. Næfð
 nān man maran lufe þonne þeos ys, þæt hwa sylle his liff
 14 for his freondum. Ge synd mine frynd, gif ge doð þa
 15 þing þe ic eow bebeode. Ne telle ic eow to þeowan ;
 forþam se þeowa nat hwæt se hlaford deð : ic tealde eow
 to freondum ; forþam ic cyððe eow ealle þa þing þe ic
 16 gehyrde æt minum Fæder. Ne gecure ge me, ac ic
 geceas eow, and ic sette eow, þæt ge gān and blæda
 beron, and eowre blæda gelæston ; þæt Fæder sylle eow
 17 swa hwæt swa ge biddað on minum naman. Ðas þing
 18 ic eow beode, þæt ge lufion eow gemænelice. Gif mid-
 dan-eard eow hatað, witað þæt he hatede me ær eow.
 19 Gif ge of middan-earde wæron, middan-eard lufode þæt
 his wæs : forþam þe ge ne synd of middan-earde, ac ic
 eow geceas of middan-earde, forþig middan-eard eow
 20 hatað. Gemunað minre spræce þe ic eow sæde, Nis se
 þeowa mærra þonne his hlaford. Gif hig me ehton, hig
 wyllað ehtan eower : gif hig mine spræce heoldon, hig

healdað eac eowre. Ac ealle þas þing hig doð eow for 21
minum naman ; forþam þe hig ne cunnon þone þe me
sende. Gif ic ne come, and to him ne spræce, næfdon hig 22
nāne synne : nu hig nabbað nane lade be heora synne.
Se þe me hatað hatað minne Fæder. Gif ic nāne weorc 23
ne worhte on him, þe nān oðer ne worhte, næfdon hig 24
nane synne ; nu hig gesawon, and hig hatedon ægðer
ge mé, ge minne Fæder. Ac þæt seo spræc sy gefylled 25
þe on hyra æ awriten ys, Ðæt hig hatedon me buton
gewyrhtum. Þonne se Frefriend cymð, þe ic eow sēnde 26
fram Fæder, soðfæstnysse Gast, þe cymð fram Fæder,
he cyð gewitnesse be me : and ge cyðað gewitnesse, 27
forþam ge wæron fram fruman mid mé.

COLLOQUIUM,

*ad Pueros Linguae Latinae Locutione exercendos, ab
ÆLFRICO primum compilatum, et deinde, ab ÆLFRICO
BATA, ejus Discipulo, auctum ;*

LATINE ET SAXONICE.

We cildra biddað þe, eala Lareow, þæt þu tæce us sprecaþ
D. Nos pueri rogamus te, Magister, ut doceas nos loqui
* [rihte], forþam ungelærede we syndon, and gewæmmodlice
Latialiter recte, quia idiotæ sumus, et corrupte
we sprecaþ.
loquimur.

Hwæt wille ge sprecaþ ?

M. Quid vultis loqui ?

Hwæt rece we hwæt we sprecaþ, buton hit riht spræc

D. Quid curamus quid loquamur, nisi * recta locutio
sit, and behefe, næs idel, opþe fracod ?
sit, et utilis, non anilis, aut turpis ?

Wille [ge beon] beswungen on leornunge ?

M. Vultis flagellari in discendo ?

Leofre ys us beon beswungen for lare, þænne hit ne

D. Carius est nobis flagellari pro doctrina, quam ne-
cunnan ; ac we witun þe bilewitne wesan, and nellan onbelædan
scire ; sed scimus te mansuetum esse, et nolle inferre
swincgla us, buton þu bi to-gegydd fram us.
plagas nobis, nisi cogaris a nobis.

Ic axie þe hwæt * sprycst þu ? Hwæt hæfst þu weorkes ?

M. Interrogo te quid mihi loqueris ? Quid habes operis ?

Ic eom geanwyrde monuc, and ic sincge ælce dæg seofon

D. Professus sum monachum, et psallo omni die septem
tida mid gebroþrum, and ic eom bysgod [on rædinge] and
synaxes cum fratribus, et occupatus sum lectionibus et
on sange ; ac, þeah-hwæþere, ic wolde betwenan leornian spre-
cantu ; sed tamen vellem interim discere sermoci-
can on Leden gereorde.
nari Latina lingua.

Hwæt cunnon þas þine geferan?

M. Quid sciunt isti tui socii?

Sume synt yrþlingas, sume scep-hyrdas, sume oxan-hyrdas,
D. Alii sunt aratores, alii opiliones, quidam bubulci,
 sume eac swylce huntan, sume fisceras, sume fugeleras,
 quidam etiam venatores, alii piscatores, alii aucupes,
 sume cypmenn, sume sceo-wyrhtan, [sume] sealteras,
 quidam mercatores, quidam sutores, quidam salinatores,
 [sume] bæceras. *
 quidam pistores loci.

Hwæt sægest þu, Yrþlinge, hu begæst þu weorc þin?

M. Quid dicis tu, Arator, quomodo exerces opus tuum?

Eala, leof hlaford, þearle ic deorfe; ic ga ut on dæg-ræd,
A. O, mi domine, nimium laboro; exeo diluculo,
 þywende oxan^a to felda, and jugie hi to syl: nys
 minando boves ad campum, et jungo eos ad aratrum: non
 hyt swa stearc winter þæt ic durre lutian sæt ham, for ege
 est tam aspera hyems ut audeam latere domi, præ timore
 hlafordes mines; ac geiukodan oxan, and gefæstnodon sceare and
 domini mei; sed junctis bobus, et confirmato vomere et
 cultre mid þære syl, ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer^b
 cultro aratro, omni die debeo arare integrum agrum,
 oþþe mare.
 aut plus.

Hæfst þu ænigne geferan?

M. Habes aliquem socium?

Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan þywende oxan mid gad-
A. Habeo quendam puerum minantem boves cum sti-
 isene, þe eac swylce nu has ys, for cyldre and
 mulo, qui etiam modo raucus est, præ frigore et
 hreame.
 clamatione.

Hwæt mare dest þu on dæg?

M. Quid amplius facis in die?

Gewyslice þænne mare ic do. Ic sceal fyllan binnan
A. Certe adhuc plus facio. Debeo implere præsepia

* MS. Oxon.

^b MS. æþer.

oxan mid hig, and wæterian hig, and scearn heora beran
boum fœno, et adaquare eos, et finum eorum portare
ut.
foras.

Hig, hig, micel gedeorf ys hit!

M. O, O, magnus labor est!

Ge leof, micel gedeorf hit ys, forþam ic neom freoh.

A. Etiam, magnus labor est, quia non sum liber.

[Hwæt segst þu,] Sceap-herde? Hæfst þu ænig gedeorf?

M. Quid dicis tu, Opilio? Habes tu aliquem laborem?

Gea, leof, ic hæbbe; on forewerdne morgen ic drife sceap mine

O. Etiam, habeo; in primo mane mino oves meas
to heora lease, and stande ofer hig, on hæte and on cyle, mid
ad * pascua, et sto super eas, in æstu et frigore, cum
hundum, þe-læs wulfas forswelgen hig, and ic agen læde hig to heora
canibus, ne lupi devorent eas, et reduco eas ad *

loca, and melke hig tweowa on dæg, and loca heora ic hæbbe
caulas, et mulgeo eas bis in die, et caulas earum moveo
þæto, and cyse and buteran ic do, and ic eom getrywe hla-
insuper, et caseum et butyrum facio, et sum fidelis do-
forde minon.
mino meo.

Eala, Oxan-hyrde, hwæt wyrcest þu?

M. O, Bubulce, quid operaris tu?

Eala, hlaforð min, micel ic gedeorfe: þænne se yrþlinge

B. O, domine mi, multum laboro: quando arator
unscenþ þa oxan, ic læde hig to læse, and ealle niht
disjungit boves, ego duco eos ad pascua, et tota nocte
ic stande ofer hig waciende for beofan, and eft, on ærne
sto super eos vigilando propter fures, et iterum, primo
mergen, ic betæce hig þam yrþlinge, wel gefylde and gewæterode.
mane, adsigno eos aratori, bene pastos et adaquatos.

Ys þes of þinum geferum?

M. Est iste ex tuis sociis?

Gea he ys.

D. Etiam est.

Canst þu ænig þing?

M. Scis tu aliquid?

Ænne cræft ic cann.

V. Unam artem scio.

Hwylcne ?

M. Qualis est ?

Hunta ic eom.

V. Venator sum.

Hwæs ?

M. Cujus ?

Cingges.

V. Regis.

Hu begæst þu cræft þinne ?

M. Quomodo exerces artem tuam ?

Ic brede me max, and sette hig on stowe gehæppre, and
V. Plecto mihi retia, et pono ea in loco apto, et
 getihte hundas mine, þæt wildeor hig ehton, oþ þæt þe hig cu-
 instigo canes meos, ut feras persequantur, usquequo per-
 man to þam nettan unforseawodlice, þæt hig swa beon begrynode,
 veniant ad retia improvise, et sic inretientur,
 and ic ofsleah hig on þam maxum.
 et ego jugulo eos in retibus.

Ne canst þu huntian buton mid nettum ?

M. Nescis venari nisi cum retibus ?

Gea, butan nettum huntian ic mæg.

V. Etiam, sine retibus venari possum.

Hu ?

M. Quomodo ?

Mid swiftum hundum ic betæce wildeor.

V. Cum velocibus canibus insequor feras.

Hwylce wildeor swyðost gefehst þu ?

M. Quales feras maxime capis ?

Ic gefeo heortas, and baras, and rann, and rægan, and

V. Capio cervos, et apros, et damas, et capreas, et
 hwilon haran.
 aliquando lepores.

Wære þu to dæg on huntnoðe^b ?

M. Fuisti hodie in venatione ?

^a MS. hwylcne ys.

^b huntnoðe ?

Ic næs, forþam sunnan-dæg ys, ac gyrstan-dæg ic wæs
V. Non fui, quia dominicus dies est, sed heri fui
 on huntunge.
 in venatione.

Hwæt gelæhtest þu?
M. Quid cepisti?

Twegen heortas and ænne bar.
V. Duos cervos et unum aprum.

Hu gefeolge þu hig?
M. Quomodo cepisti eos?

Heortas ic gefenge on nettum, and bar ic ofsloh.
V. Cervos cepi in retibus, et aprum jugulavi.

Hu wære þu dyrstig ofstikian bar?
M. Quomodo fuisti ausus jugulare aprum?

Hundas bedrifon hyne to me, and ic þær, togeanes
*V. Canes perduxerunt eum ad me, et ego * e contra*
 standende, færllice ofstikode hyne.
 stans, subito jugulavi eum.

Swiþe bryste þu wære þa.
M. Valde audax fuisti tunc.

Ne sceal hunta forhtfull wesan, forþam mislice
V. Non debet venator formidolosus esse, quia variae
 wildeor wuniaþ on wudum.
 bestiae morantur in sylvis.

Hwæt deast þu be þinre huntunge?
M. Quid facis de tua venatione?

Ic sylle cync swa hwæt swa ic gefo, forþam ic eom hunta
V. Ego do regi quicquid capio, quia sum venator
 hys.
 ejus.

Hwæt sylþ he þe?
M. Quid dat ipse tibi?

Hescryt me wel and fett, and hwilon he sylþ me
V. Vestit me bene et pascit, et aliquando dat mihi
 hors, opþe beah, þæt þe lustlicor cræft minne ic begange.
 equum, aut armillam, ut libentius artem meam exerceam.

Hwylcne cræft canst þu?
M. Qualem artem scis tu?

Ic eom fiscere.

P. Ego sum piscator.

Hwæt begytst þu of þinum cræfte?

M. Quid adquiris de tua arte?

Bigleofan, and scrud, and feoh.

P. Victum, et vestitum, et pecuniam.

Hu gefehst þu fixas?

M. Quomodo capis pisces?

Ic astigie min scyp, and wyrpe max mine on ea, and

P. Conscendo navem, et pono retia mea in amne, et angil (æa) ic wyrpe and spyrtan, and swa hwæt swa hig gehæftaþ hamum projicio et sportas, et quicquid ceperint

ic genime.

sumo.

Hwæt gif hit unclæne beoþ fixas?

M. Quid si immundi fuerint pisces?

Ic wyrpe þa unclænan ut, and genime me clæne

P. Ego projiciam immundos foras, et sumo mihi mundos to mete.

in escam.

Hwær cypst þu fixas þine?

M. Ubi vendis pisces tuos?

On ceastre.

P. In civitate.

Hwa bigþ hi?

M. Quis emit illos?

Ceasterwara. Ic ne mæg swa fela [gefon] swa fela swa

P. Cives. Non possum tot capere quot

ic mæg gesyllan.

possum vendere.

Hwilce fixas gefehst þu?

M. Quales pisces capis?

Ælas, and hacodas, mynas, and æleputan, sceotan,

P. Anguillas, et lucios, menas, et capitones, tructos,

and lampredan, and swa hwylce swa on wætere·swymmaþ sprote. et murænas, et qualescunque in amne natant salu^a.

^a I am unable to explain *salu* otherwise than by supposing it may

For hwi ne fixast þu on sæ?

M. Cur non piscaris in mari?

Hwilon ic do, ac seldon, forþam micel rewyt

P. Aliquando facio, sed raro, quia magnum navigium

me ys to sæ.

mihi est ad mare.

Hwæt fehist þu on sæ?

M. Quid capis in mari?

Hæringas and leaxas, mere-swyn and stirian, [ostran] and

P. Aleces et isicios, delphinos et sturias, ostreas et crabban, muslan, pinewinclan, sæ-coccas, fage, and caneros, musculos, torniculos, neptigallos, platesias, et

floc, and lopystran, and fela swylces.

platissas, et polypodes, et [multa] similia.

Wilt þu fon sumne hwæl?

M. Vis capere aliquem cetum?

Nic.

P. Nolo.

For hwi?

M. Quare?

Forþam^a plyhtlic þinge hit ys gefon hwæl. Gebeorhlicre

P. Quia periculosa res est capere cetum. Tutius

[ys] me faran to ea, mid scype mynum^b, bæne faran mid est mihi ire ad amnem, cum nave mea quam ire cum

manegum scypum, on huntunge hrane.

multis navibus, in venationem balenæ.

For hwi swa?

M. Cur sic?

Forþam leofre ys me gefon fisc bæne ic mæg

P. Quia carius est mihi capere piscem quem possim

ofslean, þe na þæt an me, ac eac swylce mine geferan, occidere, qui non solum me, sed etiam meos socios,

mid anum slege, he mæg besencean opþe gecwylman.

uno ictu, potest mergere aut mortificare.

be an error for *salice*. In the St. John's MS. the sentence ends with *natant*.

^a MS. Forhwan.

^b MS. mynan.

And beah, mænige gefoþ hwælas, and ætberstaþ frecnysa,
M. Et tamen, multi capiunt cetos, et evadunt pericula,
 and micelne sceat þanon begytaþ.
 et magnum pretium inde acquirunt.

Soþ þu segst, ac ic ne geþristige, for modes mines
P. Verum dicis, sed ego non audeo, propter mentis meæ
 nytenysse.
 ignaviam.

Hwæt segst þu, Fugelere? Hu beswicst þu fugelas?
M. Quid dicis tu, Auceps? Quomodo decipis aves?

On feala wisan ic beswice fugelas; hwilon mid netton,
A. Multis modis decipio aves; aliquando retibus,
 [hwilon] mid grinum, [hwilon] mid lime, [hwilon]
 aliquando laqueis, aliquando glutino, aliquando
 mid hwistlunge, [hwilon] mid hafoc, [hwilon] mid treppan.
 sibilo, aliquando accipitre, aliquando decipula.

Hæfst þu hafoc?
M. Habes accipitrem?

Ic hæbbe.
A. Habeo.

Canst þu temian hig?
M. Scis tu domitare eos?

Gea, ic cann. Hwæt sceoldon hig me, buton ic cuþe
A. Etiam, scio. Quid deberent mihi, nisi scirem
 temian hig?
 domitare eos?

Syle me ænne hafoc.
V. Da mihi accipitrem.

Ic sylle lustlice, gyf þu sylst me ænne swyftne
A. Dabo libenter, si tu dederis mihi unum velocem
 hund. Hwilcne hafoc wilt þu habban; þone maran, hwæper þe
 canem. Qualem accipitrem vis habere; majorem, aut
 þæne læssan?
 minorem?

Syle me þæne maran.
V. Da mihi majorem.

Hu afetst* þu hafocas þine?
M. Quomodo pascis accipitres tuos?

* MS. afest.

Hi fedað hig sylfe and me on wintra, and on lengten
A. Ipsi pascunt se ipsos et me in hieme, et in vere
 ic læte hig ætwindan to wuda, and genyme me briddas on
 dimitto eos avolare ad sylvam, et capio mihi pullos in
 hærfæste, and temige hig.
 autumnno, et domito eos.

And for hwi forlætst þu þa getemedon ætwindan fram þe?
M. Et cur permittis tu domitos avolare a te?

Forþam ic nelle fedan hig on sumera, forþam þe hig
A. Quia nolo pascere eos in æstate, eo quod *
 bearle etað.
 nimium comedunt.

And manige fedað þa getemedon ofer sumor, þæt
M. Et multi pascunt domitos super æstatem, ut
 eft hig habban gearuwe.
 iterum habeant paratos.

Gea, swa hig doþ, ac ic nelle oþ þæt an deorfan
A. Etiam sic faciunt, sed ego nolo in tantum laborare
 ofer hig, forþam ic can oþre, na þæt sænne, ac eac swilce
 super eos, quia scio alios, non solum unum, sed etiam
 manige, gefon.
 plures, capere.

Hwæt sægst þu, Mancgere?
M. Quid dicis tu, Mercator?

Ic secge þæt behefe ic eom ge cinge, and ealdormannum,
Mer. Ego dico quod utilis sum et regi, et ducibus,
 and weligum, and eallum folce.
 et divitibus, et omni populo.

And hu?
M. Et quomodo?

Ic astige min scyp, mid hlæstum minum, and rowe
Mer. Ego ascendo navem, cum mercibus meis, et navigo
 ofer sælice dælas, and cype mine þingc, and bigce þingc dyr-
 ultra marinas partes, et vendo meas res, et emo res pre-
 wyrþe, þa on þisum lande ne beoþ acennede, and ich hit to-gelæde
 tiosas, quæ in hac terra non nascuntur, et adduco
 eow hider, mid micclan plihthe, ofer sæ, and hwilon
 vobis huc, cum magno periculo, super mare, et aliquando

forlidenesse ic þolie, mid lyre ealra þinga minra,
 naufragium patior, cum iactura omnium rerum mearum,
 uneaþe cwic ætherstende.
 vix vivus evadens.

Hwylce þinc gelædst þu us?

M. Quales res adducis nobis?

Pællas, and sidan, deorwyrþe gymmas, and gold,

Mer. Purpuram, et sericum, pretiosas gemmas, et aurum,
 selcuþe reaf, and wrytgemange, win and ele, ylþes-ban, and
 varias vestes, et pigmenta, vinum, et oleum, ebur, et
 mæstlinge, ær, and tin, swefel, and glæs, and þylces
 aurichalcum, æs, et stannum, sulphur, et vitrum, et his
 fela.
 similia.

Wilt þu syllan þinge þine her, ealswa þu hi gebohtest þær?

M. Vis vendere res tuas hic, sicut emisti illic?

Ic nelle. Hwæt þænne me fremode gedeorf min? *Ac*

Mer. Nolo. Quid tunc mihi proficit labor meus? Sed
 ic wylle heora cypan her luflicor þonne [ic] gebicge þær, þæt
 volo * vendere hic carius quam emi illic, ut
 sum gestreon me ic begyte, þanon ic me afede, and
 aliquod lucrum mihi adquiram, unde me pascam, et
 min wif, and minne sunu.
 uxorem, et filium.

þu, Sceowyrhta, hwæt wyrst þu us nytwyrþnesse?

M. Tu, Sutor, quid operaris tu nobis utilitatis?

Ys witodlice cræft min behefe þearle eow, and neodþearf.

S. Est quidem ars mea utilis valde vobis, et necessaria.

Hu?

M. Quomodo?

Ic bicge hyda, and fell, and gearkie hig mid cræfte
S. Ego emo cutes, et pelles, et præparo eas arte
 minon, and wyrce of him gescy mistlices cynnes; swyft-
 mea, et facio ex iis calceamenta diversi generis; sub-
 leras, and sceos, leþer-hosa, and butericas, bridel-twancgas and
 talares, et ficones, caligas, et utres, frenos, et
 geræda, and flaxan (pinnan) and higdifatu, spur-leþera, and
 phaleras, et flascones, et calidilia, calcaria, et

hælftra, pusan, and fætelasas, and nan eower nele oferwintran
chamos, peras, et marsupia, et nemo vestrum vult hiemare

butan minon cræfte.

sine mea arte.

[Eala], Sealtre, hwæt us fremað cræft þin?

M. O, Salinator, quid nobis proficit ars tua?

pearle fremað cræft min eow eallum: nan

S. Multum prodest ars mea vobis omnibus: nemo

eower bliasse brycþ on gereorduncge, opþe mete, buton cræft
vestrum gaudio fruitur in prandio, aut coena, nisi ars

min gistliþe him beo.

mea hospita ei fuerit.

Hu?

M. Quomodo?

Hwylc manna werodum þurhbrycþ mettum, buton swæcce

S. Quis hominum dulcibus perfruitur cibus, sine sapore

sealtes? Hwa gefylþ cleafan his, opþe hedderne, buton
salis? Quis replet cellaria sua, sive promptuaria, sine

cræfte minon? Efne, buter-geþweor ælc and cys-gerunn losað
arte mea? Ecce, butyrum omne et caseus pereunt

eow, buton ic hyrde sætwese eow, þe ne furþon an wyr-
vobis, nisi ego custos adsim vobis, qui nec saltem oleri-

tum eowrum, butan me, brucaþ.

bus vestris, sine me, utimini.

[Hwæt segst þu.] Bæcere? Hwam fremað [cræft þin,] opþe

M. Quid dicis tu, Pistor? Cui prodest ars tua, aut

hwæper, butan þe, we magon lif adreogan?

si sine te, possimus vitam ducere?

Ge magon [witodlice,] þurh sum fæc, butan [minon

P. Potestis quidem, per aliquod spatium, sine mea

cræfte, lif adreogan, ac] na lange, ne to wel; soþlice,
arte, vitam ducere, sed non diu, nec adeo bene; nan,

butan cræfte minon, ælc beod sæmtig byþ gesewen, and,
sine arte mea, omnis mensa vacua videtur esse, et,

butan hlæfe, ælc mete to wlættan byþ gehwyrfed. Ic heortan
sine pane, omnis cibus in pauseam convertitur. Ego cor

mannes gestrangie; ic mægen wera [eom]; and furþon lithominis confirmo; ego robur virorum sum; et nec parlingas nellap forbigean me.
vuli nolunt præterire me.

[Hwæt secgaþ we be coce;] hwæþer we beþurfon on ænigon
M. Quid dicimus de coquo; si indigemus in aliquo
cræfte [his ?]
arte ejus?

Gif ge me ut-adrifap fram eowrum geferscype,
Dicit Cocus: Si me expellitis a vestro collegio,
ge etap wyrta eowre grene, and flæsc-mettas eowre
manducabitis olera vestra viridia, et carnes vestras
hreawe, and[ne] furþon sætt broþ ge magon, [butan cræfte minon,
crudas, et nec saltem piugue jus potestis; sine arte mea,
habban].
habere.

We ne reccap [be cræfte þinon], ne he us neodþearf
M. Non curamus de arte tua, nec nobis necessaria
ys, forþam we sylfe magon seoþan þa þingc þe to seoþenne
est, quia nos ipsi possumus coquere quæ coquenda
synd, and brædan þa þingc þe to brædenne synd.
sunt, et assare quæ assanda sunt.

Gif ge forþy me fram-adryfap, þæt ge þus don,
Dicit Cocus: Si ideo me expellitis, ut sic faciatis,
þonne beo ge ealle þrælas, and nan eower ne biþ hlaforð;
tunc eritis omnes servi, et nullus vestrum erit dominus;
and, þeah-hwæþere, buton [cræfte minon] ge ne etap.
et tamen, sine arte mea, non manducatis.

Eala, [þu] munuc, þe me to spycst, efne ic hæbbe
M. O, monache, qui mihi locutus es, ecce profandod þe habban gode geferan, and þearle neodþearfe:
bavi te habere bonos socios, et valde necessarios:
and ic ahsie þa.
qui sunt illi?

Ic hæbbe smiþas, isene-smiþas, gold-smiþ, seolfor-smiþ,
D. Habeo fabros, ferrarios, aurificem, argentarium,

ar-smiþ, treow-wyrhtan, and manega oþre mistlicra cræfta
 ærarium, lignarium, et multos alios variarum artium
 biggenceras.
 operadores.

Hæfst [þu] ænigne wisne geþeahtan?

M. Habes aliquem sapientem consiliarium?

Gewislice ic hæbbe. [Hu mæg] ure gegaderungc

D. Certe habeo. Quomodo potest nostra congregatio

buton geþeahtynde beon wissod?

sine consiliario regi?

[Hwæt segst þu.] Wis? Hwile cræft þe geþuht betwux

M. Quid dicis tu, Sapiens? Quæ ars tibi videtur inter

þas furþra wesan?

istas prior esse?

[Ic secge þe.] me ys geþuht Godes þeowdom, betweoh

C. Dico tibi, mihi videtur Dei servitium inter

þas cræftas caldorscype healdan, swa swa hit [ys] geræd on
 istas artes primatum tenere, sicut legitur in

godspelle, Fyrrest seceap rice Godes, and rihtwisnesse
 evangelio, Primum quærite regnum Dei, et justitiam

hys, and þas þinge ealle beoþ to-geyhte. eow.

ejus, et hæc omnia adjiciuntur vobis.

And hwilce þe geþuht betwux worold-cræftas heoldan

M. Et quales tibi videtur inter seculares artes retinere

caldordom?

primatum?

Eorð-tiþ, forþam se yrþling us ealle fett.

C. Agricultura, quia arator nos omnes pascit.

Se Smiþ secgþ:—Hwanon [þam yrþlinge] sylan scear oþþe

Ferrarius dicit: Unde aratori vomer aut

culter, þe na gade hæfþ, buton of cræfte minon? Hwanon

culter, qui nec stimulum habet, nisi ex arte mea? Unde

fiscere ancgel, oþþe aceo-wyrhtan æl, oþþe seamere nædl?

piscatori hamus, aut sutori subula, aut sartori acus?

nis hit of minon geweorce?

nonne ex meo opere?

Se Geþeahtend andswerap:—Soþ witodlice sægst [þu]; ac

Consiliarius respondit: Verum quidem dicis; sed

eallum us leofre ys wikian mid þam yrþlinge þonne
 omnibus nobis carius est hospitari apud aratorem quam
 mid þe; forþam se yrþling sylþ us hlaf and drenc: þu,
 apud te; quia arator dat nobis panem et potum: tū,
 hwæt sylst [þu] us, on smiþþan þinre, buton isene fyr-spearcan,
 quid das nobis, in officina tua, nisi ferreas scintillas,
 and swegingea beatendra slecgea, and blawendra byliga?
 et sonitus tundentium malleorum, et flantium follium?

Se Treo-wyrhta sægþ:—Hwilt eower ne notað cræfte

Lignarius dicit: Quis vestrum non utitur arte
 minon, þonne hus, and mistlice fata, and scypa, eow eal-
 mea, cum domos, et diversa vasa, et naves, vobis om-
 nium ic wyrcē?
 nibus fabrico?

Se Smiþ andwyrht:—Eala Tryw-wyrhta, for hwi swa sprycst

Ferrarius respondit: O Lignarie, cur sic loque-
 þu, þonne ne furþon an þyrl [buton cræfte minon]
 ris, cum nec saltem unum foramen, sine arte mea,
 þu ne miht don?
 vales facere?

Se Geþeahtend sægþ:—Eala geferan [and] gode wyrhtan!

Consiliarius dicit: O socii et boni operarii!
 Uton towurpan hwætlicor þas geflitu, and sy sibb and
 Dissolvamus citius has contentiones, et sit pax et
 geþwærnyss betweoh us, and framige anra gehwylc oþron on
 concordia inter nos, et prosit unusquisque alteri in
 cræfte hys, and geþwærian symble mid þam yrþlinge, þær we
 arte sua, et conveniamus semper apud aratorem, ubi *
 bigleofan us, and fodder horsum urum habbaþ; and þis
 victum nobis, et pabula equis nostris habemus; et hoc
 geþeaht ic sylle eallum wyrhtum, þæt anra gehwylc cræft
 consilium do omnibus operariis, ut unusquisque artem
 his geornlice begange; forþam seþe cræft his forlæt,
 suam diligenter exerceat; quia qui artem suam dimiserit,
 he byþ forlæten fram þam cræfte. Swa hwæper þu sy, swa mæsse-
 ipse dimittetur ab arte. Sive sis * sacer-
 preost, swa munuc, swa ceorl, swa kempa, bega (behwyrf)
 dos, sive monachus, seu laicus, seu miles, exerce

þe sylfne on þisum : beo þæt [þæt] þu eart, forþam micel
temet ipsum in hoc : esto quod es, quia magnum
hynþ and sceamu hyt ys men nelle wesan þæt þæt
damnum et verecundia est homini nolle esse quod
he ys, and þæt þe he wesan sceal.
est, et quod esse debet.

Eala cild, hu eow licaþ þeos spæc ?

M. O pueri, quomodo vobis placet ista locutio ?

Wel * heo licað us, ac þearle deoplice
D. Bene quidem placet nobis, sed valde profunde
[þu] sprycat, and ofer mæpe ure þu forþtyht [þa] spræce ;
loqueris, et ultra ætatem nostram protrahis sermonem ;
ac sprec us æfter urum andgyte, þæt we magon
sed loquere nobis juxta nostrum intellectum, ut possimus
understandan þa þing þe þu specest.
intelligere quæ loqueris.

Ic ahtige eow for hwi swa geornlice leornige ge ?

M. Interrogo vos cur tam diligenter discitis ?

Forþam we nellap wesan swa stunte nytenu, þa
D. Quia nolumus esse sicut bruta animalia, quæ
nan þing witap buton gærs and wæter.
nihil sciunt nisi herbam et aquam.

And hwæt wille ge ?

M. Et quid vultis vos ?

[We] willap wesan wise.

D. Volumus esse sapientes.

On hwilcon wisdomes ? Wille ge wesan prættige, opþe
M. Qua sapientia ? Vultis esse versipelles, aut
þusendhiwe, on leasungum lytige, on spræcum gleawlice, hinder-
milleformes, in mendaciis vafri, in loquelis astuti, ver-
gepe, wel sprecende and yfele þencende, swæsum wordum
suti, bene loquentes et male cogitantes, dulcibus verbis
underþeodde, facn^a wipinnan tyddriende, swa swa bergyls,
dediti, dolum intus alentes, sicut sepulchrum,
metton ofergeweorke, wipinnan full stence ?
depicto mausoleo, intus plenum fœtore ?

^a MS. fan.

We nellaþ swa we san wise, forþam he nys wis
D. Nolumus sic esse sapientes, quia non est sapiens
 þe mid dydrunge hyne sylfne beswicþ.
 qui simulatione semet ipsum decipit.

Ac hu wille ge?
M. Sed quomodo vultis?

We willaþ beon bylewite, butan licetunge, and wise,
D. Volumus esse simplices, sine hypocrisi, et sapientes,
 þæt we bugon fram yfele, and don goda: gyt, þeah-
 ut declinemus a mælo, et faciamus bona: adhuc ta-
 hwæpere, deoplicor mid us þu smeagst þonne yld ure
 men profundius nobiscum disputas quam ætas nostra
 anfon mæge; ac sprec us æfter uron gewunon, næs swa
 capere possit; sed loquere nobis nostro more, non tam
 deoplice.
 profunde.

Ic do ealswa ge biddaþ. þu, cnapa, hwæt dydest [þu]
M. Ego faciam sicut rogatis. Tu, puer, quid fecisti
 to-dæg?
 hodie?

Manega þing ic dyde. On þisse niht, þaþa cnyll ic ge-
D. Multas res feci. Hac nocte, quando signum au-
 hyrde, ic aras of minon bedde, and eode to cyrcean, and sang
 divi, surrexi de lectulo, et exivi ad ecclesiam, et cantavi
 uht-sang mid gebroþrum; æfter þa we sungon be eallum
 nocturnam cum fratribus; deinde cantavimus de omnibus
 halgum, and dægredlice lof-sangas; æfter þysum, prim, and
 sanctis, et matutinales laudes; post hæc, primam, et
 seofon seolmas, mid letanian, and capitol mæssan; syþþan
 septem psalmos, cum letaniis, et primam missam; deinde
 undern-tide, and dydon mæssan be dæge; æfter þisum we sung-
 tertiam, et fecimus missam de die; post hac cantavi-
 on middæg, and æton, and druncon, and slepon,
 mus sextam, et manducavimus, et bibimus, et dormivimus,
 and eft we arison, and sungon non, and nu
 et iterum surreximus, et cantavimus nonam, et modo

we synd her ætforan þe, gearuwe gehyran hwæt þu us secge.
sumus hic coram te, parati audire quid * nobis dixeris.

Hwænne wylle ge singan æfen, oppe niht-sange?

M. Quando vultis cantare vesperum, aut completorium?

þonne hyt tima byþ.

D. Quando * tempus erit.

Wære þu to-dæg beswungen?

M. Fuisti hodie verberatus?

Ic næs, forþam wærlice ic me heold.

D. Non fui, quia caute me tenui.

And hu þine geferan?

M. Et quomodo tui socii?

Hwæt me ahsast [þu] be þam? Ic ne deor yppan

D. Quid me interrogas de hoc? Non audeo pandere

þe digla ure. Anra gehwylc wat gif he beswungen wæs
tibi secreta nostra. Unusquisque scit si * flagellatus erat
oppe na.

aut non.

Hwæt ytst þu on dæg?

M. Quid manducas in die?

Gyt flæsc-mettum ic bruce, forþam cild ic eom under

D. Adhuc carnibus vescor, quia puer sum sub
gyrde drohtniende.
virga degens.

Hwæt mare ytst þu?

M. Quid plus manducas?

Wyrta, and ægra, fisc, and cyse, buteran, and beana,

D. Olera, et ova, pisces, et caseum, butyrum, et fabas,
and ealle clæne þinge ic ete, mid micelre þancunge.
et omnia munda manduco, cum * gratiarum actione.

Swiþe waxgeorn eart þu, þonne þu ealle þinge etst

M. Valde edax es, cum * omnia manducas
þe þe toforan [gesette synd].
quæ tibi apponuntur.

Ic ne eom swa micel swelgere, þæt ic ealle cynn

D. Non sum tam vorax, ut * omnia genera
metta on anre gereordinge etan mæge.
ciborum in una refectione edere possim.

Ac hu?

M. Sed quomodo?

Ic bruce hwilon þisum mettum, and [hwilon] oþrum,

D. Vescor aliquando his cibis, et aliquando aliis,

mid syfernysse, swa swa dafnaþ munuce, næs mid oferhropse,
cum sobrietate, sicut decet monacho, non cum voracitate,

forþam ic eom nan gluto.

quia non sum gluto.

And hwæt drincst þu?

M. Et quid bibis?

Ealu, gif ic hæbbe, oþþe wæter, gif ic næbbe

D. Cerevisiam, si habeo, vel aquam, si non habeo

. ealu.

cerevisiam.

Ne drincst þu win?

M. Nonne bibis vinum?

Ic ne eom swa spedig þæt ic mæge bigean me win;

D. Non sum tam dives ut possim emere mihi vinum;

and win nys drenc cilda, ne dysigra, ac
et vinum non est potus puerorum, sive stultorum, sed
ealdra and wisra.

senum et sapientum.

Hwær slæpst [þu]?

M. Ubi dormis?

On slæp-erne mid gebroþrum.

D. In dormitorio cum fratribus.

Hwa awecþ þe to uht-sancge?

M. Quis excitat te ad nocturnos?

Hwilon ic gehyre cnyll, and ic arise; hwilon

D. Aliquando audio signum et surgo; aliquando

lareow min awecþ me stiblice mid gyrde.

magister meus excitat me duriter cum virga.

Eala ge [gode] cildra, and wynsume leorneras, eow manap

M. O * probi pueri, et venusti discipuli, vos hortatur

eower lareow þæt ge hyrsumian godcundum larum, and þæt
vester eruditor ut pareatis divinis disciplinis, et ut

ge healdan eow sylfe ænlice on ælcere stowe. Gaþ
observetis vosmet eleganter ubique locorum. Inceditē

þeawlice, þonne ge gehýran cyricean bellan, and
 morigerate, cum auscultaveritis ecclesiæ campanas, et
 gaþ into cyrcean, and abugaþ eadmodlice to halgum
 ingredimini in oratorium, et inclinate suppliciter ad almas
 wefodum, and standaþ þeawlice, and singaþ anmodlice,
 aras, et state disciplinabiliter, et concinite unanimiter,
 and gebiddaþ for eowrum synnum, and gaþ ut, butan
 et intervenite pro vestris erratibus, et egredimini, sine
 hygeleaste, to claustre, oþþe to leorninge.
 scurrilitate, in claustrum, vel in gymnasium.

 HOMILIES OF ÆLFRIC.

 DOMINICA I. IN MENSE SEPTEMBRI,
 QUANDO LEGITUR IOB.

MINE gebroðra, we rædað nu æt Godes ðenungum be
 ðan eadigan were Iob; nu wille we eow hwæt lytles be
 him gereccan, forðan þe seo deopnys ðære race oferstihð
 ure andgit, and eac swiðor þæra ungelæredra. Man sceal
 læwedum mannum secgan be heora andgites mæðe, swa
 þæt hf ne beon ðurh ða deopnysse æmode, ne þurh ða
 langsumnysse geæðrytte.

Sum wer wæs geseten on þam lande þe ys gehaten Hús,
 his nama was Iob. Se wer wæs swiþe bilewite and rihtwis
 and ondrædende God and forbugende yfel; him wæron
 acennede seofan suna and þreo dohtra; he hæfde seofon
 þusend sceapa and þreo þusend olfenda, fif hund getymu
 oxena and fif hund assan and ormæte micelne hired. Se
 wer wæs swiþe mære betwux eallum Easternum; and his

sunu ferdon and þenode ælc oþrum mid his góðum on ymbhwyrfte æt his huse, and þær-to heora swustru gelapodon. Iob soðlice arás on þam eahteopan dæge on ærnerigen, and offrode Gode seofonfealdne lác for his seofon sunum, þylæs þe hī wið God on heora gepance agylton. Ðus dyde Iob eallum dagum for his sunum and hī swa gehalgode.

Hit gelámp on sumum dæge, þaða Godes englas comon, and on his gesihþe stodon, þa wæs eac swilce se scucca him betwux. To þam cwæð Drihten, Hwanon come þu? Se sceocca andwyrde, Ic ferde geond þas eorþan and hī beeode. Drihten cwæð, Ne beheolde þu lá minne þeowan Iob, þæt nan man nis his gelica on eorþan, bilewite man and rihtwis, ondrædende God and yfel forbugende. Swa stod se deofol on Godes gesihðe, swa swa dēð se blinda on sunnan. Seo sunne ymbscinð pone blindan, and se blinda ne gesihð þære sunnan leoman. God geseah pone deofol, and se deofol swa-þeah wæs bedæled Godes gesihðe and his wuldres. Eorpe is gecweden Godes fót-sceamel, and seo heofen is his prym-setl. Nu stod se sceocca swilce æt Godes fót-sceamele up on þære eorþan, þaða se Ælmihtiga hine axode hwanon hé come? Hé cwæð þæt hé ferde geond þas eorþan, forþan þe hé færð, swa swa Petrus se Apostol cwæð, Beoð syfre and wacole, forþan þe se deofol, eower wiperwinna, færð onbutan swa swa grymetende leo, secende hwæne hé abite; wipstandað þam strange on geleafan. Micele wæron pises mannes geeearnunga, þa se Ælmihtiga be him cwæð, þæt his gelica nære on eorþan. Ge magon gehyran sume his þeawas, swa swa hé be him sylfum awrat.

Iob cwæð: Ic alydde hrymende pearfan, and þam steopbearne, þe buton fultume wæs, ic geheolp, and wydewan heortan ic gefrefrode. Ic wæs ymbcryd mid rihtwisnyssa. Ic wæs blindum men eage, and healtum fót, and pearfena

fæder. Of flýsum minra sceapa wæron gehlywde þearfena sidan, and ic þearfum ne forwyrnde þæs þe hī gyrndon ; ne ic ne æt ana minne hlaf buton steop-bearne, ne ic ne blissode on minum menigfealdum welum. Ne fægnode ic on mines feondes hryre, ne læg ælpeodig man wiputan minum hegum, ac min duru geopenode symle wegferendum. Ne behydde ic mine synna, ne ic on minum bosme ne bediglode mine unrihtwisnysse. Ne sæde Iob þis for gylpe, ac forþan þe hē wæs eallum mannum to bysne geset.

Þus mærne man wolde se mánfulla deofol, þurh þam micclum costnungum þe he him to dyde, fram Gode geweman ; and cwæð to Drihtne, Ne ondræt Iob on idel God : þu ymbtrymedest hine and ealle his æhta, and his handgeweorc þu bletsodest, and his æhta weoxon on eorþan. Ac astrece hwon þine hand, and getill ealle þa þing þe hē ah, and he þe on ansyne wyrigð. Drihten cwæð to þam sceoccan, Efne nu ealle þa þing þe he ah sindon on þinre handa, buton þam anum, þæt þu on him sylfum þine hand ne astrece. Ne derode Iobe naht þæs deofles costnung, ac fremode, forþan þe he wæs fulfremedre on geþincpum and Gode near, æfter þæs sceoccan ehtnysse. Se deofol gewende þa fram Godes gesihþe, and acwealde ealle his æhta anes dæges. Sum ærend-raca com to Iobe, and cwæð, Ðine syll eodon and þa assan wið hī læswodon ; þa færllice comon Sabei, and hī ealle us benamon, and þine yrplingas ofslogon, and ic ana ætbærst, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Mid þam þe se yrpling þis sæde, þa com sum oþer, and cwæð, Fyr com færllice of heofenum, and forbærnde ealle þine scep and þa hyrdas samod, and ic ana ætwand, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Ða com se þrida ærend-raca, and cwæð, Ða Chaldeiscan comon on þrim floccum, and ure olfendas ealle gelæhton, and þa hyrdas mid swurde ofslogon ; ic ana ætfleah, þæt ic þe þis cydde. Efne þa-gyt com se feorþa

ærend-raca inn, and cwæð, Dine suna and pine dohtra seton
 and druncon mid heora yldestan breþer, and efne þa færlíce
 swegde swiplic wind of þam westene, and tosoh þæt hús
 sæt þam feower hwemmun, þæt hit hreosende pine bearn
 ofþrihte and acwealde; ic ana sætbærst, þæt ic þe pis cydde.
 Hwæt þa, Iob arás and totser his tunecan and his loccas
 forcearf, and feol to eorþan, and cwæð, Nacod ic com of
 minre modor innope, and nacod ic sceal heonan gewendan.
 Drihten me forgeaf þa æhta, and Drihten hī me eft benam;
 swa swa him gelicode swa hit is gedon, beo his nama ge-
 bletsod. On eallum þisum þingum ne syngode Iob on his
 welerum, ne nan þing dyslices ongean God ne spræc. Eal
 þis dyde se ealda deofol to gremenne þone góðan man, and
 symle he læfde ænne cucenne, him to cypenne his æhta lyre,
 þæt his mod wurde fram Gode awend, þaða he þa ungelimp
 geaxod hæfde. Þæt fyr com ufan, þe þa scep forbærnde:
 ac hit ne com nā of heofenum, þeah þe hit swa gehwod
 wære; forþan þe se deofol næs on heofenum næfre sippan
 hē þanon þurh modignysse afeol mid his geferum. Eall
 swa deð Antecrist, þonne he cymð, he asent fyr ufan, swilce
 of heofenum, to bepæcenne þæt earme mancynn þe he on
 bið; ac wite gehwá þæt se ne mæg nan fyr of heofenum
 asendan, seþe on heofenum sylf cuman ne mót. On eallum
 þisum ðingum ne syngode Iob on his welerum. On twa
 wison men syngiað on heora welerum; þæt is, gif hī unriht
 sprecað, oþþe riht forsuwiað; ac Iob ne syngode on his
 welerum, forþan þe hē dyslice ongean God ne spræc, ne
 eac Godes herunge ne forsuwade: he cydde þæt he buton
 gytsunge swa micle æhta hæfde, þaþa hē hī swa eape-
 lice buton unrotnysse forlet. Eft sippan, on sumum dæge,
 ðaþa Godes englas stodon on his gesihþe, þa wæs eac se
 scuca him betwynan, and Drihten him cwæð to, Hwæt
 lā, ne beheolde þu minne þeowan Iob, þæt his gelica nis on
 eorþan, and gýt he hylt his unsceaððignysse. Þu astyredest

me togeanes him, þæt ic þearfleaze hine geswencte. Se scucca andwyrde, Fel sceal for felle, and swa hwæt swa man hæfð, he sylð for his life. Astrece nu þine hand, and hrepa his bân and his flæsc, þonne gesiht þu þæt he þe on ansyne wirigð. Drihten cwæð to þam scuccan, Efne he is nu on þinre handa, swa-þeah-hwæþere heald his sawle. Ne geþafode God þis to forwyrde ðam eadigan were, ac þæt hē wære to bysne eallum geleaffullum mannum, and wurde swiþor gemærsod þurh his miccle gepyld and earfoþnyssum. Ða gewende se deofol of Drihtnes gesihþe, and sloh Iob mid þære wyrstan wunde fram his hnolle ufewerdan oð his ilas neopewerde. Iob sæt þa sarlice eal on anre wunde, up on his mixene, and ascræp þone wyrms of his lice mid anum croc-scearde. His wif him cwæð to, Gyt þu þurhwunast on þinre bilewitnyse; wyrig God and swelt. Iob hire andwyrde, Ðu spræce swa swa ān stunt wif. Gif we gōd underfengon of Godes handa, hwī ne sceole we eac yfel underfon? On eallum þisum þingum ne syngode Iob on his welerum. Se swicola deofol genam þæt wif him to gefylstan, þæt he þone halgan wer þurh hī beswice, swa swa he ær Adam þurh Euan beswac; ac se ylca God, þe geþafode þæt he swa gecostnod wære, heold hine wið þæs deofles syrwingum and wið his sawle lyre. Witodlice, þa geaxodon þry cyningas, þe him gesibbe wæron, eal his ungelimp, and comon him to of heora rice, þæt hī hine geneosodon. Heora naman wæron þus gecigde, Elifaz, Baldað, Sofár. Hī gecwædon þæt hī samod cumende hine geneosodon and gefrefrodon. Hī þa comon and hine ne ononeowon for þære ormætan untrumnyse, and hrymdon þærrichte wepende. Hī totæron heora reaf, and mid duste heora heafod bestreowodon, and him mid sæton munega dagas. Hit wæs swa gewunelic on ealdum dagum, þæt gif hwam sum færlíc sár become, þæt he his reaf totære swa swa Iob dyde, and eac þas þry cyningas. Hī comon hine

to gefrefrigenne : þa awendon hi heora frofer to edwite, and hine mid heora wordum tirigdon, swilce hē for his synnum swa getucod wære, and cwædon, Wite com ofer þe, and þu ateorodest ; sárny's þe hrepode, and þu eart geunrotsod. Hwær is nu þin Godes ege, and þin strençð ? Hwær is þin gepyld, and þinra dæda fulfremednys ? And mid manegum prafungum hine geswencton. Iob cwæð, Eala gif minne synna and min yrmð, þe ic þolige, wæron awegene on anre wægan, þonne wæron hī swærran gesewene ðonne sand-corn on sæ. To preagenne ge logiað eowere spræce, and ge pencað to awendenne eowerne freond. Mannes lif is campdom ofer eorþan, and swa swa medgildan dagas, swa sind his dagas. He cwæð þæt mannes lif wære campdom ofer eorþan, forþan þe ælc þæra þe God gepihð bið on gewinne wið þone ungesewenlican deofol, and ongean his agenum lustum, þa hwile þe hē on life bið : and swa swa se hyrman his edleanes anbidað, swa geanbidað se gastlica cempa his edleanes æt þam Ælmihtigum Gode. Godes gecorenan sind on gewinne on þyssere worulde, and þa arleasan on hire blissiað ; ac þæra rihtwisra gewinn awent to blisse, and þæra arleasra bliss to biterum sarny'ssum on þære ecan worulde, þe gewelgað þa polmodan. Ealle þas costnunga deofol, and þæra æhta lyre, his bearna deað, and his agen untrumnys, his wifes witleast, and his freonda edwit, ne mihton aweogan Iob of his modes anrædnysse, ne fram his micclan geleafan, þe he to þam Ælmihtigan Gode symle hæfde ; ac se scucca wearð gescynd þe hine beswican wolde. Iob cwæð eft : Min flæsc is ymbsecryd mid forrotodnysse and mid dustes horwum, min hýd for-searode and is forscruncen. Me habbað geswencednysse dagas, and on niht min bân bið mid sarnysse purhdyd ; and þa þe me etað ne slapað. Ic eom lame wipmeten, and ysulum and axum geanlicod. Eft he cwæð : Ic wat soplice þæt min Alysens leofað, and ic on þam endenextan dæge

of eorþan arise, and ic beo eft mid minum felle befangen, and ic on minum flæsce God geseo, ic sylf and na oþer; þes hiht is on minum bosme geled.

We sædon eow and gyt secgað, þæt we ne magon ealle þas race eow be endebyrdnysse secgan; forþam þe seo bōc is swiðe micel, and hire digele andgyt is ofer ure mæðe to smeagenne. Ða þry cyningas ða hæfdon langsume spræce wið þone gedrehtan Iob, and gewendan him ham siþpan. Ac God hī gespræc þa, and cwæð, þæt he him eallum prim gram wære, forþan þe hī swa rihtlice ætforan him ne spræcon, swa swa Iob his þegen. God cwæð him to, Nymað eow nu seofon fearras and seofon rammās, and farað eft ongear to minum þeowan Iobe, and geoffriað þas lāc for eow; Iob soþlice min þeowa gebit for eow, and ic his ansyne underfo, þæt eow ne beo to dysig geteald, þæt ge swa rihtlice to me ne spræcon swa swa min þeowa Iob. Hit wæs gewunelic on ealdum dagum, þæt man Gode þyllice lāc offrode on cūcan orfe, and þa acwealde; ac seo offrung is nu unalyfedlic æfter Cristes þrowunge. Elifaz þa and Baldað and Sofār ferdon ongear to heora mæge Iobe, and didon swa swa him God beþead; and Drihten underfeng Iobes ansyne, and heora synne purh his þingrædene forgeaf. Ðeah þe Iobes ansyn wære atelice toswollen, and his lic eal maðan weolle, swa-þeah is awriten, þæt se Ælmihtiga underfeng his ansyne, þaða hē for his freondum gebæd. Drihten eac þa gecyrde to Iobes behreowsunge, þaþa he for his magum gebæd, and hine gehælde fram eallum his untrumnyssum, and his æhta him ealle forgeald be twyfealdum. Be þisum is to understandenne þæt se þe for oðrum gebit, fremað him sylfum micclum, swa swa þæt halige gewrit segð, þæt þaða Iob for his freondum gebæd, þa gecyrde God to his behreowsunge, and swa eaðelice hine eft gehælde, swa hē hine ær geuntrumode. Iob hæfde ær his untrumnysses seofon þusend sceapa and preo þusend olofenda, fif hund getyme oxena and fif hund

assan ; him wæron eft forgoldene feowertyne þusend sceapa and six þusend olfenda, þusend getyme oxena and þusend assan ; and Drihten hine bletsode swiþor on ende þonne on angynne. He hæfde seofon suna and preo dohtra ær, and siððan eft eal swa fela. Hwí nolde God him forgyldan his bearn be twyfealdum, swa swa hé dyde his æhta ? Hé nolde forþi þe his bearn næron forlorene, swa swa his æhta wæron ; his æhta wæron ealle amyrrede, and his tyn bearn acwealde ; ac þa bearn wæron swa-þeah gehealdene on þam digelan life betwux halgum sawlum ; and he forþi underfeng þæra bearna getel be anfealdon, forþan þe þa opre him wæron gehealdene, þe þurh þæs deofles ehtnysse acwealde wæron. Hwæt þa, Iobes gebroþra and geswustru, and ealle þa þe hine ær cupon, comon him to, and hine gefrefrodon, and his micclum wundrodon, and him gife geafon. Næron gemette on ealre eorþan swa wlitige wimmen swa swa wæron Iobes dohtra. He soðlice leofode, æfter his swingle, an hund geara and feowertig geara, and geseah his bearna bearn, oð þa feorþan mægþe. On eallum his life, he leofode twa hund geara and eahta and feowertig geara. He wæs se fifta man æfter Abrahame þam heahfædere. On þam timan wæs swiðe langsum lif on mancynne.

Gif hwilc gelæred man þas race oferræde oppe rædan gehyre, þonne bidde ic þæt hé þas scyrtinge ne tæle : him mæg his agen andgyt secgan fullice be þisum ; and eow læwedum mannum is þis genoh, þeah ðe ge þa deopan digelnysse þæron ne cunnon. Hit gelámp þus soðlice be Iobe, swa swa hé sylf awrát ; ac swa-þeah seo gastlice getacnung þære gereccednysse belimpð to Cristes meunniscnysse, and to his gelaðunge, swa swa lareowas trahtnodon. Gif ure ænigum sum ungelimp becume, þonne sceole we beon gemyndige þises mæran weres, and gepyldige beon on þam þwyrnyssum þe ús se Ælmihtiga on besent, and habban maran

care ure sawle, þonne þære scortan gesælte þe we sceolon forlætan.

Sy wuldor and wurðmynt þam welwyllendan Scyppende ealra his wundra and his weldæda, se ðe ana is God & on ecnysse. Amen.

III. ID. MART.

SCI GREGORII PAPÆ URBS ROMANÆ INCLYTI.

GREGORIUS se hálga papa, ENGLISCRE ðeode APOSTOL, on ðisum andwerdan dæge, æfter menigfealdum gedeorfum, and halgum gecnyrdnyssum, Godes ríce gesæliglice astáh. He is rihtlice Engliscre ðeode apostol, forðan ðe he, þurh his ræd and sánde, ús fram deofles biggengum ætbræd, and to Godes geleafan gebigde. Manega hálige béc cyðað his drohtnunge and his halige líf, and eac ‘*Historia Anglorum*,’ ða ðe Ælfred cyning of Ledene on Englisc awende. Seo béc sprecð genoh swutelice be ðisum halgan were. Nu wylle we sum ðing scortlice eow be him gereccan, forðan ðe seo foresæde béc nis eow eallum cuð, peah ðe heo on Englisc awend sy.

Þes eadiga papa Gregorius wæs of æðelborenre mægðe and eawfæstre acenned; Romanisce witan wæron his magas; his fæder hatte Gordianus, and Felix, se eawfæsta papa, wæs his fifta fæder. He wæs, swa swa we cwædon, for worulde æðelboren, ac hé oferstáh his æðelborennysse mid halgum ðeawum, and mid góðum weorcum geglengde. Gregorius is Grecisc nama, se swéigð on Ledenum ge-reorde, “*Uigilantius*,” þæt is on Englisc, “*Wacolre*.” He wæs swiðe wacol on Godes bebodum, ðaða he sylf herigendlice leofode, and hé wacollice ymbe manegra ðeoda pearfe hógode, and him lífes weig geswutelode. He wæs fram cildháde on béclicum lárum getyd, and hé on ðære lære swa gesæliglice ðeah, þæt on ealre Romana-byrig næs nán his gelica geðuht. He gecneordlæhte æfter wisra lā-

reowa gebisnungum, and næs forgytol, ac gefæstnode his lāre on fæsthāfelum gemynde. He hlōd ða mid þurstigum breoste ða flowendan lāre, ðe hé eft æfter fyrste mid hunig-swettre protan þæslicce bealcette. On geonglicum gearum, ða ða his geogoð æfter gecynde woruld-ðing lufian sceolde, þa ongann hé hine sylfne to Gode geþeodan, and to eðele þæs upplīcan lifes mid eallum gewilnungum orðian. Witodlice æfter his fæder forðsiðe hé arærde six munuc-līf on Sicilia-lande, and þæt sefoðe binnon Romana-burh getimbrode, on ðam he sylf regollice, under abbodes hæsum drohtnode. Þa seofon mynstru he gelende mid his agenum, and genihtsumlice to dæghwomlicum bigleofan gegōdode. Þone ofer-eācan his æhta hé aspende on Godes þearfum, and ealle his woruldlican ađelborennysse to heofonlicum wuldre awende. He eode ēr his gecyrrednysse geond Romana-burh mid pællenum gyrlum, and scinendum gymmum, and readum golde gefrætewod ; ac æfter his gecyrrednysse he ðenode Godes ðearfum, he sylf ðearfa, mid wācum wāfelse befangen.

Swa fulfremedlice hé drohtnode on anginne his gecyrrednysse swa þæt hé mihte ða gyf beon geteald on fulfremedra halgena getele. He lufode forhæfednysse on metum, and on drence, and wæccan on syndrigum gebedum ; þær-to-eacan hé ðrowade singallice untrumnyssa, and swa hé stiðlicor mid andwerdum untrumnyssum ofsett wæs, swa hé geornfullicor þæs ecan lifes gewilnode.

Þa undergeat se papa, þe on ðam timan þæt apostolice setl gesæt, hu se eadiga Gregorius on halgum mægnum ðeonde wæs, and he ða hine of ðære munuclican drohtnunge genām, and him to gefylstan gesette, on diaconhāde geendebyrðne. Ða gelāmp hit, æt sumum sæle, swa swa gýt for oft deð, þæt Englisce cýpmenn brohton heora ware to Romana-byrig, and Gregorius eode be ðære stræt to ðam Engliscum mannum, heora ðing sceawigende. Þa geseah

be betwux ðam warum cýpe-cnihtas gesette, þa wæron hwites lichaman and fægere andwlitan menn, and æðellice gefexode. Gregorius ða beheold þæra cnapena wlite, and befrán of hwilcere peode hī gebrohte wæron. Ða sæde him man þæt hī of Engla-lande wæron, and þæt ðære ðeode mennisc swa wlitig wære. Eft ða Gregorius befrán, hwæðer þæs landes folc Cristen wære ðe hæðen? Him man sæde, þæt hī hæðene wæron. Gregorius ða of innweardre heortan langsume siccetunge teah, and cwæð, Wálawá, þæt swa fægere hīwes menn sindon ðam sweartan deofle underðeode. Eft hé axode, hū ðære ðeode nama wære, þe hī of-comon? Him wæs geandwyrð, þæt hī Angle genemnode wæron. Ða cwæð he, Rihtlice hī sind Angle gehátene, forðan ðe hī engla wlite habbað, and swilcum gedafenað þæt hī on heofonum engla geferan beon. Gýt ða Gregorius befrán, hū ðære scfre nama wære, þe ða cnapan of-alædde wæron. Him man sæde, þæt ða scírmenn wæron Dere gehátene. Gregorius andwyrde, Wel hī sind Dere gehátene, forðan ðe hī sind fram graman generode, and to Cristes mildheortnyssse gecygede. Gýt ða he befrán, Hū is ðære leode cyning gehátan? Him wæs geandswarod, þæt se cyning Ælle gehátan wære. Hwæt ða, Gregorius gamenode mid his wordum to ðam naman, and cwæð, Hit gedafenað þæt Alleluia sy gesungen on ðam lande, to lofe þæs Ælmihtigan Scyppendes. Gregorius ða sona eode to ðam papan þæs apostolican setles, and hine bæd, þæt he Angelcynne sume láreowas asende, ðe hī to Criste gebigdon, and cwæð, þæt hé sylf gearo wære þæt weorc to gefremmenne mid Godes fultume, gif hit ðam papan swa gelicode. Ða ne mihte se papa þæt geðafian, þeah ðe hé eall wolde; forðan ðe ða Romaniscan ceaster-gewaran noldon geðafian þæt swa getogen mann, and swa geðungen láreow þa burh eallunge forlete, and swa fyrren wræcsið genáme.

Æfter ðisum gelámp þæt micel mann-cwealm becom

ofer ðære Romaniscan leode, and ærest ðone papan Pelagium gestóð, and buton yldinge adydde. Witodlice æfter ðæs papan geendunge, swa micel cwealm wearð þæs folces, þæt gehwær stodon aweste hús geond þa burh, buton bugigendum. Ða ne mihte swa-ðeah seo Romana-burh buton papan wunian, ac eal folc ðone eadigan Gregorium to ðære geðincðe anmodlice geceas, peah ðe hé mid eallum mægne wiðerigende wære. Gregorius ða asende ænne pistol to ðam casere Mauricium, se wæs his gefædera, and hine halsode, and micclum bæd, þæt hé næfre ðam folce ne geðafode þæt he mid þæs wurðmyntes wuldre geuferod wære, forðan ðe hé ondred þæt he ðurh ðone micclan háð on woruldlicum wuldre, þe he ær awarep, æt sumum sæle bepæht wurde. Ac ðæs caseres heahgeref, Germanus, gelæhte ðone pistol æt Gregories ærend-racan, and hine totær; and siððan cydde þam casere, þæt þæt folc Gregorium to papan gecoren hæfde. Mauricius ða se casere þæs Gode ðancode, and hine gehádian het. Hwæt ða, Gregorius fleames cepte, and on dym-hófon ætlutode; ac hine man gelæhte, and teah to Petres cyrcan, þæt he ðær to papan gehalgod wurde. Gregorius ða ær his háðunge þæt Romanisce folc, for ðam onsigendum cwealme, ðisum wordum to bereowsunge tihte. Mine gebroðra þa leofostan, ús gedafenað þæt we Godes swingle, þe we on ær towearde ondrædan sceoldon, þæt we huru nú andwerde and afandode ondrædan. Geopenige ure sarnys ús infær soðre gecyrrednyse, and þæt wite ðe we ðrowiað to brece ure heortan heardnyse. Efne nu ðis folc is mid swurde þæs heofonlican graman ofslegen, and gehwilce ænlipige sind mid færlicum slihte aweste. Ne seo ádl ðam deaðe ne forestæpð, ac ge geseoð þæt se sylfa deað þære ádle yldinge forhradað. Se geslagna bið mid deaðe gegripen, érdan ðe he to heofungum soðre behreowsunge gecyrran mæge. Hógiad forði hwilc se becume ætforan

gesihðe þæs streacan Dēman, seðe ne mæg þæt yfel bewēpan ðe hē gefremode. Gehwilce eorð-bugigende sind ætbro-dene, and heora hūs standað aweste. Fæderas and modдру bestandað heora bearna líc, and heora yrfenuman him sylfum to forwyrde forestæppað. Uton eornostlice fleon to heofunge soðre dædbote, þa hwile ðe we moton, ærðan þe se færlica slege ús astrecce. Uton gemunan swa hwæt swa we dweligende agylton, and uton mid wope gewitnian þæt þæt we mánfullice adrugon. Uton forhradian Godes ansyne on andetnysse, swa swa se witega ús manað. Uton ahebban ure heortan mid handum to Gode, þæt is, þæt we sceolon ða gecnyrdnysse ure bene mid gearnunge gódes weorces up-aræran. He forgið truwan ure forhtunge, seðe þurh his witegan clypað, Nylle ic þæs synfullan deað, ac ic wille þæt hē gecyrre and lybbe.

Ne geortruwige nān man hine sylfne for his synna micelnysse: witodlice ða ealdan gyltas Niniueiscre ðeode ðreora daga bereowsung adilegode; and se gecyrreda sceaða on his deaðes cwyde þæs ecan lifes mede gearnode. Uton awendan ure heortan; hrædlice bið se Dema to urum benum gebíged, gif we fram urum ðwyrnyssum beoð gerihltæhte. Uton standan mid gemaglicum wópum ongearnendum swurde swa miccles domes. Soðlice gemagnys is þam soðan Deman gecweme, peah ðe heo mannum unðancwurðe sy, forðan ðe se arfæsta and se mildheorta God wile þæt we mid gemaglicum benum his mildheortnysse ofgān, and hē nele swa micclum swa we gearniað ús geysian. Be ðisum hē cwæð þurh his witegan, Clypa me on dæge ðinre gedrefednysse, and ic ðe ahredde, and ðu mærsast me. God sylf is his gewita þæt he miltsian wile him to clypigendum, seðe manað þæt we him to clypian sceolon. Forði, mine gebroðra þa leofostan, uton gecuman on ðam feorðan dæge þysre wucan on ærne-merigen, and mid estfullum mode and tearum singan seofonfealde lae-

tanias, þæt se streca Dema us geárige, þonne hé gesihð þæt we sylfe ure gyltas wrecað.

Eornostlice ðaða micel menigu, ægðer ge preosthádes ge munuchádes menn, and þæt læwede folc, æfter ðæs eadigan Gregories hæse, on þone wodnes-dæg to ðam seofonfealdum letanium gecomon, to ðam swiðe awedde se foresæda cwealm, þæt hund-cahtatig manna, on ðære ánre tide feallende, of life gewiton, ða hwíle þe þæt folc ða letanias sungon. Ac se halga sacerd ne geswác þæt folc to máni-genne þæt hí ðære bene ne geswicon, oðþæt Godes milt-sung þone reðan cwealm gestilde.

Hwæt ða Gregorius, siððan hé papanhád underfeng, gemunde hwæt hé gefyrn Angel-cynne gemynte, and ðær-rihte þæt lustyme weorc gefremode. He na to ðæs hwón ne mihte þone Romaniscan biscop-stól eallunge forlætan, ac hé asende oðre bydelas, geðungene Godes ðeowan, to ðysum íglande, and he sylf micclum mid his benum and tihtingum fylste, þæt ðæra bydela bodung forðgeenge, and Gode wæstm-bære wurde. Þæra bydela naman sind þus gecigede, AUGUSTINUS, MELLITUS, LAURENTIUS, PETRUS, IOHANNES, IUSTUS. Ðas láreowas asende se eadiga papa Gregorius, mid manegum oðrum munecum, to Angel-cynne, and hí ðisum wordum to ðære fare tihte, Ne beo ge afyrhte ðurh geswince þæs langsuman færeldes, oððe þurh yfelra manna ymbe-spræce; ac mid ealre ánrædnysse and wylme þære soðan lufe þas ongunnenan ðing þurh Godes fultum gefremnað. And wite ge þæt eower mēd on ðam ecan edleane swa miccle mare bið, swa micclum swa ge mare for Godes willan swincað. Gehyrsumiað eadmodlice on eallum ðingum Augustine, þone ðe we eow to ealdre gesetton: hit fremað eowrum sawlum swa hwæt swa ge be his mynegunge gefyllað. Se Ælmihtiga God, þurh his gife, eow gescylde, and geunne me þæt ic mote eoweres geswinces wæstm on ðam ecan eðele geseon, swa þæt ic

beo gemet samod on blisse eoweres edleanes, ðeah ðe ic mid eow swincan ne mæge; forðon ðe ic wille swincan. Augustinus ða mid his geferum, þæt sind gerehte feowertig wera, ferde be Gregories hæse, oðþæt hī to ðisum īglande gesundfullice becomon.

On ðam dagum rixode Æpelbyrht cyning on Cantwarebyrig rīclice, and his rice wæs astreht fram ðære micclan eā Humbre oð suð sæ. Augustinus hæfde genumen wealhstodas of Francena rice, swa swa Gregorius him bebead; and hē ðurh ðæra wealhstoda muð þam cyninge and his leode Godes word bodade: hu se mildheorta Hælend, mid his agenre ðrowunge pysne scyldigan middaneard alysde, and geleafullum mannum heofonan rīces infær geopenode. Ða andwyrde se cyning Æðelbriht Augustine, and cwæð, þæt hē sægere word and behāt him cydde; and cwæð, þæt hē ne mihte swa hrædlice pone ealdan gewunan ðe hē mid Angel-cyune heold forlætan; cwæð þæt hē moste freolice ða heofonlican lāre his leode bodian, and þæt he him and his geferan bigleofan ðenian wolde, and forgeaf him ða wununge on Cantwarebyrig, seo wæs ealles his rīces heafod-burh.

Ongann ða Augustinus mid his munecum to geefenlæcenne þæra apostola līf, mid singalum gebedum, and wæccan, and fæstenum Gode ðeowigende, and līfes word þam ðe hī mihton bodigende, ealle middaneardlice ðing, swa swa ælfremede, forhōgigende, ða þing āna þe hī to bigleofan behōfedon underfonde, be ðam ðe hī tæhton sylfe lybhende, and for ðære soðfæstnysse ðe hī bodedon, gearowe wæron ehtrnysse to ðoligenne, and deaðe sweltan, gif hī ðorfton.

Hwæt ða gelyfdon forwel menige, and on Godes naman gefullode wurdon, wundrigende þære hīlewitnysse heora unsceaðīgan līfes, and swetnysse heora heofonlican lāre. Ða æt nextan, gelustfullode ðam cyninge Æðelbrihte heora clæne līf and heora wynsume behāt, þa soðlice wurdon mid

mānegum tǣcnum geseðde; and he ða gelyfende wearð gefullod, and micclum ða cristenan gearwurðode, and swa swa heofonlice ceaster-gewaran lufode: nolde swa-ðeah nænne to cristendome geneadian; forðan ðe hé ofaxode æt ðam lāreowum his hæle þæt Cristes ðeowdom ne sceal beon geneadod, ac sylfwilles. Ongunnon ða dæghwomlice forwel menige efstan to gehyrenne ða halgan bodunge, and forleton heora hæðenscipe, and hī sylfe geðeoddon Cristes gelaðunge, on hine gelyfende.

Betwux ðisum gewende Augustinus ofer sæ to ðam ercebiscope Etherium, and hé hine gehádode Angel-cynne to ercebiscope, swa swa him Gregorius ær gewissode. Augustinus ða gehádod cyrde to his biscop-stole, and asende ærendracan to Rome, and cydde ðam eadigan Gregorie þæt Angel-cynn cristendom underfeng, and he eac mid gewritum fela ðinga befrán, hu him to drohtnigenne wære betwux ðam nŕg-hworfenum folce. Hwæt ða Gregorius micclum Gode ðancode mid blissigendum mode, þæt Angel-cynne swa gelumpen wæs, swa swa he sylf geornlice gewilnode, and sende eft ongean ærendracan to ðam geleaffullan cyninge Æpelbrihte, mid gewritum and menigfealdum lācum, and oðre gewritu to Augustine, mid andswarum ealra ðæra ðinga þe hé hine befrán, and hine eac ðisum wordum mánode, Broðer min se leofosta, ic wát þæt se Ælmihtiga God fela wundra purh ðe þære ðeode ðe hé geceas geswutelað, þæs ðu miht blissigan, and eac ðe ondrædan. Þu miht blissigan gewisslice þæt ðære ðeode sawla purh ða yttran wundra beoð getogene to ðære incundan gife. Ondræd ðe swa-ðeah þæt ðin mōd ne beo ahāfen mid dyrstignysse on ðam tǣcnum þe God ðurh ðe gefremað, and þu ðonon on sīdelum wuldre befealle wiðinnan, þonon ðe ðu wiðutan on wurðmynte ahāfen bist.

Gregorius asende eac Augustine halige lāc on mæsse-reafum, and on bōcum, and ðæra apostola and martyra

reliquias samod; and behead, þæt his æftergengan symle ðone pallium and ðone ercehād æt ðam apostolican setle Romaniscere gelaðunge feccan sceoldon. Augustinus gesette æfter ðisum biscopas of his geferum gehwilcum burgum on Engla ðeode, and hī on Godes geleafan ðeonde ðurh-wunodon oð ðisum dægðerlicum dæge.

Se eadiga Gregorius gedihte manega halige traht-bēc, and mid micelre gecnyrdnyse Godes folc to ðam ecan life gewissode, and fela wundra on his life geworhte, and wuldorfullice þæs papan setles geweold ðreottyne gear, and six monðas, and tyn dagas, and siððan on ðisum dæge gewāt to ðam ecan setle heofenan rices, on ðam he leofað mid Gode Ælmihtigum ā on ecnyse. Amen.

XIII. KAL. APR.

DEPOSITIO SĊI CUTHBERHTI EPISCOPI.

CUTHBERHTUS, se halga biscop, scinende on manegum geearnungum and healicum geðincðum, on heofonan rīce, mid þam Ælmihtigum Scyppende, on ecere blisse rixiende, wuldræð.

Beda, se snotera Engla peoda lāreow, pises halgan līf endebyrdlice, mid wunderfullum herungum, ægðer ge æfter ānfealdre gereccednyse, ge æfter leoðlicere gyddunge, awrāt. Us sæde soðlice Beda, þæt se eadiga Cuðberhtus, þaða hē wæs eahta wintra cild, ārn, swa swa him his nytenlice yld tihte, plegende mid his efen-ealdum; ac se Ælmihtiga God wolde styran þære nytennyse his gecorenan Cuðberhtes, þurh mynegunge gelimplices lāreowes, and asende him to ān ðry-wintre cild, þæt hit his dyslican plegan, mid stæððigum wordum, wislice preade. Soðlice, þæt foresæde pry-wintre cild pone gæmnigendan Cuðberhtum

befrān, To hwī underþeodst þu ðe sylfne þisum ydelum plegan, þu ðe eart fram Gode gehalgod mid roderlicum wurðmynte? Ne gedafenað biscope, þæt he beo on dædum folces mannum gelsc. Geswíc, la leof, swa unpæslices plegan, and geðeod þe to Gode, þe ðe to biscope his folce geceas, þam þu scealt heofonan rices infær geopenian. Hwæt ða, Cuðberhtus þa-gyt mid his plegan forðarn, oð-ðæt his lāreow, mid biterum tearum dreoriglice wepende, ealra þæra cildra plegan fêrlice gestilde. Witodlice, eall se cildlica heap wolde þæs anes cildes dreorignysses gefrefrian; ac hī ealle ne mihton mid heora frofre his dreorignysses adwæscan, ærðan ðe Cuðberhtus hit mid arfæstum cossum gegladode. And he sylf siððan, æfter þæs cildes mynegunge, on healicere stæððignysses symle purhwunode.

Æfter þisum wearð þæs eadigan Cuðberhtes cneow mid heardum geswelle alefed, swa þæt he mid criccum his feðunge underwreðode. Þa gesæt he sume dæge under sunn-beame ana on sundran, and his sceancan beðode, him com þa ridende to sum arwurðe ridda, sittende on snawhwitum horse, and he sylf mid hwitum gyrlum befangen wæs; and he þone halgan mid gesibsumum wordum swæselice grette, biddende þæt hē him dægwistes gedafenlice tiðode. Cuðberhtus þa to ðam engle anmodlice cwæð, Ic wolde þine þenunge sylf nu gearcian, gif ic me mid feðunge ferian mihte: min ādlige cneow is yfele gehæfd, þæt ne mihte nān læce-wyrt awiht geliðian, þeah þe heo gelome to-geléd wære. Þa gelihte se cuma, and his cneow graþode mid his halwendum handum, and het hine niman hwætene smedeman, and on meolce awyllan, and swa mid þære hætān þæt topundene lim gewriðan; and, æfter þisum wordum, his hors bestrād, on þam siðfæte þe hē pider cōm, aweg ferende. Hwæt þa, Cuðberhtus, æfter þæs engles lāre, his cneow beðode, and he sona gesundfull his færeldes

breac, and ongeat þæt God, þurh his engel, hine geneosode, seðe giſ ær þone blindan Tobían, þurh his heah-engel Raphahel, mihtelice onlihte.

Eft se halga Cuðberhtus, þaða hé wacode mid hyrde-mannum on felda, on his geogoðe, geseah heofonas opene, and englas gelæddon Aidanes biscopes sawle, mid micclum wuldre, in to þære heofonlican myrhðe. Hwilon eac Cuðberhtus ferde geond lánd bodigende Godes geleafan, þa for unwedere gecyrde hé to sumes hyrdes cytan, þe stóð weste on þam westene þe hé oferferde, and getígde his hors þær binnon. Þa, mid þam þe he his gebedu sang, þa tær þæt hors þæt þæc of ðære cytan hrofe, and þær feoll adúne, swilce of ðam hrofe, wearm hláf mid his syflinge. He þa geðancode Gode þære sande, and mid þære hine sylfne gereordode.

Se eadiga Cuðberhtus æfter pisum ealle woruld-ping eallunge forlet, and mid halgum þeawum hine sylfne to munuc-life geðeodde; and he hrædlice, siððan hé munuc wæs, wearð geset cumena þén, þæt he cumena huses gymde, and mynsterlicum cumum geðénsu wære. Þa, æt sumon sæle, on wintres dæge, him com to Godes engel on cuman híwe, and Cuðberhtus hine mid ealre cumliðnysse underfeng. Þa gecyrde hé út ymbe þæs cuman þenunge, ac he ne gemette nænne cuman þaða hé inn cóm, ac lagon þry heofenlice hlafas on lilian beorhtnysse scinende, and on rosan bræðe stymende, and on swæcce swettran þonne beona hunig. Þa sceawode se halga Cuðberhtus on ðam snawe gehwær, hwyder se cuma siðigende ferde, ac þaða hé nane fot-swaðe on ðam snawe ne geseah, þa ongeat hé, þæt se cuma wæs engel and na mann, seðe þone heofonlican fudan him brohte, and þæs eorðlican ne rohte.

Þes foresæda halga wer wæs gewunod þæt he wolde gán on niht to sé, and standan on ðam sealtan brymme oð he swyran, singende his gebedu. Þa on sumere nihte hlócnode

sum oðer munuc his færeldes, and mid sleáccre stalcunge his fót-swaðum filigde, oððæt hī begen to sē becomon. Ða dyde Cuðberhtus swa his gewuna wæs, sang his gebedu, on sēlicere yðe standende oð ðone swýran, and syððan his cneowa on ðam ceosle gebigde, astrehtum handbredum to heofenlicum rodore. Efne þa comon twegen seolas of sēlicum grunde, and hī mid heora flyse his fet drygdon, and mid heora blæde his leoma beðedon, and siððan mid gebeacne his bletsunge bædon, licgende æt his fotum on fealwum ceosle. Ða Cuðberhtus þa sēlican nytenu on sund asende, mid soðre bletsunge, and on merigenlicere tide his mynster gesohte. Wearð þa se munuc micclum afyrht, and ádlig on ærne-merigen hine ge-eadmette to ðæs halgan cneowum, biddende þæt hē his áll eallunge afsigde, and his fyrwitnysse fæderlice miltsode. Se halga þa sona andwyrde, Ic þinum gedwylde dearnunge miltsige, gif þu ða gesihðe mid swigan bediglast, oððæt min sawul heonon siðige, of andwerdum life gelaðod to heofonan. Cuðberhtus þa mid gebede his sceaweres seocnysse gehælde, and his fyrwites ganges gylt forgeaf.

Fela wundra wurdon geworhte þurh þone halgan Cuðberht, ac we wyllað for sceortnysse sume forsuwian, þy-læs þe þeos racu eow to lang pince. Witodlice Cuðberhtus ferde, swa swa his gewuna wæs, ymbe geleaffulre bodunge, þæt he þam ungelæredum folce lifes weig tæhte. Ða fleah sum earn ætforan him on siðe, and he his geferan befrinan ongann, Hwá hi to ðam dæge afedan sceolde? Ða cwæð his gefera, þæt he gefyrn smeade hwær hi bigleofan biddan sceoldon, þaða hī ða fare ferdon buton wiste. Cuðberhtus þa him togeanes cwæð, La hwæt se Ælmihtiga God mæg for eaðe unc, þurh þisne earn, ætfore sceawian, seðe giú ér Elian afedde þurh þone sweartan hremm, ér hē to heofonan siðode. Hi ða ferdon forð-siðigende, and efne se earn on ðam ófre gesæt, mid fisce geflogen, þone he þærrihte gefeng.

ƿa cwæð se halga to his geferan, Yrn to ðam earne, and him of-anim ƿæs fises dæl ƿe he gefangen hæfð, unc to gereorde. Sy lóf ƿam Ælmihtigan, ƿe unc ƿurh ƿiane fugel fedan wolde. Syle swa-ƿeah sumne dæl ƿam earne, to edleane his geswines.

Hi ða, æfter gereorde, on heora weg ferdon, and Cuðberhtus ƿam folce fægere bodade, ƿæt hī wære wæron wið deofles syrnum, ƿy-læs ƿe hē mid leasunge heora geleafan awyrde, and fram ƿære bodunge heora mōd abrude. ƿæt folc ƿa færlice ongann forð-aræsan betwux ƿysere mynegunge, micclum bepæht, ƿæt hī ƿære lāre to lyt gymdon. Hwæt se swicola feond hī swiðe bedydrode, swilce ƿær sum hūs soðlice forburne, brastligende mid brandum, gedwymorlice swa-ƿeah. ƿa wolde ƿæt folc ƿæt fyr adwæscan, gif hit ænig-wæta wanian mihte; ac ƿæs halgan andwerdnys eaðelice acwencte ƿæs deofles dyderunge, ƿe hī dwollice filigdon, and ƿæs lifes word lythwon gymdon. ƿæt folc ƿa ofsceamod ongean cyrde to ðære lāre ƿe hī ær forleton, biddende æt ðam lāreowe liðe miltsunge, ƿæt hī his lāre ær to lyt gymdon, ƿaða he ða fræcednysse him fore sæde.

Cuðberhtus swa-ƿeah on oðrum timan, eall byrnende hūs ana ahredde wið fyres dare, mid halgum benum, and ƿone windes blæd aweg flīgde, seðe ær for oft ƿa ættrigan flān deoflicere costnunge on him sylfum adwæscete, ƿurh gescyldnysse soðes Drihtnes. He wolde gelome leodum bodian on fyrleum lande unforhtigende. Hwæt ƿa him geuðe se Ælmihtiga God fægre getingnysse ƿam folce to lāre, and him menn ne mihton heora mōd behydan, ac hī eadmodlice him geandetton heora digelnyssa, and elles ne dorston, and be his dihte digellice gebetton.

Sum eawfæst man eac swilce hæfde micle cyððe to ðam halgan Cuðberhte, and gelomlice his lāre breac: ƿa getimode his wīfe wrys ƿonne hē beðorfte, ƿæt heo ƿurh wōdnysse micclum wæs gedreht. ƿa com se eawfæsta to ðam

eadigan Cuðberhte, and hé wæs on ðam timan to prafoste geset on ðam munuc-life, þe is Lindisfarnea geháten. Ða ne mihte he for sceame him openlice secgan, þæt his eawfæste wíf on ðære wódnysse læg, ac bæd þæt hé asende sumne broðer þæt hire gerihta gedón mihte, érðan þe heo of life gelæd wurde. Ða wiste Cuðberhtus eal be ðam wífe, and wolde purh hine sylfne sona híf geneosian; forðan þe heo érðan eawfæst leofode, þeah þe se unsið hire swa gelumpe. Ða begann se wer dreorig wepan, anðracigende þæs ungelimpes. Cuðberhtus hine þa mid wordum gefrefrode, cwæð þæt se deofol þe hire derigan wolde, on his geneosunge, híf forlætan sceolde, and mid micelre fyrhte aweg fleon, and þæt wíf mid gewitte wel sprecende him togeanes gán, and his bridel onfón. Hit ða gelámp, be ðæs láreowes wordum, þæt þæt wíf gewittig hine mid wordum gegrette, bæd þæt heo moste him mete gearcian, and eydde híf se deofol híf dearnunge forlét, and swiðe forhtigende fleames cepte, þaða se halga þider siðode.

Cuðberhtus se halga siððan gefremode mihtiglice wundra, on ðam mynstre wunigende. Begán þa on mode micclum smeagan, hu he þæs folces lóf forfleón mihte; þy-læs þe hé wurde to hlífful on worulde, and þæs heofenlican lófes fremde wære. Wolde þa ástandende ancer-líf adreogan, and on digelnysses eallunge drohtnian: ferde þa to Farne, on flowendre yðe. Þæt igland is eal beworpen mid sealtum brymme, on sê middan, þæt wiðinnan eall, ér ðam fyrste, mid sweartum gastum swiðe wæs afylled, swa þæt men ne mihton þa moldan bugian, for þeowracan sweatra deofla; ac híf ealle þa endemes flugon, and þæt igland eallunge rymdon þam æðelan ceman, and he þær ána wunode, orsorch heora ándan, purh Ælmihtigne God. Ða wæs þæt igland mid ealle bedæled wæteres wynsumnysses, on ðam westum cludum, ac se halga wer þa sona het þa heardnesse swiðe hólian, on middan þære flore his fægeran botles, and

þær wæter æddre ða wynsum asprāng, werod on swæcce, þam were to brice, seðe hwilon wæter to winlicum swæcce wundorlice awende, þaða hit wolde God.

Se halga þa het him bringan sād, wolde on ðam westene wæstmes tilian, gif hit swa geuðe se Ælmihtiga God, þæt hē mid his fotum hine sedan moste. He seow þa hwæte on beswuncenum lande, ac hit to wæstmæ aspringan ne moste, ne furðon mid gærse growende næs. Þa het he him bringan bere to sæde, and ofer ælcne timan þa eorðan aseow. Hit weox þa mid wyne and wel gerípode. Þa woldon hremmas hine bereafian æt his gedeorfum, gif hī dorston. Þa cwæð se halga to ðam heard-nebbum, Gif se Ælmihtiga eow pises geuðe, brucað þæra wæstmæ, and me ne biddað; gif he þonne eow pises ne getiðode, gewiṭað aweg, wælhreowe fugelas, to eowrum eðele of ðisum iglande. Hwæt, þa hremmas þa ricene flugon ealle tosomne ofer þone sealtan brym, and se halga þa his geswines breac.

Eft þa siððan oðre twegen swearte hremmas siðlice comon, and his hūs tæron mid heardum bile, and to neste bæron heora briddum to hleowðe. Þas eac se eadiga mid ealle aṣgde of ðam eðele mid anum worde; ac ān þæra fugela eft fleogende com, ymbe þry dagas, pearle dreorig, fleah to his fotum, friðes biddende, þæt he on ðam lande lybban moste symle unscæððig, and his gefera samod. Hwæt þa, se halga him þæs geuðe, and hī lustbære þæt land gesohton, and brohton þam lāreowe lāc to medes, swines rysl his scon to gedreoge, and hi þær siððan unscæððige wunedon.

Þa wolde se halga sum hūs timbrian to his nedbricum, mid his gebroðra fultume: þa bæd he hī ānre sylle, þæt he mihte þæt hūs, on ða sē healfe, mid þære underlecgan. Þa gebroðra him beheton, þæt hī woldon þæt treow, þonne hī eft comou, him gebringan. Þa comon hī, swa swa hī

cwædon, and wurdon, swa-*peah*, *pæs* treowes ungemyndige; ac se Ælmihtiga God his wæs gemyndig, and him *þa* sylle sylf asende mid *þam* sælicum flode, and *þæt* flód hī awearp *pær* *pær* hē sylf smeade *þæt* hūs to arærenne, on *ðam* sealtum ofre. *Þa* wunode se halga wer manega gear on *ðam* ancer-life swiðlice stiðe, and hine geneosodon gelóme eawfæste menn, and be his lāre heora lif geriht-læhton.

Þa com him to sum abbudyse, seo wæs Ælflæd gehāten, *pæs* cyninges sweoster Ecgfrides; wolde, *purh* his myne-gungum, hire mōd getrymman. *Þa*, betwux heora spræce, begān heo to halsigenne *þone* halgan wer, *þæt* hē sceolde hire secgan hū lange hire broðor Ecgfridus moste his rīces brucan. *Þa* andwyrde hire se halga, mid twylicere spræce, and cwæð, For nahte bið geteald ānes gearas lust, *pær* ðær se swearta deað onsigende bið. *Þa* undergeat heo *þæt* se broðer ne moste his līfes brucan ofer *þam* ānum geare, and *pærr*ihste, dreoriglice wepende, hine befrān, La leof, sege me, hwā sceal to his rice fōn, *þonne* he broðer næfð, ne he bearn ne belæfð. *Þa* cwæð se halga wer eft to *ðam* mædene, Se Ælmihtiga Scyppend hæfð gehealden sumne gecorene pyssere leode to cyninge, and se bið *þe* swa leof swa nu is se oðer. *Þa* gedyrstlæhte *þæt* mæden *þæt* heo him *þa*-gyt to spræc, and cwæð, Mislice smeagað manna heortan; sume wilniað geðincðe pyssere worulde, sume gefyllað heora fracedan lustas, and hī ealle syððan sorhlice wædliað. *Þu* forsiht *þone* healican wurðmynt, and *þe* is leofre on ðisum wacum scræfum, *þonne* *þu* on healle healic biscop sitte. *Þa* cwæð se witega, *þæt* he wurðe nære swa miccles hādes, ne ðæs heah-setles, ac, swa-*peah*, nān man Godes mihte ne forfiihð, on nānum heolstrum heofenan, oððe eorðan, oððe sǣ priddan. Ic gelyfe, swa-*peah*, gif se Ælmihtiga me hæst *pæs* hādes beon, *þæt* ic eft mote *þis* īgland gesecan, æfter twegra geara ymbryne, and *þyses*

eðeles brucan. Ic bidde þe, Ælfæd, þæt þu uncre spræce on minum life nānum ne aemeldige.

Æfter þisum wordum wearð gemót gehæfd, and Ecgfridus þær-on gesæt, and Peodorus, þises íglandes ercebiscop, mid manegum oðrum geðungenum witum, and hī ealle ānmodlice þone eadigan Cuðberhtum to biscope gecuron. Þa sendon hī sona gewritu mid þam ærende to ðam eadigan were; ac hī ne mihton hine of his mynstre gebringan. Þa reow se cyning sylf Ecgfridus to ðam íglande, and Trumwine biscop, mid oðrum eawfæstum werum, and hī þone halgan swiðe halsodon, heora cneow bigdon, and mid tearum bædon, oððæt hī hine wepende of ðam westene atugon to ðam sinoðe samod mid him; and he þone hād be heora hæse underfeng, swa swa hit gefyrn ær gesæd wæs, purh þæs cildes mūd, and þæs mæran biscopes Boisiles, þe him mid soðre witegunge his lífes endebyrðnysse sæde.

On ðam ylcan geare wearð eac ofslegen Ecgfridus, se æðela cyning, on his unsiðe, þaða he on Peohtum begān to feohtenne to dystelice, ofer Drihtnes willan; and his cyfes-borena broðor siððan rixode, seðe for wisdomes wende to Scottum, þæt he ælðeodig on lāre geðuge. Þa wæs gefylled seo foresæde spræc, swa swa se halga wer sæde þam mædene be hire gebroðrum, ær he biscop wære. Hwæt þa, siððan se halga Cuðberhtus, Lindisfarnensiscere gelaðunge leod-biscop, mid ealre gecneordnysse his folces gymde, to geefenlæcunge þæra eadigra apostola, and hī mid singalum gebedum gescylde wið deofol, and mid halwendum myngungum to heofonan tihte; and he swa leofode swa swa he sylf lærde, and ā his bodunga mid gebysnungum astealde, and eac mid wundrum wel geglengde, and mid soðre lufe symle geswette, and gemetegode mid micclum geðylde, and wæs swiðe estful on ælcere spræce. He nolde awendan his gewunelican bigleofan, ne his gewæda, þe he on westene

hæfde, ac ða stiðnyssa his stearcan bigleofan, betwux læwedum folce, on his life geheold. He wæs swiðe welig wædum and pearfum, and sylme him sylfum swiðe hafenleas.

Ða geworhte hē fela wundra eac binnon þam fyrste þe hē biscop wæs. Mid halgum wætere he gehælde sum wif, anes ealdormannes æwe, fram earmlicere coðe, and heo sona gesund him sylfum þenode. Eft, on ðære ylcan tide, hē mid ele gesmyrode an licgende mæden on langsumum sare, þurh hefigtymum heafod-ece, and hire sona wæs bet. Sum eawfæst wer wæs eac yfele gehæfd, and læg æt forðsiðe, his freondum orwene. Ða hæfde heora sum haligne hláf, þone se eadiga wer ær gebletsode, and he þone þærrihte on wæter bedypte, and his ádligum mæge on ðone muð begeat, and he þærrihte þæt ádl gestilde. Eac on oðrum timan, sum ádlig cniht færlice wearð geferod ætforan þam witan, þaða hē mid lare geond lánd ferde; þa bædon þa bærmen his bletsunge georne, and hē þærrihte þone cniht arærde, swa þæt hē gesundful siðode on fotum, seðe on bære þider geboren wæs. Sum earm moder uneaðelice bær hire samcuce cild swiðe dreorig, on ðam ylcan wege þe se wita ferde; þa besargode hē þære sorhfullan meder, and geswæsliche ða hire sunu cyste; cwæð þæt hire cild gesund beon sceolde, and eal hire hîwisc hælðe brucan; and þæs witegan wórd wurdon gefyllede.

Ælfæd þa eft, þæt æðele mæden, þone halgan láreow to hire gelaðode: þa gesæt hē æt mysan micclum onbryrd, he beseah to heofonum and his sex áwearp. Ða axode hine seo eadige fæmne, hwí hē swa hrædlice his gereord forlete? Ða cwæð se biscop, mid onbryrdum mode, Efne nu ic ge-seah englas ferigan gesælige sawle of ðinum bóc-lande, to healice heofenan; mid halgum sange, and his nama þe bið ardlice gecydd on ærne-merigen, þonne ic offrige Gode þa liflican lác on geleaffulre cyrcan. Hit wearð þa gewídmærsod, swa swa se witega cwæð, þæt hire hyrdeman, þurh

holdrædene þa, sume ác astah, and his orf læswode mid treowenum helme, and he hearde feoll, gewát of worulde mid wuldre to Gode, for ðære hylde his hirdrædene. Hwá mæg æfre ealle gereccan þa mihtigan tǣcna þises halgan weres, hu oft hé eaðelice ádlige gehælde, and þa sweartan gastas symle affigde, and fægra manna forðsið fore-gleaw sæde, wis þurh witegunge wisdomes gastes.

Þa wunode sum sacerd swiðe gelyfed on ancer-setle æfter his lāre, and on gehwilecum geare hine geneosode, Hereberhtus gehāten, hohful on mode. Cuðberhtus þa sona hine on-sundron gespræc, cwæð þæt he þa sceolde swiðlice befrinan his nyd-pearfnysse, ær his nextan dæge; cwæð þæt hé ne moste on menniscum life hine eft geseon, of þam andweardan dæge. Hereberhtus þa swiðe hohful wearð, and feol to his fotum, mid flowendum tearum bæd, þæt hé moste him mid siðian to heofenlicum þrymme, of ðisum gewinne, swa swa hé on life his lāre gehyrsumode. Hwæt þa, se biscop his cneowa gebigde to pissere bene, mid bliðum mode, and syððan þone sacerd sona gefrefrode; cwæð þæt him geuðe se Ælmihtiga Wealdend, þæt hī æt-somne siðian moston of ðisum earfoðnyssum, to ecere myrhðe. Hereberhtus þa hām gewende, and, on legerbedde licgende, abād þæs oðres geendunge, mid ádligum lymum.

Cuðberhtus se halga þa swiðe onette to ðam ancer-setle, þe he ær gesæt, þurh halige mynegunge mihtiges Drihtnes; wolde on ðam lande his līf geendian, þær þær hé ær lange lybbende drohtnode. And hé on ðam lande þa gelegered wearð on his forðsiðe swiðe fūs to Gode, on ðam priddan geare his biscophādes, and on þisum dæge to Drihtne gewát, and Hereberhtus samod, se halga sacerd, swa swa hī on life ær geleornodon, þurh Godes Gast, mid góðum willan. His līc wearð bebyrged on Lindisfarneiscre cyrcan, þær wurdon geworhte wundra forwel fela, þurh geearnun-

gum his eadigan lifes. Ða gelicode hit þam leod-biscope, Eadberhte sylfum, his æftergengan, þæt he his lichaman up þa gelógode, on ðam endlyftan geare his geendunge. Ða wearð þæt hálige líc hál on eorðan gemét, gesundful licgende, swilce hé slæpende wære, liðebige on limum, swa swa hé geléd wæs.

Sy wuldor and lóf þam welegan Drihtne, seðe his gecorenan swa cystelice wurðað, æfter deadlicum life, mid him lybbende & on ecnysse ealra worulda. Amen

FERIA III.

DE FIDE CATHOLICA.

ÆLC cristen man sceal æfter rihte cunnan ægðer ge his Pater noster ge his Credan. Mid þam Pater nostre he sceal hine gebiddan; mid þam Credan he sceal his geleafan getrymman. We habbað gesæd embe þæt Pater noster, nu we wyllað secgan eow þone geleafan þe on þam Credan stent, swa swa se wisa Augustinus, be þære Halgan Þrynnyse, trahtnode.

An Scyppend is ealra þinga, gesewenlicra and ungesewenlicra; and we sceolon on hine gelyfan, forþon þe hé is soð God and ána Ælmihtig, seðe næfre ne ongann ne anginn næfde, ac hé sylf is anginn, and hé eallum gesceaftum anginn and ordfruman forgeaf, þæt hī beon mihton, and þæt hī hæfdon agen gecynd, swa swa hit þære godecundlican fadunge gelicode. Englas hé worhte, þa sind gastas, and nabbað nænnelichaman. Menn hé gesceop mid gaste and mid lichaman. Nytenu and deor, fixas and fugelas hé gesceop on flæsce, butan sawle. Mannum hé sealde uprihtne gang; þa nytenu hé lét gán alotene. Mannum hé forgeaf hláf to bigleofan, and þam nytenum géars.

Nu mage ge, gebroðru, understandan, gif ge wyllað, þæt twa þing syndon, án is Scyppend, oðer is gesceaft. Hé is Scyppend, seðe gesceop and geworhte ealle þing of nahte. Þæt is gesceaft þæt se soða Scyppend gesceop; þæt sind ærest heofonas, and englas þe on heofonum wuniað; and syððan þeos eorðe, mid eallum þam þe hire ón eardiað, and sæ, mid eallum þam þe hyre ón swymmað. Nu ealle þas þing synd mid ánum naman genemnode gesceaft. Hí næron æfre wunigende, ac God hí gesceop. Þa gesceafta sind fela, án is se Scyppend, þe hí ealle gesceop, se ána is Ælmihtig God. He wæs æfre, and æfre he bið þurhwunigende on him sylfum, and þurh hine sylfne. Gif he ongunne and anginn hæfde, butan tweon, ne mihte he beon Ælmihtig God. Soðlice þæt gesceaft, þe ongann and gesceapen is, næfð nane godcundnyse; forði ælc edwist þætte God nys, þæt is gesceaft; and þæt þe gesceaft nis, þæt is God.

Se God wunað on ðrynnysse úntodæledlic, and on ánnysse áne Godcundnyse. Soðlice oper is se Fæder, oper is se Sunu, oðer is se Halga Gast; ac, þeah-hwæðere, þæra þreora is án Godcundnys, and gelfc wuldor, and efen-ece mægen-þrymnys. Ælmihtig God is se Fæder, Ælmihtig God is se Sunu, Ælmihtig God is se Halga Gast. Ac, þeah-hwæðere, ne sind þry Ælmihtige Godas, ac án Ælmihtig God. Þry hí sind on hádum and on naman, and án on Godcundnyse. Þry, forþi þe se Fæder bið æfre Fæder, and se Sunu bið æfre Sunu, and se Halga Gast bið æfre Halig Gast; and hyra nán ne awent næfre of þam þe he is. Nu habbað ge gehyred þa Halgan Þrynnysse; ge sceolon eac gehyran þa soðan Annysse.

Soðlice se Fæder and se Sunu and se Halga Gast habbað áne Godcundnyse, and án gecynd, and án weorc. Ne worhte se Fæder nán þing, ne ne wyrcð, butan þam Suna, oððe butan þam Halgan Gaste. Ne heora nán ne wyrcð

nān þing butan oþrum ; ac him eallum is ān weorc, and ān ræd, and ān willa. Æfre wæs se Fæder, and æfre wæs se Sunu, and æfre wæs se Halga Gast, ān Ælmihtig God. Se is Fæder, se ðe nis naðer ne geboren ne gesceapen fram nānum oðrum ; se is Fæder gebāten, forþan þe he hæfð Sunu, þone þe he of him sylfum gestrynde, butan ælcere meder. Se Fæder is God of nānum Gode. Se Sunu is God, of þam Fæder Gode. Se Halga Gast is God, forð-stæppende of þam Fæder and of þam Suna. Þas word sind sceortlice gesæde, and eow is neod þæt we hi swutellicor eow onwreon.

Hwæt is se Fæder ? Ælmihtig Scyppend, na geworht, ne acenned ; ac hē sylf gestrynde Bearn, him sylfum efen-ece. Hwæt is se Sunu ? He is þæs Fæder Wisdom, and his Word, and his Miht, þurh þone se Fæder gesceop ealle þing and gefadode. Nis se Sunu na geworht ne gesceapen, ac he is acenned. Acenned he is, and, þeah-hwæpere, he is efen-eald and efen-ece his Fæder. Nis na swa on his acennednysse, swa swa bið on ure acennednysse. Þonne se mann sunu gestrynd, and his cild acenned bið, þonne bið se fæder mara, and se sunu læssa. Hwī swa ? Forþi, þonne se sunu wyxð, þonne ealdað se fæder. Ne finst þu na gelice on mannum fæder and sunu. Ac ic þe sylle bysne, hu þu Godes acennednysse þy bet understandan miht : fyr acenð of him beorhtnysse, and seo beorhtnys is efen-eald þam fyre : nis na þæt fyr of þære beorhtnysse, ac seo beorhtnys is of þam fyre. Þæt fyr acenð þa beorhtnysse, ac hit ne bið næfre butan þære beorhtnysse. Nu þu gehyrst þæt seo beorhtnys is ealswa eald swa þæt fyr þe heo of-cymð ; gepafa nu forþi þæt God mihte gestrynan ealswa eald bearn and ealswa ece swa he sylf is. Se ðe mæg understandan þæt ure Hælend Crist is on þære Godcundnysse ealswa eald swa his Fæder, hē þancige þæs Gode, and blisige. Se ðe understandan ne mæg, he hit sceal gelyfan,

þæt he hit understandan mæge ; forþan þæs witegan word ne mæg beon afdlod, þe þus cwæð, Buton ge hit gelyfan, ne mæge ge hit understandan. Nu habbe ge gehyred, þæt se Sunu is of þam Fæder, butan ælcum anginne ; forþan þe he is þæs Fæder Wisdom, and he wæs æfre mid þam Fæder, and æfre bið.

Uton nu gehyran be þam Halgan Gaste, hwæt hé sy. He is se Willa and seo soðe Lufu þæs Fæder and þæs Suna, purh þone sind ealle þing gefliffæste and gehealdene ; be þam is þus gecweden, Godes Gast gefylð ealne ymbhwyrft middangeardes, and he hylt ealle þing, and he hæfð ingehýd ælces gereordes. Nis hé geworht, ne gesceapen, ne acenned ; ac hé is forðstæppende, þæt is, ofgangende, of þam Fæder and of þam Suna, þam he is gelic and esen-ece. Nis se Halga Gast na Sunu, forþan þe hé nis na acenned ; ac hé gæð of þam Fæder and of þam Suna gelice ; forþan þe he is heora beigra Willa and Lufu. Crist cwæð þus be him on his godspelle : Se Frofor-Gást, þe ic eow asendan wille, Gast þære soðfæstnysse þe of minum Fæder gæð, he cyð gecyðnysse be me ; þæt is, he is min gewita þæt ic eom Godes Sunu. And eac se rihta geleafa us tæcð, þæt we sceolon gelyfan on þone Halgan Gast ; he is se líffæstenda God, se gæð of þam Fæder and of þam Suna. Hu gæð hé of him ? Se Sunu is þæs Fæder Wisdom, æfre of þam Fæder ; and se Halga Gast is heora beigra Willa, æfre of him bam. Is forþi þonne án Fæder, seðe æfre is Fæder, and án Sunu, seðe æfre bið Sunu, and án Halig Gast, seðe æfre bið Halig Gast.

Æfre wæs se Fæder, butan anginne, and æfre wæs se Sunu mid þam Fæder, forþan þe hé is þæs Fæder Wisdom. Æfre wæs se Halga Gast, seðe is heora beigra Willa and Lufu. Nis se Fæder of nānum oðrum, ac he wæs æfre. Se Sunu is acenned of ðam Fæder, ac he wæs æfre on þæs Fæder bosme, forþan ðe he is his Wisdom, and he is of

þam Fæder eal þæt he is. Æfre wæs se Halga Gast, for-
þan ðe he is, swa we ær cwædon, Willa and soð Lufu þæs
Fæder and þæs Suna. Soðlice willa and lufu getacniað án
þing; þæt þæt þu wylt, þæt þu lufast, and þæt þæt þu nelt,
þæt þu ne lufast.

Seo sunne, þe ofer us scinð, is lichamlic gesceaft, and
hæfð swa-þeah þreo agennyssa on hire; án is seo lichamlice
edwist, þæt is þære sunnan trendel; oðer is se leoma, oððe
beorhtnys, æfre of þære sunnan, seope onliht ealne middan-
geard; þridde is seo hætu, þe mid þam leoman becymð to
ús. Se leoma is æfre of þære sunnan, and æfre mid hire,
and þæs Ælmihtigan Godes Sunu is æfre of þam Fæder
acenned, and æfre mid him wunigende. Be þam cwæð se
apostol, þæt he wære his Fæder wuldres beorhtnys. Þære
sunnan hætu gæð forð of hire and of hire leoman; and se
Halga Gast gæð æfre of þam Fæder and of þam Suna ge-
lice. Be þam is þus awriten, Nis nán þe hine behydan
mæge fram his hætan.

Fæder and Sunu and Halig Gast ne magon beon togæ-
dere genamode, ac hī ne beoð swa-þeah nahwār totwæmede.
Nis se Ælmihtiga God na pryfeald, ac is prynnys. God is
se Fæder, and se Sunu is God, and se Halga Gast is God.
Na prý Godas, ac hī ealle pry án Ælmihtig God. Se Fæ-
der is eac Wisdom of nanum oprum wisdom; se Sunu is
eac Wisdom of þam wisan Fæder; se Halga Gast is Wis-
dom: ac þeah-hwæðere hī sind ealle ætgædere án Wisdom.
Eft, se Fæder is soð Lufu, and se Sunu is soð Lufu, and se
Halga Gast is soð Lufu; and hī ealle ætgædere án God,
and án soð Lufu. Eac swilce is se Fæder Gast and halig,
and se Sunu is Gast and halig, untwylice: þeah-hwæðere,
se Halga Gast is synderlice gehāten Halig Gast, þæt þæt
hī ealle pry sind gemænelice.

Swa micel gelicnys is on þyssere Halgan Prynnysse, þæt
se Fæder nis na mære þonne se Sunu on þære Godcund-

nyssse, ne se Sunu nis na mære þonne se Halga Gast, ne nān heora ān nis na læsse, þonne eall seo þrynnys. Swa hwær swa heora ān bið, þær hī beoð ealle þry, æfre ān God untodæledlic. Nis heora nān mære þonne oðer, ne nān læssa þonne oðer, ne nān beforan oþrum, ne nān bæftan oþrum; forþan swa hwæt swa læsse bið þonne God, þæt ne bið na God; þæt þæt lator bið, þæt hæfð anginn; ac God næfð nān anginn. Nis na se Fæder āna þrynnys, oððe se Sunu þrynnys, oððe se Halga Gast þrynnys; ac þas þry hādas sindon ān God on ānre Godcundnyssse. Þonne þu gehýrst nemnan þone Fæder, þonne understenst þu þæt he hæfð Sunu. Eft, þonne þu cwyst Sunu, þu wāst butan tweon þæt he hæfð Fæder. Eft, we gelyfað þæt se Halga Gast is ægðer ge þas Fæder ge þas Suna Gast.

Ne bepece nān man hine sylfne, swa þæt he secge oððe gelyfe þæt þry Godas syndon, oððe ænig hād on þære Halgan þrynnysse sy ūmhtigra þonne oðer. Ælc þæra þreora is God; þeah-hwæðere hī ealle ān God; forþan þe hī ealle habbað ān gecynd, and āne Godcundnyssse, and āne edwiste, and ān gepeaht, and ān weorc, and āne mægen-þrymnyssse, and gelic wuldor, and efen-ece rice. Is þeah-hwæðere se Sunu āna geflæschamod, and geboren to men of þam halgan mædene Marian. Ne wearð se Fæder mid menniscnyssse befangen, ac þeah-hwæðere he asende his Sunu to ure alysednyssse, and him æfre mid wæs, ægðer ge on līfe ge on prowunge, and on his æriste, and on his upstige. Eac eal Godes gelaðung andet on þam rihtan geleafan, þæt Crist is acenned of þam clænan mædene Marian, and of þam Halgan Gaste. Nis se Halga Gast þeah-hwæðere Cristes Fæder, ne nān Cristen man þæt næfre ne sceal gelyfan; ac se Halga Gast is Willa þas Fæder and þas Suna: forþi þonne swiðe rihtlice is awriten on urum geleafan, þæt Cristes menniscnys wearð gefremmed þurh þone Halgan Willan.

Beheald þas sunnan mid gleawnysse, on þære is, swa we ær cwædon, hætu and beorhtnys; ac seo hætu drygð, and seo beorhtnys onlyht. Oðer þing deð seo hætu and oðer seo beorhtnys, and þeah-hwæðere hī ne magon beon to-twæmde; belimpð hwæpere-þeah seo hæpung to þære hætan, and seo onlihting belimpð to þære beorhtnysse. Swa eac Crist āna underfeng þa menniscnysse, and na se Fæder ne se Halga Gast; þeah-hwæðere hī wæron æfre mid him, on eallum his weorcum, and on ealre his fare.

We sprecað ymbe God, deaðlice be undeaðlicum, tyddre be ælmihtigum, earmingas be mildheortum; ac hwā mæg weorðfullice sprecaþ be þam þe is unasecgendlic. Hē is butan gemete, forþy þe hē is æghwær; hē is butan getele, forþon þe he is æfre; hē is butan hefe, forþon þe hē hylt ealle gesceafta butan geswince, and hē hī ealle gelogode on þam prim þingum, þæt is on gemete, and on getele, and on hefe. Ac wite ge þæt nān man ne mæg fullice embe God sprecaþ, þonne we furðon þa gesceafta, þe hē gesceop, ne magon asmeagan ne areccan. Hwā mæg mid wordum þære heofenan freatewunge aseccan? Oððe hwā þære eorðan wæstm-bærnysse? Oððe hwā herað genihtsumlice ealra tida ymb-hwyrft? Oððe hwā ealle oðre þing, þonne we furþon þa lichomlican þing, þe we onlociað, ne magon fullice befōn mid ure gesihðe? Efne þu gesihst þone mannan beforan þe; ac, on þære tīde þe þu his neb gesihst, þu ne gesihst na his hricg: ealswa, gif þu sumne clað sceawast, ne miht þu hine ealne togædere geseōn, ac wenst abutan, þæt þu ealne hine geseo. Hwylc wundor is, gif se Ælmihtiga God is unasecgendlic and unbefangenlic, seðe æghwær is eall, and nawar todæled?

Nu smeað sum undeopþancol man, hu God mæge beon æghwær ætgædere, and nawar todæled: beheald þas sunnan, hu heage heo astihð, and hu heo asent hyre leoman geond ealne middangeard, and hu heo onliht ealle þas

eorðan þe mancynn on-eardað. Swa hraðe swa heo up-asprincð, on ærne-merigen, heo scinð on Hierusalem and on Rome-byrig, and on þisum earde, and on eallum eardum ætgædere; and hwæðere heo is gesceaft, and gæð be Godes dihte. Hwæt wenst þu, hu míccele swiðor is Godes anweardnys, and his miht, and his neosung æghwær? Him ne wiðstent nán þing, naþer ne stænen weall, ne bryden wáh, swa swa hī wiðstandað þære sunnan. Him nis nán þing digle ne uncuð. Þu sceawast þæs mannes neb, and God sceawað his heortan. Godes Gast afandað ealra manna heortan; and þa þe on hine gelyfað, and hine lufiað, þa he clænsað and gegladað mid his neosunge; and þæra unge-leaffulra manna heortan he forbyhð and onscunað.

Wite eac gehwá, þæt ælc man hæfð þreo þing on him sylfum untodæledlice and togædere wyrcende, swa swa God cwæð, þaða hé færest man gesceop. He cwæð, Uton gewyrcean man to ure gelicnysse. And hé worhte þa Adám to his allicnysse. On hwilcum dæle hæfð se man Godes allicnysse on him? On þære sawle, na on þam lichaman. Þæs mannes sawl hæfð on hire gecynde þære Halgan Þrynnysse allicnysse; forþan þe heo hæfð on hire þreo þing: þæt is gemynd, and andgit, and willa. Þurh þæt gemynd, se man gepencð þa þing þe he gehyrde, oððe geseah, oððe geleornode. Þurh þæt andgit he understent ealle þa þing þe he gehyrð, oððe gesihð. Of þam willan cumað gepohtas, and word, and weorc, ægðer ge yfele ge gode. An sawul is, and án liff, and án edwist, seope hæfð þas þreo þing on hire togædere wyrcende untodæledlice; forþi þær þæt gemynd bið, þær bið þæt andgit and se willa; and æfre hī beoð togædere. Þeah-hwæðere, nis nán þæra preora seo sawl, ac seo sawl þurh þæt gemynd gemanð, þurh þæt andgit heo understent, þurh þone willan heo wile swa hwæt swa hire licað, and heo is hwæðere án sawl and án liff. Nu hæfð heo forþi Godes allicnysse on hire, forþan þe heo

hæfð þreo þing on hīre untodæledlice wyrcende. Is þeah-hwæðere se man án man and na þrynnys. God soðlice, Fæder, and Sunu, and Halig Gast, þurhwunað on þrynnysse háða, and on ánnysse ánre Godcundnysse. Nis na se man on þrynnysse wunigende, swa swa God, ac he hæfð hwæðere Godes anlicnysse on his sawle, þurh þa þreo þing þe we éar cwædon.

Arrius hatte an gedwolman, se flát wið ænne bisceop, þe wæs genemned Alexander, wís and riht-gelyfed. Þa cwæð se gedwolman, þæt Crist, Godes Sunu, ne mihte na beon his Fæder gelic, ne swa mihtig swa he; and cwæð, þæt se Fæder wære éar se Sunu, and nam bysne be mannum, hu ælc sunu bið gingra þonne se fæder on þisum life. Þa cwæð se halga bisceop Alexander him togeanes, God wæs æfre, and æfre wæs his Wisdom of him acenned, and se Wisdom is se Sunu, ealswa mihtig swa se Fæder. Þa begeat se gedwola þæs caseres fultum to his gedwyldre, and cwæð gemót ongearon þone bisceop, and wolde gebigan eal þæt folc to his gedwyldum. Þa wacode se bisceop áne niht on Godes cyrcan, and clypode to his Drihtne, and þus cwæð, þu, Ælmihtiga God, dém rihtne dóm betwux me and Arrium. Hi comon þa þæs on mergen to þam gemóte. Þa cwæð se gedwola to his geferum, þæt he wolde gán embe his neode forð. Þaða he to gange cóm and he gesæt, þa gewand him út eall his innewealde, æt his setle, and he sæt þær dead. Þa geswutelode God, þæt he wæs swa geámtogod on his innoðe, swa swa he wæs éar on his geleafan. He wolde dón Crist læssan þonne he is, and his godcundnysse wurðmynt wanian. Þa wearð him swa bys-morlic deað geseald, swa swa he wel wyrðe wæs.

Oper gedwolman wæs, se hatte Sabellius. He cwæð þæt se Fæder wære, þaða he wolde, Fæder, and eft, þaða he wolde, he wære Sunu, and eft, þaða he wolde, wære

Halig Gast ; and wære forþi án God. Ða forwearð eac þes gedwola, mid his gedwylde.

Nu eft þæt Iudeisce folc, þe Crist ofslogon, swa swa hé sylf wolde and gefafode, secgað þæt hí willað gelyfan on þone Fæder, and na on þone Sunu þe hyra magas ofslogon. Heora geleafa is naht, and hí forþi losiað. For ure alysednysse Crist gefafode þæt hí hine ofslogon. Hit ne mihte eal mancynn gedón, gif he sylf nolde. Ac se halga Fæder gesceop and geworhte mancyn þurh his Sunu, and he wolde eft, þurh þone ylcan, us alysan fram helle wite, þaþa we forwyrhte wæron. Butan ælcere þrowunge he mihte us habban, ac him þuhte þæt unrihtlic. Ac se deofol forwyrhte hine sylfne, þaþa he tihte þæt Iudeisce folc to þæs Hælendes slege ; and we wurdon alysede, þurh his unscyldigan deað, fram þam ecan deaðe.

We habbað þone geleafan þe Crist sylf tæhte his apostolum, and hí eallum mancynne ; and þone geleafan God hæfð mid manegum wundrum getrymmed and gefæstnod. Ærest Crist, þurh hine sylfne, dumbe and deafe, healte and blinde, wode and hreoflige gehælde, and þa deadan to liffe arærde ; syððan, þurh his apostolas and oðre halige men, þas ylcan wundra geworhte : nu eac, on urum timan, gehwær þær halige men hí restað, æt heora deadum bānum God wyrð fela wundra ; to þi þæt he wile folces geleafan mid þam wundrum getrymman. Ne wyrð God na þas wundra æt nānes Iudeisces mannes byrgene, ne æt nānes opres gedwolan, ac æt riht-gelyfedra manna byrgenum, þa þe gelyfdon on þa Halgan Þrynnysse, and on soðe ánnysse ánre Godecundnysse.

Wite gehwá eac, þæt nān man ne mot beon tuwa gefulod ; ac gif se man æfter his fulluhte aslide, we gelyfað þæt he mæge beon gehealden, gif he his synna mid wópe behreowsað, and be láreowa tæcunge hí gebet. We sceolon

gelyfan þæt ælces mannes sawul bið þurh God gesceapen ; ac hwæpere heo ne bið na of Godes ágenum gecynde. Þæs mannes lichaman antimber bið of þam fæder and of þære meder, ac God gescypð þone lichaman of þam antimbre, and asent on þone lichaman sawle. Ne bið seo sawl nahwar wunigende éror, ac God hī gescypð þærrihte and beset on þone lichaman, and læt hī habban ágenne cyre, swa heo syngige, swa heo synna forbuge. Þeah-hwæðere, heo behōfað æfre Godes fultumes, þæt heo mæge synna forbugan, and eft to hyre Scyppende becuman, þurh góde geearnunga; forþon þe nān man ne deð butan Gode nān þing to góde.

Eac we sceolon gelyfan þæt ælc lichama, þe sawle underfeng, sceal arisan, on dōmes dæg, mid þam ylcan lichaman þe he nu hæfð, and sceal onfōn edlean ealra his dæda; þonne habbað þa góðan ece līf mid Gode, and he sylð þa mēde ælcum be his geearnungum. Ða synfullan beoð on helle-wite á ðrowigende, and heora wite bið eac gemetegod, ælcum be his geearnungum. Uton forþi geearnian þæt ece līf mid Gode, þurh þisne geleafan, and þurh góde geearnunga, seðe þurhwunað on þrynnysse, ān Ælmihtig God, āā on ecnysse. Amen.

DOMINICA SEPTUAGESIMA.

DRIHTEN sæde þis bigspel his leorning-cnihtum, þus cweð-ende: *Simile est regnum cœlorum homini patri familias, qui exiit primo mane, conducere operarios in vineam suam: et reliqua.*

Se Hælend cwæð þæt heofenan rice wære gelīc sumum hīfredes ealdre, sepe ferde on érne-merigen, and wolde hyrian wyrhtan in to his wíngearde. Ða gewearð þam hlaforde and þam hyrig-mannum wið ánum peninge, and hī eodon in to þam wíngearde. Eft, ymbe undern dæges, eode þæs wíngeardes hláford út and gemétte opre hýrmen standende ydele on þære stráete, and hé cwæð him to,

Gað in to minum wíngearde, and ic sylle eow þæt riht bið. Hí þa eodon to his weorce be þam beháste. Ymbe midne dæg and nón-tíde, eode se hífredes ealdor út, and dyde hand swa gelíce. Æt nextan twa tída ofer nóne, eode se hláford, and gemette má wyrhtan standan, and him to cwæð, Hwí stande ge hér ealne dæg æmtige? Hí and-wyrdon, Forþan þe ús nán mann ne hyrde. Se hláford cwæð, Gað in to minum wíngearde. Witodlice on æfnunge cwæð se hláford to his wícnere, Clypa þas wyrhtan, and agyld him heora méde; fōh on þam endenextan, oð þæt þu cume to þam fyrmestan. Þa comon þa endenextan, þe on æfnunge wæron gehyrede, and heora ælc underfeng ænne pening. Hwæt, þa fyrmestan, þe on érne-merigen comon, wendon þa þæt hí máran méde onfōn sceoldon: þa underfengon hí énlipige penegas, swa swa þa opre. Ða ongunnon hí to ceorigenne ougean þone hífredes ealdor, and cwædon, Þas endenextan menn worhton áne tíde, and þu dydest hí ús gelice æt þære hyre, we þe báeron ða byrðene pisses dæges and hætán. Þa andwyrde se hláford, and cwæð to heora anum, Ðu freond, ne dó ic þe nænne teonan. Húla, ne gewearð únc to ánum peninge? Nim þæt þin is, and gá ðe forð. Ic wille soðlice syllan þisum latestan swa micel swa þe. Hú, ne mót ic dón þæt ic wylle? Oððe þin eage is yfel, forðan ðe ic eom gód? Þus wæron þa latestan fyrmeste, and þa fyrmestan endenexte. Fela sind gecigede, and feawa gecorene.

Gregorius se Trahtnere cwæð þæt þis godspel hæfð lánigne tíge on his trahtnunge, þa hé wile mid sceortre race befōn; þæt hit to hefigtyme ne þince þam heorenigendum.

Mine gebroðra, gelome ic eow sæde þæt heofonan ríce getácnað þas andwerdan gelaðunge; forþan þe rihtwisra manna gegaderung is gecweden heofenan ríce. Se hífredes ealdor is ure Scyppend, seþe gewylt þa þe hé gesceoþ, and his gecorenan on þisum middanearde geágnað, swa swa

hláford his hîred on his healle. He hæfð pone wíngearð gewislice ealle þa geleaffullan gelaðunge, swa swa se witega cwæð Isaias, Soðlice Godes wíngearð is Israhela hîwræden. Mid þam naman is geswutelod eal Godes folc. Be ðam wíngearde cwæð Drihten to Iudeiscre þeode, Ic secge eow þæt Godes ríce bið eow ætbroden, and bið forgyfen þære þeode þe his wæstmas wyrcað. Þes wíngearð sprytte Godes gecorenan fram þam rihtwisan Abel oð þam endenextan halgan þe on pyssere worulde accenned bið, swilce hé swa fela wín-boga getyddrode. Witodlice þes hîredes ealdor gehyrde wyrhtan in to his wíngearde on ærne-merigen, eft on undern, and on midne dæg, on nón-tíde, and on þære endlyftan tíde; forþan þe hé fram frymðe middaneardes oð his geendunge, ne ablinð to asendenne bydelas and lá-reowas to lárenne his folc, þæt hf symle þa misweaxendan bôgas of-ascreáðian, þæt þa toweardan þeonde beon. Witodlice, gif se wíngearð næfð pone ymbhwyrft, and ne bið on riht gescreáðod, ne bið hé wæstmbære, ac for hraðe awildað. Swa eac Godes folc, buton þa láreowas screáðian symle þa leahtras þurh heora láre aweg, ne bið þæt læwede folc wæstmbære on góðum weorcum. Eornostlice, se ærmerigen wæs fram Adam oð Noe, se undern fram Noe oð Abraham, se mid-dæg fram Abraham oð Moysen, se nón fram Moyse oð Drihtnes to-cyme, seo endlyfte tíð fram Drihtnes acennednysse oð ende pises middaneardes. Drihten sende his wyrhtan on eallum pisum foresædum tíðum to begánne his wíngearð; forþan þe hé asende ærest heah-fæderas to lárenne his folc, and siðþan ælice láreowas and witegan, and æt nextan his apostolas, and þurh þa his folces þeawas beeode, swilce hé þurh wyrhtan on wíngearðes bîg-gence swunce.

Ælc þæra manna, þe mid rihtum geleafan góð weorc beeode, wæs untwylice pises wíngearðes wyrhta. Se merigenlica tilia, and þære priddan tíde, and þære sixtan, and

þære nigoðan, getácniað þæt ealde Ebréiscse folc, þe fram frymðe middaneardes mid rihtum geleafan God wurðode, swilce hī swuncon on wíngearðes biggencge mid gecneorðlicere teolunge. To þære endlyftan tíde soðlice wurdon þa hæðenan geclypode, and þam wæs gesæd, To hwī stande ge her ealne dæg ydele? Þa hæðenan stodon ealne dæg ydele, forðan þe hī forgymealasodon þæs ecan lífes teolunge, on swa lāngsumere tíde middaneardes. Ac understāndað hu hī andwyrdon þæs wíngearðes hlaforde. Hi cwædon, Forþan þe nān man ús ne hyrde. Witodlice, næs nān heahfæder, ne nān witega asend to hæðenum folce, þe heora gedwyld belóge, ær Drihtnes to-cyme, þurh his meniscnyse. Hwæt is to cweðenne, þæt nān man ús to þam wíngearde ne gehyrde, buton þæt nān man us ne bodade lífes weig?

Mine gebroðra, hwylce beladunge mage we habban, gif we góðra weorca geswicað, we ðe fram cild-cradole to Godes geleafan comon? We magon eac þas ylcan mislicnyssa þæra foresædra tíða to anum gehwylcum menn þurh his ylða tíðum todælan. Witodlice ures andgites merigen is ure cildhād; ure cnihthād swylce undern-tíð, on þam astihð ure geogoð, swa swa seo sunne deð ymbe þære þridan tíde; ure fulfremeda wæstm, swa swa middæg; forþan þe on midne dæg bið seo sunne on þam ufemestum ryne stigende, swa swa se fulfremeda wæstm bið on fulre strence þeonde; seo nōn-tíð bið ure yld, forþan þe on nōn-tíde astihð seo sunne, and þæs ealdigendan mannes mægen bið wanigende; seo endlyfte tíð bið seo forwerode ealdnys, þam deaðe genealæcende, swa swa seo sunne setlunge genealæcð on þæs dæges geendunge. Eornostlice þonne sume beoð gelædde on cildhāde to góðum þeawum and rihtum lífe, sume on cnihthāde, sume on gepungenum wæstm, sume on ylde, sume on forwerodre ealdnysse; þonne bið hit swylce hī beon on mislicum tíðum to þam wíngearde gelaðode.

Mine gebroðra, behealdað eowere peawas, and, gif ge gyt Godes wyrhtan sind, sceawiað. Smeage gehwile hwæt hē deð, and behealde hwæðer hē on Godes wíngearde swince. Se ðe on andwerdum lífe him sylfum teolað, and na Gode, ne com se na gyt binnon Godes wíngearde. Ða tyliað soðlice Gode, þa þe ne secað heora ágen gestreon þurh gytsunge, ac smeagað ymbe Godes teolunge, hu hī magon unriht alecgan and rihtwisnyse fyrðrian, oðrum menn fremigan mid gecneordnyse þære soðan lufe; and þa þe cariað mid wacelum mode hu hī opra manna sawla Gode gestrynan, and mid him to ðam ecan lífe gelædan. Se ðe him sylfum leofað, and seðe on his flæsclicum lustum lið, rihtlice hē is ydel gepread, forþan þe he ne teolað nānes wæstmes þæs godcundlican weorces.

Ða þe mid gymeleaste heora dagas aspendað, and nellað Gode lybban oð heora endenextan ylde, hī standað ydele oð þa endenextan tíde. To swilcum sleacum cweð se hīredes ealdor, To hwī stande ge hēr ealne dæg ydele? Swilce hē swutellice cwæde, Gif ge noldon Gode lybban on cildháde, ne on geogoðe, gecyrrað nu huru-þinga on ylde to lífes wege; nu ge habbað hwónlice to swincenne. And swa-þeah þyllice gelaðað se hīredes hláford, and for wel oft hī onfoð heora edlean hraðor, forþan þe hī gewitað to heofenan ríce hrædliçor þonne þa ðe fram cildháde Gode peowodon. Witodlice se sceaða þe mid Criste þrowode, and, on hīne gelyfende, his synna geandette, com on þære endlystan tíde, na þurh ylde, ac þurh yfelnesse. Scyldig hē wæs to hellicere susle for his mán-dædum, ac hē geandette his synna Drihtne sylfum, on þære rode-hengene, mid fullum geleafan, and Cristes miltsunge, þisum wordum abæd, Drihten beo min gemyndig, þonne þu cymst to pinum ríce. Drihten him andwyrde, Soð ic þe secge, nu to-dæg þu bist mid me on neorxena-wange.

Witodlice fram þam endenextan ongann se hîredes ealdor to agyldenne þone pening, þaða hē gelædde þone sceaðan in to heofenan rîce, ærþon þe hē lædde Petrum oððe his oðre apostolas, and rihtlice swa; forþan ðe se sceaða' gelyfde on þam timan on Crist, þaða his apostolas on mycelre twynunge wæron. Eala hū fela heahfæderas ær Moyses æ rihtlice leofodon, and hū fela witegan, under þære æ, Gode gecwemlice drohtnodon, and hī, swa-þeah, næron gelædde to heofonan rîce, ærðan þe Drihten niðer astāh, seððe neorxena-wanges fæsten mid his āgenum deaðe geopenode, and hī þa mid langsumere elcunge heora mēde underfengon, þa ðe we buton elcunge, þærrihte, swa we of urum lichaman gewītað, underfoð. Soðlice þa ealdan heahfæderas and gepungene witegan bæron þa byrðene and þæs dæges hætān, forþan ðe hī fram anginne middan-eardes oð Cristes to-cyme on hellicere clysunge andbiddodon; þeah ðe hī on Abrahāmes wununge, buton pinungum, for heora gōdnesse wunedon; and swilce, æfter ceorunge, þone pening underfengon, þaða hī, æfter langsumere tīde, to heofonan becomon. Witodlice ne underfeð nān ceorigende sawul Godes rîce, ne nān ceorian ne mæg seððe to ðam becymð. Ac þæra caldfædera ceorung is to understandenne heora gnōrnung, þæt hī rihtlice for heofonan rîce leofodon, and, swa-þeah, mid langsumere elcunge hit underfengon. We soðlice, þe to þære endlyftan tīde comon, æfter urum geswince, nateshwon ne ceoriað, and we underfoð þone pening, forþan ðe we cumað æfter þæs Hælendes menniscnysses; we beoð gelædde to his rîce þærrihte æfter urum forðsiðe, gif we ær on līfe rihtlice leofodon; and we þonne, buton yldinge, underfoð þæt þæt þa caldfæderas, æfter langsumere elcunge, underfengon. Be ðam cwæð se hîredes ealdor, Ic wille syllan þisum endenextan eal swa micel swa ðē.

And forþan þe seo onfangennys þæs rices is of Godes góðnesse, rihtlice is hér bæftan gecweden on endebyrdnesse þæs godspelles, La hú, ne mót ic dón þæt ic wille? Dyslic bið mannes ceast ongear Godes góðnesse. Sum ceorung mihte beon, gif he his behát ne gelæste, ac nán þeah ðe hé máre ne sealde; be þam is gyt gelimplice gecweden, Oððe þin eáge is yfel, forðan þe ic eom gód? Ne onhebbe hine nán man on his weorcum, ne on lāngsumum þeowdome, þonne seo Soðfæstnys clypað, þus beoð þa endenextan fyrmeste, and þa fyrmestan endenexte. Efne nu, þeah we witon hu fela gód oððe hu micele we gefremedon, nyte we þeah gýt mid hwilcere smeaðancolnyse se upplica Dema þa afándað; and witodlice gehwílcum men is þearle to blisigenne, þeah ðe he endenext on Godes ríce sy geendebyrd.

Þis godspelles geendung is swiðe ondrædendlic: Fela sind gelaðode, and feawa gecorene. Drihten cwæð on oðre stowe, þæt fela cumað fram east-dæle, and fram west-dæle, and gerestað mid þam heahfæderum, Abraháme, and Isaáce, and Iacobe, on heofenan ríce. Hwæt, eac þes ylca trahtnere Gregorius, on sumes oðres godspelles trahtnunge, cwæð, þæt swa micel werod menniscra manna sceal astigan þæt heofonlice ríce, swa fela swa þæra gecorenra engla on heofonum belifon, æfter þæra modigra gasta hryre. Þeah þa gecorenan Godes cempa sind feawa geðuhte on andwerdum life betwux flæsclicum mannum, þe heora lustum gehyrsumiað, ac hī ne beoð feawa þonne hī gegaderode beoð. Ne gedafenað þam gastlicum þæt hī þam flæsclicum geefenlæcon, ne hī hūxlice forseon; forðan þe we geseoð hwæt nu to-dæg is, ac we nyton hwæt to merigen bið toweard. Forwel oft cymð se bæftan ús, þe us mid swyftnyse góðre drohtnunge fore-stæpð, and we earfoðlice him filiað to-merigen, seðe nu to-dæg is ure folgere geþuht. Witodlice þaða se forma cyððere, Stephanus, for Godes geleafan gestæned wæs, Saulus heold ealra þæra stænendra

hācelan ; and, swa-þeah, Paulus siðþan fore-stóp Stephanum on Godes gelaðunge, mid mænigfealdum geswincum, þone þe hē ær ehtende martyr gemacode.

Twá þing sind þe we sceolon carfullice scrutnian ; ærest, þæt ure nān be him sylfum to dystelice ne truwige ; syððan, þæt ure nān be his nextan ne ortruwige, þeah ðe hē on leahtrum befeallen sy ; forðan þe ús synd uncūðe þa micclan welan Godes mildheortnysse. Þyssere mildheortnysse welan besceawode se sealm-sceop, þaða hē to Gode þus clypode : Min gefylsta ! Þe ic syngē ; forðan ðe þu, God, eart mīn andfenga, mīn God, and mīn mildheortnys. Efne se sealm-wyrhta understōd on hwilcum gedeorfum þis mennisce līf is gelogod, and forði clypode God his gefylsta. He gecīgde Drihten his andfenga, forþan þe hē underfehð ús in to ecere reste fram þisum andweardum geswince. Hē beheold þæt God gesihð ure yfelnyssa, and ure gyltas forþyldgað : and swa-þeah hē sparað ús arfæstlice, and þurh behreowsunge to þære ecan mēde gehylt. Þa nolde hē gecigan God mildheortne, ac hēt hine his mildheortnys, þus cweðende : Mīn God and mīn mildheortnys ! Uton gemunan ure ærran synna, and uton besceawian þa micclan Godes arfæstnysse, hu he urum gyltum miltsað, and þær-to-eacan þæt heofenlice rīce behætt soðlice dædbetendum æfter gyltum. Uton forði ealle clypian mid inweardre heortan, swa swa se sealm-sceop clypode : Þu eart mīn God and mīn mildheortnys. Godes mildheortnys ús fore-stæpð, and his mildheortnys ús fyligð. Þaða we wel noldon, þa forhradode Godes mildheortnys ús, þæt we wel woldon : nu we wel willað, us fyligð Godes mildheortnys þæt ure willa ydel ne sy. Hē gearcað urne gōðan willan to fultumigenne, and hē fylst þam willan gegearcodne, seðe leofað and rixað nū and symle on worulde. Amen.

FROM KING ÆLFRED'S TRANSLATION
OF OROSIUS.

Nu wille we ymb Európa land-gemære reccan, swa mycel swa we hit fyrrest witon, fram þære eá Danais west oð Rhín ða eá, seo wylð of þæm beorge þe man Alpis hæť, and yrnð þonne norðryhte on þæs garsecges earm, þe þæt land utan-ymb lið þe man Bryttannia hæť, and eft suð op Donua þa eá, þære æwylme is neah þære eá Rínes, and is siððan east yrneude wið Creceland út on þone Wendel-sæ, and norð op þone garsecg þe man Cwen-sæ hæť, binnan þæm syndon manega ðeoda ; ac hit man hæť eall Germania.

Þonne wyð norðan Donua æwylme, and be eastan Ríne syndon East-francan ; and be suðan him syndon Swæfas, on oðre healfe þære eá Donua, and be suðan him and be eastan syndon Bægðware, se dæl þe man Regnesburh hæť ; and rihte be eastan him syndon Beme, and east-norð syndon Ðyringas, and be norðan him syndon Eald-Seaxan, and be norðan-westan him syndon Frýsan. And be westan Eald-Seaxum is Ælfemuða þære eá, and Frýsland, and þanon west-norð is þæt land þe man Angle hæť, and Sillende, and sum^a dæl Dena, and be norðan him is Apdrede, and east-norð Wylte, þe man Æfeldan hæť, and be eastan him is Winedaland, þe man hæť Sysyle, and east-suð, ofer sumne dæl, Maroaro. And híf Maroaro habbað be westan him Ðyringas and Behemas and Bægðware^b healfe, and be suðan him, on oðre healfe Donua þære eá, is þæt land Carendre suð oð ða beorgas þe man hæť Alpis. To þæm ilcan beorgum licgað Bægðwara land-gemære and Swæfa ; and þonne be eastan Carendran lande, begeondan þæm

^a MS. sumne.

^b MS. Bægware.

westenne, is Pulgaraland, and be eastan þæm is Crecaland; and be eastan Meroarolande is Wisleland, and be eastan þæm sind Datia, þa þe iu wæron Gottan; be eastan-norðan Maroara syndon Dalamensan, and be eastan Dalamensam sindon Horithi, and be norðan Dalomensam sindon Surpe, and be westan him sindon Sysele; be norðan Horithi is Mægðalond, and be norðan Mægðalande Sermende, oð ða beorgas Riffin; and be westan Suð-Denum is þæs gar-seeges earm þe lið ymbutan þæt land Brittannia; and be norðan him is þæs sées earm þe man hæet Ost-sæ, and be eastan him and be norðan him syndon Norð-Dene, ægþær ge on þæm maran landum ge on þæm iglandum; and be eastan him syndon Afdrede, and be suðan him is Ælfemuða þære eā, and Eald-Seaxna sum dæl.

Norð-Dene habbað him be norðan þone ilcan sées earm þe man Ost-sæ hæet, and be eastan him sindon Osti ða leode, and Afdrede be suðan; Osti habbað be norðan him þone ilcan sées earm, and Winedas, and Burgendas; and be suðan him syndon Hæfeldan; Burgendan habbað þone ylcan sées earm be westan him, and Sweon be norðan; and be eastan him sint Sermende, and be suðan him Surfe; Sweon habbað be suðan him þone sées earm Osti, and be eastan him Sermende, and be norðan ofer þa westennu is Cwénland; and be westan-norðan him sindon Scríde-Finnas, and be westan Norðmenn.

ON THERE'S NARRATIVE.

ON THERE sæde his hlaforde, Ælfrede kynincege, þæt he ealra Norðmanna norðmest hude. He cwæð þæt he bude on þæm lande norðweardum wið þa West-sæ; he sæde þeah þæt þæt land sy swyðe lang norð þanon, ac hit is eall weste, buton on feawum stowum sticcemælum wiciað Finnas on huntaðe on wintra, and on sumera on fiscoðe be

pære sê. He sæde þæt he æt sumum cyrre wolde fandian, hu lange þæt land norð-rihte læge, oððe hwæper ænig man be norðan þæm westene bude; þa fór he norð-rihte be þæm lande, let him ealne weg þæt weste land on þæt steorbord, and þa wfd-sê on bæcbord, þry dagas: þa wæs he swa feor norð swa ða hwæl-huntan fyrrest farað. Þa fór he þa-gyt norð-ryhte swa he mihte on þæm oðrum þrim dagum gese-glian; þa beah þæt land þær easte-ryhte, oððe sio sê in on þæt land, he nyste hwæper, buton he wiste þæt he þær bád westan windes, oððe hwón norðan, and seglede þanon east be lande, swa swa he mihte on feower dagum gese-glian; þa sceolde he bídian ryhte norðan windes, forðan þæt land þær beah suð-rihte, oððe seo sê in on þæt land, he nyste hwæper. Þa seglede he þanon suð-rihte be lande, swa swa he mihte on fíf dagum gese-glian. Ða læg þær án mycel eá úp in þæt land; þa cyrdon hý up in on ða eá, forðæm hý ne dorston forð be pære eá seglian for unfriðe, forþæm þæt land wæs eall gebún on oðre healfe pære eá. Ne mette he éar nán gebún land syððan he fram his ágnum hame fór; ac him wæs ealne weg weste land on þæt steorbord, butan fisceran and fugeleran and huntan; and þæt wæron ealle Finnas, and him wæs á wfd-sê on þæt bæcbord.

Ða Beormas hæfdon swiðe well gebún hyra land, ac hi ne dorston þær-on cuman; ac ðara Terfinna land wæs eall weste, butan þær huntan gewicodon, oððe fisceras, oððe fugeleras. Fela spella him sædon þa Beormas, ægðer ge of hyra agenum lande ge of þæm landum * þe ymb hy utan wæron; ac he nyste hwæt þæs soðes wæs, forþæm he hit sylf ne geseah. Þa Finnas, him puhte, and þa Beormas spræcon neah án geðeode.

Swiðost he fór ðyder, to-eacan þæs landes sceawunge, for þæm hors-hwælum, forþæm hi habbað swyðe æðele bân on hyra toðum. Þa teð hy brohton sume þæm cynincge;

* MS. lande.

and hyra hýd bið swiðe góð to scip-rápum. Se hwæl bið micle læsse þonne oðre hwalas, ne bið he lengra þonne syfan elna lang. Ac on his ágnum lande is se betsta hwæl-huntað; þa beoð eahta and feowertiges elna lange, and þa mæstan fiftiges elna lange; þara hé sæde þæt he syxa sum ofsloge syxtig on twám dagum. He wæs swiðe spedig man on þæm æhtum þe heora speda on beoð, þæt is, on wildeorum^a: he hæfde þa-gyt, þa he pone cyning sohte, tamra deora unbebohra syx hund. Ða deor hi hatað hránas, þara wæron syx stæl-hránas; þa beoð swyðe dyre mid Finnum, forþæm hy foð þa wildan hránas mid. He wæs mid þæm fyrstum mannum on þæm lande, næfde he þeah ma þonne twentig hryðera, and twentig sceapa, and twentig swyna; and þæt lytle þæt he erede he erede mid horsan; ac hyra ár is mæst on þæm gafole þe ða Finnas him gylðað, þæt gafol bið on deora fellum, and on fugela feðerum, and hwæles báne, and on þæm scip-rápum þe beoð of hwæles hyde geworht, and of seoles. Æghwile gylt be his gebyrdum, se byrdesta sceal gildan fiftyne mearðes fell, and fif hránes, and án beran fell, and tyn ambra feðra, and berenne kyrtel, oððe yterenne, and twegen scip-rápas, ægþer sý syxtig elna lang, oþer sý of hwæles hýde geworht, oðer of sioles.

He sæde þæt Norðmanna land wære swyðe lang and swiðe smæl. Eall þæt his man aþer oððe ettan oððe erian mæg, þæt lið wið þa sæ, and þæt is þeah on sumum stowum swyðe cludig, and licgað wilde moras wið eastan, and wið uppon emnlange þæm bynum lande. On þæm morum eardiað Finnas. And þæt byne land is easteward bráðost, and symle swa norðor swa smælre: easteward hit mæg bion syxtig mila brád, oððe hwene brædre, and midde-ward þritig oððe brádre; and norðeward, he cwæð, þær hit smalost wære, þæt hit mihte beon preora mila brád to

^a MS. wiltrum, eo *add. m. r.*

þæm more, and se mór syðþan on sumum stowum swa bráð swa man mæg on twam wucum oferferan; and on sumum stowum swa bráð swa man mæg on syx dagum oferferan.

Donne is to-emnes þæm lande suðewearðum on oðre healfe þæs mores Sweoland, oþ þæt land norðweard, and to-emnes þæm lande norðewearðum, Cwenaland. Ða cwenas hergiað hwilum on þa Norðmen ofer þone mór, hwilum þa Norðmen on hy. And þær sint swiðe micle meras fersce geond þa moras; and berað þa Cwenas hyra scyðu ofer land on þa meras, and þanon hergiað on þa Norðmen. Hy habbað swyðe lytle scipa, and swiðe leohte.

Ohthere sæde þæt sio scír hatte Halgoland, þe he on bude. He cwæð þæt nán man ne bude be norðan him. Þonne is án port on suðewearðum þæm lande, þone man hæet Sciringes-heal, þyder he cwæð þæt man ne mihte geseglian on ánum monðe, gyf man on niht wicode, and ælce dæge hæfde ambyrne wind. And ealle þa hwile he sceal seglian be lande, and on þæt steorbord, him bið ærest Isaland^a, and þonne þa igland þe synd betwux Isalande^a and þissum lande. Þonne is þis land oð he cymð to Sciringes-heale, and ealne weg on þæt bæcbord Norðwege. Bi wið suðan þone Sciringes-heal fylð swyðe mycel sæ up in on þæt land, seo is bráðre þonne ænig man oferseon mæge; and is Gotland on oðre healfe ongean, and siðða Sillende. Seo sæ lið mænig hund mila up in on þæt land.

And of Sciringes-heale, he cwæð þæt he séglode on fíf dagum^b to þæm porte þe mon hæet æt Hæðum, se stent betuh Winedum and Seaxum and Angle, and hyrð in on Dene. Ða he piderweard séglode fram Sciringes-heale, þa wæs him on þæt bæcbord Denamearc, and on þæt steorbord wíð-sæ þry dagas; and þa twegen dagas ær he to Hæpum come, him wæs on þæt steorbord Gotland and Sillende and iglanda fela. On þæm landum eardodon Engle, ær hi hider

^a MS. Ireland.

^b MS. dagan.

on land comon. And hym wæs ða twegen dagas on þæt bæcbord þa igland þe in Denemearce hyrað.

WULFSTAN'S NARRATIVE.

WULFSTÁN sæde þæt he gefore of Hæðum, þæt he wære on Trúso on sýfan dagum and nihtum, þæt þæt scyp wæs ealne weg yrnende under segle. Weonodland him wæs on steorbord, and on bæcbord him wæs Langaland, and Læland, and Falster, and Scóneg, and þas land eall hýrað to Denemearcan. And þonne Burgendaland wæs ús on bæcbord; and þá habbað him-sylf cyning. Donne æfter Burgendalande wæron ús þas land þa synd hátene, ærest Blecingég, and Meore, and Eowland, and Gotland on bæcbord, and þas land hyrað to Sweon. And Weonodland wæs ús ealne weg on steorbord oð Wisle-muðan. Seo Wisle is swyðe mycel eá, and heo tolið Witland and Weonodland; and þæt Witland belimpeð to Estum, and seo Wisle lið út of Weonodlande, and lið in, Estmere; and se Estmere is huru fiftene mila bráð. Þonne cymeð Ilfing eastan in Estmere, of þam mere þe Trúso standeð in staðe, and cumað út samod in Estmere Ilfing eastan of Eastlande, and Wisle suðan of Winodlande; and þonne benimð Wisle Ilfing hire naman, and ligeð of þæm mere west and norð on sê; forðy hit man hæf Wisle-muðan.

Ðæt Eastland is swyðe mycel, and þær bið swyðe manig burh, and on ælcere byrig bið cyningc, and þær bið swyðe mycel hunig and fiscað; and se cyning and þa rícostan men drincað myran meolc, and þa únspeðigan and þa peðwan drincað médo. Ðær bið swyðe mycel gewinn betweonan him, and ne bið ðær nænig ealo gebrowen mid Estum, ac þær bið médo genoh. And þær is mid Estum ðeaw, þonne þær bið man dead, þæt he lið inne unforbærned, mid his magum and freondum, monað, gehwílum twegen: and þa

kyningas and þa oðre heahðungene men swa micle leneg swa hi maran speda habbað, hwilum healf gear þæt hi beoð unforbærned, and licgað bufan eorðan on hyra husum. And ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær sceal beon gedrync and plega, oð ðone dæg þe hi hine forbærnað. Þonne þy ylcan dæg hi hine to þæm sde beran wyllað, þonne to-dælað hi his feoh þæt þær to lafe bið, æfter þæm gedrynce and þæm plegan, on fiff oððe syx, hwilum on mǣ, swa swa þæs feos andefn bið. Alecgað hit þonne forhwæga on ānre mile þone mæstan dæl fram þæm tune, þonne oðerne, þonne þæne þridan, oppe hyt eall aled bið on þære ānre mile ; and sceall beon se læsta dæl nyht þæm tune ðe se deada man on lið. Ðonne sceolon beon gesamnode ealle ða men ðe swyftoste hors habbað on þæm lande, forhwæga on fiff milum, oððe on syx milum fram þæm feo. Ðonne ærnað hy ealle toward þæm feo ; ðonne cymeð se man se þæt swifte hors hafað to þæm ærestan dæle and to þæm mæstan, and swa ælc æfter oðrum, oð hit bið eall genumen ; and se nimð þone læstan dæl se nyht ðæm tune ðæt feoh gearneð. And þonne rideð ælc hys weges mid ðan feoh, and hyt motan habban eall ; and forðy þær beoð þa swyftan hors ungefohge dyre. And þonne his gestreon beoð þus eall aspended, þonne byrð man hine út, and forbærneð mid his wæpnum and hrægle, and swiðost ealle his speda hý forspendað mid þam langan legere þæs deadan mannes inne, and þæs þe hy be þæm wegum alecgað, þe ða fremdan to ærnað and nimað. And þæt is mid Estum þeaw, þæt þær sceal ælces geðeodes man beon forbærned ; and gyf þær man ān bān findeð unforbærned, hi hit sceolan miclum gebetan. And þær is mid Eastum ān mægð þæt hi magon cyle gewyrcan, and þy þær licgað þa deadan men swa lange and ne fuliað, þæt hy wyrcað þone cyle hine on ; and þeah man asette twegen fætels full ealað oððe wæteres, hy gedoð þæt oper bið ofer-froren, sam hit sy summor sam winter.

THE DEATH OF CYRUS.

CIRUS Persa cyning, þe we ær beforan sædon, þa hwile þe Sabini and Romane wunnon on þam west-dæle, þa hwile wann he, ægþer ge on Sciððige ge on Indie, oð he hæfde mæst eallne þæne east-dæl awest; and æfter þam, fyrde gelædde to Babilonia, þe þa welegre wæs þonne ænig oðer burh, ac hine Gandis seo ea lange gelette þæs ofer-færeldes, forþam þe þær scipa næron; þæt is eallra ferscra wætera mæst, butan Eufrate. Ða gebeotode æn his þegena þæt he mid sunde þa ea oferfaran wolde, mid twam tyncenum; ac hine se stream fordráf. Ða gebeotode Cyrus þæt he his þegen on hyre swa gewrecan wolde, þa he swa gram wearð on his móde, and wið þa ea gebolgen, þæt hy mihton wifmen be heora cneowe ofer-wadan, þær heo ær wæs nýgan mila brád, þonne heo flede wæs. He þæt mid dædum gelæste, and hi up-forlet on feower hund ea, and on syxtig ea; and syððan mid his fyrde þær-ofer fór; and æfter þam, Eufrate þa ea, seo is mæst eallra ferscra wætera, and is yrnende ðurh middewearde Babilonian burh, he hy eac mid gedelfe on menige ea upp-forlet, and syððan, mid eallum his folce, on þære ea-gang, on þa burh farende wæs, and hy geræhte. Swa ungelyfedlic is ænigum men þæt to gesecganne, hu ænig man mihte swylce burh gewyrcean, swylce seo wæs, oððe eft abrecan.

Nembrað se ent ongan érest timbrian Babilonia, and Ninus se cyning æfter him, and Sameramís his cwén hi geendade æfter him, on middewerdum hyre ríce. Seo burh wæs getimbrad on fildum lande, and on swiðe emnum, and heo wæs swiðe fæger on to locianne, and heo is swiðe rihte feowerscyte, and þæs wealles mycelnyss and fæstnyss is ungelyfedlic to secgenne, þæt is, þæt he is i. hund elna brád, and ii. hund elna heah, and his ymbgang is hund-seofantig mila, and seofeðan dæl ánre mile, and he is geworht of tigelan and of eorð-tyrewan, and ymbutan þone weall is

seo mæsta dīc, on þam is yrnende se ungefotlicosta stream; and wiðutan þam dīce is geworht twegra elna heah weall, and bufan þam maran wealle, ofer eallne þone ymbgong, he is mid stānenum wig-húsum beworht. Seo ylce burh Babylonia, seope mæst wæs and érest ealra burga, seo is nu læst and westast. Nu seo burh swylc is, þe éar wæs eallra weorca fæstast and wundorlicost and mærast, gelfice and heo wære to bysne asteald eallum middanearde, and eac swylce heo sylf sprecende sy to eallum mancynne, and cweðe, Nu ic þus gehroren eom and aweg-gewiten, hwæt ge magon on me ongitan and oncnawan, þæt ge nanuht mid eow nabbað fæstes ne strangers, þætte þurhwunian mæge.

On þam dagum þe Cirus, Persa cyng, Babylonia abraec, þa wæs Croesus, se Liða cyning, mid fyrde gefaren Babylo-nium to fultume; ac þa he wiste þæt he him on nānum ful-tume beōn ne mihte, and þæt seo burh abrocen wæs, he him hāmweard ferde, to his āgenum rīce, and him Cirus wæs æfter-fyligende, oð he hine gefeng and ofsloh. Ond nu ure Cristene Romana besprycð þæt hyre weallas for ealdunge brosniað, nalæs na forþam þe heo mid forhergunge swa gebysmerad wære, swa Babylonia wæs, ac heo for hyre Cristendome nu gyt is gescyld, þæt ægþer ge heo sylf, ge hyre anweald, is ma hreosende for ealddome, þonne of æniges cyninges niede.

Æfter þam Cirus gelædde fyrde on Sciððie, and him þær ān giong cyning mid fyrde ongean fōr, and his modor mid him, Damaris. Ða Cirus fōr ofer þæt land-gemære, ofer þa ea þe hatte Araxis, him þær se geonga cyning þæs ofer-færeldes forwyrnan myhte, ac he forþam nolde, þy he mid his folce getruwade, þæt he hine beswican mihte, siððan he binnan þæm gemære wære, and wic-stowe name. Ac þa Cirus geaxsode þæt hine se geonga cyning þær sæcan wolde, and eac þæt þam folce seldsyne and uncupe wæron wīnes drencas; he forþam of þære wic-stowe afōr, on āne digle

stowe, and þær bæsfian forlet eall þæt þær liðes wæs and swetes, þæt þa se gionga cyning swiðor mycclre wénende wæs þæt hy þanon fleonde wæron, þonne hy ænigne swicdom cyþan dorstan, þa hy hit þær swa æmenne gemetton. Hy þær þa, mid mycelre bliðnesse, buton gemetgunge, þæt wfn drincende wæron, oð hi heora sylfra lytel gewæld hæfdon. He þa Cirus hy þær besyrode, and mid ealle ofsloh, and syððan wæs farende þær þæs cyninges modor, mid þam twam dælum þæs folces, wunigende wæs; þa he þone þridan dæl mid þam cyninge beswicen hæfde. Heo þa seo cwén Dameris mid mycelre gnornunge ymb þæs cyninges slege hyre suna þencende wæs, hu heo hit gewreca mihte, and þæt eac mid dædum gelæste, and hyre folc on twa todælde, ægðer ge wifmen ge wæpned-men, forðan þe þær wifmen feohtað, swa same swa wæpned-men. Hio mid þæm healfan dæle beforan þam cyninge farende wæs, swilce heo fleonde wære, oð hio hine gelædde on án mycel slæd, and se healfa dæl wæs Ciruse æfter-fyligende. Þær wearð Cirus ofslegen, and twa þusend manna mid him. Seo cwén het þa þam cyninge þæt heafod of-aceorfan, and bewyrpan on áne cýlle, se wæs afýlled mannes blodes, and þus cwæð, Ðu þe þyrstende wære mannes blodes xxx. wintra, drinc nu ðine fýlle.

CÆSAR AND POMPEY.

ÆFTER þam þe Romeburh getimbred wæs VI. hund wintrum and LXVII., Romane gesealdon Caiuse Iulius seofon legion, to þon þæt he sceolde fíf winter winnan on Gallie. Æfter þam þe he hy oferwunnen hæfde, he fór on Bryttoniæ þæt ígland, and wið þa Bryttas gefeabt, and geflymed wearð on þam lande þe man het Cent-land. Raðe þæs he gefeabt wið þa Bryttas eft on Cent-lande, and hy wurdon aflymede. Heora þridde gefeocht wæs neah þære ea þe man hæf Te-

mese, neah þam forða þe man hæť Welinga-ford. Æfter þam gefeohte, him eode on hand se cyning, and þa burhware þe wæron on Cyrnceastre, and syððon ealle þe on þam iglande wæron.

Æfter þam Iulius fór to Rome, and bæđ þæt him man brohte þone triumphan ongean. Ða bebudon hy him þæt he come mid feawum mannum to Rome, and ealne his fultum beæftan him lete : ac þa he hámweard fór, him coman ongean þa pry ealdormenn, þe him on fultume wæron, and him sædon, þæt hy for his pingum adræfde wæron, and eac, þæt ealle þa legian wæron Pompeiuse on fultume geseald, þe on Romane onwealde wæron, þæt he þe fæstlicre gewin mihte habban wið hine. Ða wende eft Iulius to his ágenum folce, and wepende mænde þa unáre, þe hy him, buton gewýrhton, dyde, and swiðost þara manna þe for his pingum forwurdon, and he him aspeon to sippon þa seofon legian þe wæron on Silomone þam lande. Ða Pompeius, and Cato, and ealle þa senatus þæt gehyrdon, þa foran hy on Greacas, and mycelne fultum gegaderodan, and on Thraci þære dýne. Ða fór Iulius to Rome, and tobræc heora madm-hús, and eall gedælde þæt þær-inne wæs, þæt is unalyfedlic to secganne, cwæð Orosius, hwæt þæs ealles wæs. Æfter þam he fór to Samariam þæt land, and þær let þreo legian beæften him, to þon þæt he þæt folc to him genydon, and he sylf, mid þam oðrum dæle, fór on Ispaniæ, þær Pompeius legian wæron, mid his prim latteowum, and he hi ealle to him genydde. Æfter þam he fór on Creacaland, þær his Pompeius, on ánre dýne, onbád, mid xxx. cynningan, buton his ágenum fultume. Ða fór Pompeius þær Marcellus wæs, Iuliuses ládteow, and hine ofsloh mid ealum his folce. Æfter þam Iulius besæt Torquatus, Pompeiuses latteow, on ánum fæstene, and him Pompeius æfter fór ; þær wearð Iulius geflymed, and his folces feala forslagen, forþam þe him man feaht on twa healfa, on opre healf

Pompeius, on oðre healfe se latteow. Siððan fór Iulius on Thessaliam, and þær his fultum gegaderade. Ða Pompeius þæt gehyrde, þa fór he him æfter mid ungemætlicum fultume, he hæfde hund-eahtatig coortana, þæt we nu truman hatað, þæt wæs on þam dagum of hund manna and án m̃. Þis eall he hæfde buton his ágenum fultume, butan Catone his geferan, and buton þara senatuses; and Iulius hæfde hund-eahtatig coortana. Heora ægðer hæfde his folc on prim heapum, and hi sylfe wæron on þam midmestan, and þa oðre on twam healfa heora. Ða Iulius hæfde ænne þæra dæla geflymed, þa clypode Pompeius him to, ymbe Romane ealde gecwydrædene, þeah þe hi sylf gelæstan ne pohte, Gefera, Gefera, gemyne þæt þu ure geferrædenne and cwydrædenne to lange ne oferbræc. Ða andwearde he him and cwæð, On sumere tíde þu wære mín gefera, and forþam þe þu nu ne eart, me is eall leofost þæt þe is laðost. Ðæt wæs seo gecwydræden þe Romane geset hæfdon, þæt heora nán oðerne on þone andwlitan ne sloge þær þær hi hi æt gefeohtum gemetton. Æfter þam wordum Pompeius wearð geflymed mid eallum his folce, and he sylf sippan oðfleaht on Asiam, mid his wífe and mid his bearnum, and syððon he fór on Egyptum, and his fultumes bæd æt Ptolomeuse þam cyninge, and raðe þæs þe he to him com, he him het þæt heafud of-aceorfan, and hit syððon het Iuliose onsendan, and his hring mid; ac þa man hit to him brohte, he wæs mænende þa dæde mid miclum wópe, forðon he wæs ealra manna mildheortast on þam dagum. Æfter þam Ptolomeus gelædde fyrde wið Iuliose and eall his folc wearð geflymed, and he sylf gefangen, and ealle þa men Iulius het ofslean, þe æt þære lære wæran þæt man Pompeius ofsloh; and he swa-þeah eft forlet Ptolomeus to his ríce. Æfter þam Iulius gefeaht wið Ptolomeus þriwa, and æt ælcon cyrre sige hæfde.

Æfter þam gefeohte ealle Egypti wurdon Iuliose under-

peowas, and he him syððon hwearf to Rome, and eft sette senatus, and hine sylfne man gesette þæt he wæs hyrre ponne consul, þæt hi hetan tictator. Æfter þam he fór on Africe, æfter Catone þam consule. Ða he þæt geahsode, þa lærde he his sunu þæt he hi ongean fóre, and hine him to friðe gesohte, Forðon, cwæð he, þe ic wát þæt nán swa góð man ne leofað swa he is on þisson lífe, þeah þe he me sy se laðosta; and forðon eac ic ne mæg findan æt me sylfum þæt ic hine æfre geseo. Æfter þam worde he eode to þære burge weallum, and fleah út ofer, þæt he eall to-bærst. Ac þa Iulius to þære byrig com, he him wæs swyðe uneaðe, þæt he to him cucon ne com, and þæt he swylcon deaðe swealt. Æfter þam Iulius gefeaht wið Pompeiuses genefon, and wið manige his magas, and he hi ealle ofsloh, and siððon to Rome fór, and þær wæs swa andrysne þæt him man dyde feower siþon þone triumphan, þa he hám com. Sippon he fór on Ispanie, and gefeaht wið Pompeiuses twam sunum, and þær wæs his folc swa swiðe forslagen, þæt he sume hwile wénde þæt man hine gefón sceolde, and he for þære ondrædinge þæs þe swiðor on þæt werod þrang, forþon þe him wæs leofre, þæt hine man ofsloge, þonne hine man gebunde. Æfter þam he com to Rome, and ealle þa gesetnyssa þe þær to strange wæron and to hearde, he hy ealle gedyde leohtran and liðran. Hit þa, eallum þam senatum ofþincendum and þam consulum, þæt he heora ealdan gesetnyssa tobrecean wolde, ahleopan þa ealle, and hine mid heora mét-seaxum ofsticedon, on heora gemót-erne: þara wunda wæs xxvii.

FROM KING ÆLFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BOETHIUS.

THE STORY OF ORPHEUS.

GESÆLIG bið se mon þe mæg geseón þone hluttran æwellm

þæs hehstan gódes, and of him selfum aweorpan mæg þa
 piostro his módes. We sculon get, of ealdum leasum spel-
 lum, þe sum bispell reccan. Hit gelamp gio þætte án hear-
 pere wæs, on þære þeode þe Thracia hatte, sio wæs on Creca
 ríce; se hearpere wæs swiðe ungefræglice gód, þæs nama
 wæs Orfeus, he hæfde án swiðe énlíc wíf, sio wæs haten
 Eurydice. Ða ongann monn secgan be þam hearpere, þæt
 he mihte hearpian þæt se wudu wagode, and þa stánas hi
 styredon for þam swege, and wild-deor þær woldan to-irnan
 and standon, swilce hi tame wæron, swa stille, þeah hi men
 oððe hundas wið eodon, þæt hi hi na ne onscunedon. Ða
 sædon hi þæt ðæs hearperes wíf sceolde acwelan, and hire
 sawle mon sceolde lædan to helle. Ða sceolde se hearpere
 weorþan swa sárig, þæt he ne mihte on gemong oðrum
 mannum bion, ac teah to wuda, and sæt on þam muntum,
 ægþer ge dæges ge nihtes, weop and hearpode, þæt þa wu-
 das bifodon, and þa ea stodon, and nán heort ne onscunode
 nænne leon, ne nán hara nænne hund, ne nán neat nyste
 nænne ándan ne nænne ege to oðrum, for þære mirhþe þæs
 sonas. Ða ðæm hearpere þa þuhte þæt hine þa nánas þinges
 ne lyste on þisse worulde, þa þohte he þæt he wolde gesecan
 helle gatu, and onginnan him oleccan mid his hearpan, and
 biddan þæt hi him ageafan eft his wíf. Ða he ða þider
 com, þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund ongean hine, þæs
 nama wæs Ceruerus, se sceolde habban þrio heafdu, and
 ongan fægenian mid his steorte, and plegian wið hine for
 his hearpunga. Ða wæs þær eac swiðe egeslic geat-weard,
 þæs nama sceolde beon Caron, se hæfde eac þrio heafdu,
 and se wæs swiðe oreald. Ða ongan se hearpere hine bid-
 dan, þæt he hine gemundbyrde þa hwíle þe he þær wære,
 and hine gesundne eft þanon brohte. Þa gehet he him
 þæt, forþæm he wæs oflíst þæs seldcūpan sonas. Ða eode
 he furðor oð he gemette þa graman gydena þe folcisce
 men hatað Parcas, þa hi secgað þæt on nānum men nyton

nāne āre, ac ælcum menn wrecan be his gewyrhtum ; þa hi secgað þæt wealdan ælces monnes wyrde. Ða ongann he biddan hiora miltse ; þa ongunnon hi wepan mid him. Ða eode he furþor, and him urnon ealle hellwaran ongean, and læddon hine to hiora cyninge, and ongunnon ealle sprecan mid him, and biddan þæs þe he bæd. And þæt unstillu hweol þe Ixion wæs to-gebunden, Laiuta cyning, for his scylde, þæt oðstôð for his hearpunga, and Tantalus se cyning, þe on þisse worulde ungemetlice gifre wæs, and him þær þæt ilce yfel fyligde þæs gifernesse, he gestilde. And se uultor sceolde forlætan, þæt he ne slāt þa lifre Tyties þæs cyninges, þe hine ær mid þy witnode ; and eall hellwara witu gestildon, þa hwile þe he beforan þam cyninge hearpode. Ða he ða lange and lange hearpode, þa clipode se hellwarana cyning, and cwæð, Uton agifan þæm esne his wif, forþam he hi hæfð gearnod mid his hearpunga. Bebead him þa, þæt he geara wiste, þæt hine næfre underbæc ne besawe, siþþan he þononweard wære, and sæde, gif he hine underbæc besawe, þæt he sceolde forlætan þæt wif. Ac þa lufe mon mæg swiðe uneape forbeodan ; wei la wei ! hwæt Orfeus þa lædde his wif mid him, oððe he com on þæt gemære leohtes and þeostro ; þa eode þæt wif æfter him. Ða he forð on þæt leoht com, þa beseah he hine underbæc wið þæs wifes ; þa losede heo him sona. Ðas leasan spell lærað gehwilcne man, þa ðe wilnað helle piostra to flionne, and to þæs soþes Godes lichte to cumenne, þæt he hine ne besio to his ealdum yfelum, swa þæt he hi eft swa fulllice fullfremme, swa he hi ær dyde ; forþam swa hwa swa, mid fullon willan, his mōd went to þam yflum þe he ær forlet, and hi þonne fulfremeð, and he him þonne fulllice liciað, and he hi næfre forlætan ne pencð, þonne forlyst he eall his ærran gōd, buton he hit eft gebete.

THE STORY OF ULYSSES.

HIT gebyrede gio on Troiana gewinne þæt þær wæs *án* cyning *þæs* nama *Aulixes*, se hæfde twa *þioda* under *þam* *kasere*. *Þa* *þioda* wæron hatene *Iðacige* and *Retie*; and *þæs* *kaseres* nama wæs *Agamemnon*. *Da* se *Aulixes* mid *þam* *kasere* to *þam* gefiohte fór, *þa* hæfde he sume hundred *scipa*. *Da* wæron hi sume ten gear on *þam* gewinne, *þa* se cyning eft *hám* cerde from *þam* *kasere*, and hi *þæt* land hæfdon gewunnen; *þa* næfde he na má *scipa* þonne *án*, *þæt* wæs *þeah* *pre-repre*. *Þa* *gestóð* hine heah weder and storm *sé*, wearð *þa* fordrifen on *án* *igland* út on *þære* *Wendel-sæ*; *þa* wæs *þær* *Apollines* dohtor, *Iobes* suna, se *Iob* wæs *hiora* cyning, and licette *þæt* he sceolde bion se hehsta god, and *þæt* *dy-sige* folc him gelyfde, forþam *ðe* he wæs *cyne-cynnes*, and hi nyston nænne *operne* god on *þæne* *timan*, buton *hiora* *cyningas* hi weorþodon for *godas*. *Da* sceolde *þæs* *Iobes* fæder bion eac god, *þæs* nama wæs *Saturnus*, and his swa ilce æl cine hi hæfdon for god^a. *Þa* wæs *hiora* *án* se *Apollinus*, *þe* we *ær* ymb-spræcon. *Þæs* *Apollines* dohtor sceolde bion *gydene*, *þære* nama wæs *Kirke*; *sio* hi sædon sceolde bion *swiðe* *drycræftigu*, and *sio* wunode on *þam* *iglande*, *þe* se cyning on fordrifen wearð, *þe* we *ær* ymbe-spræcon. *Hio* hæfde *þær* *swiðe* *micle* werode hire *þegna*, and eac *oðerra* *mædena*. *Sona* swa *hio* geseah pone fordrifenan cyning, *ðe* we *ær* ymb-spræcon *þæs* nama wæs *Aulixes*, *þa* ongan *hio* hine *lufian*, and *hiora* ægþer *oðerne* *swiðe* *ungetlice*, swa *þætte* he for hire *lufan* forlet his *rice* eall, and his *cynren*, and wunode mid hire oð pone first *þæt* his *þegnas* him ne mihton leng mid *gewunian*; ac for *hiora* eardes *lufan*, and for *þære* *wrace*, *tihodon* hine to forlættanne. *Da* ongunnon lease men *wyrcean* spell, and sædon *þæt* *hio* sceolde mid hire *drycræft* *þa* men forbredan, and

^a *Leg. forte*, and his swilce eal cyn hi hæfdon for *godas*.

weorpan hi án wilde deora líc, and siððan sleán on þa rac-centan and on cospas. Sume hi sædon þæt hio sceolde forseoppan to leon, and þonne seo sceolde sprecaþ þonne rynde hio; sume sceoldan bið eforas, and þonne hi sceoldan hiora sár siofian þonne grymetodan hi; sume wurdon to wulfan, þa ðuton þonne hi spræcan sceoldon; sume wurdon to þam deorcynne þe mon hat tigris. Swa weorð eall se geferscipe forhwerfed to mistlicum deorcynnum, ælc to sumum diore, buton þam cyninge anum. Ælcne mete hi onscunedon þe men etað, and wilnodon þara þe deor etað. Næfdon hi nāne anlicnesse manna ne on lichoman ne on stemne, and ælc wiste þeah his gewit swa swa he ér wiste. Þæt gewit was swiðe sorgiende for þam ermðum þe hi drogan. Hwæt þa menn þe pysum leasungum geledon, þeah wiston þæt hio mid þam drycræfte ne mihte, þara manna móð onwendan, þeah hio þa lichoman onwende. Eala þæt hit is micel cræft þæs módes for þone lichoman. Be swilcum and be swilcum þu miht ongitan þæt se cræft þæs lichoman bið on þam móde, and þætte ælcum menn mǣderiað his módes unþeawas; þæs módes tioð eallne þone lichoman to him, and þæs lichoman mettrumnes ne mæg þæt móð eallunga to him getið.

FROM KING ÆLFRED'S TRANSLATION OF BEDA'S ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

THE LIFE OF SAINT HILD,
WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE POET CÆDMON.

Be life and forðfore Hilde þære Abbudissan.

Wæs ymb syx hund wintra and hund-eahtatig from þære Dryhtenlican menniscnesse, þætte seo ærfeste Cristes þeowe,

Hild, Abbudisse þæs mynstres þe is cweden Streoneshall, swa swa we beforan sædon, æfter monigum heofonlicum dædum ðe heo on eorþan dyde, to onfonne þæs heofonlican lifes mede, and heo of eorþan alædded, leorde, þy fifeoþan dæge kalendarum Decembrium, mid þy heo hæfde syx and syxtig wintra, þæm wintrum todældum efenlice dæle : þreo and þritig þa ærestan heo æpellice gefylde in weoruldhåde drohtiende, and efen feolo þa æfter-fylgendan heo æpelicor in munuc-life Drihtne gehalgade. Wæs heo eac swylce æpele in weoruld-gebyrdum, þæt heo wæs Edwines þæs cyninges nesan dohtor, se wæs Hereric haten ; mid þy cyninge he to bodunge, and to lāre þære eadegan gemynde Paulinus, þæs ærestan biscepes Norþan-hymbra, Cristes geleafan and geryno onfeng, and þone unwemme geheold, oðþæt þe he gearnode þæt he to his gesihðe becom.

Ða heo þa Hild weoruldhād forleort, and Gode anum geteohode þeowian, ða gewāt heo in East-Engla mægpe, forþon heo wæs þæs cyninges mæge ; wilnade þanon, gif heo meahte, þæt heo wolde hire epel forlætan, and eal þæt heo for weorulde hæfde, and wolde cuman in Gallia rīce, and in Cale ðam mynstre in elpeodignesse for Dryhtne lifian, þæt heo þy eð meahte þæt ece epel in heofonum geearnian ; forþon þe in þæm ylcan mynstre hire sweoster Hereswyð, seo wæs Aldwulfes modor, East-Engla cyninges, regollicum peodscypum underpeoded, in þa tīd bād þone ecan sige, ðære bysene heo wæs onhyrgende in foresetnesse elpeodunge, and eall ger in þære foresprecenan mægpe East-Engla hæfd wæs, oðþæt heo eft from Aidane þæm biscope wæs hām gelapad and gesponnen. Ða onfeng heo anes hiwscipes stowe to norð-dæle Wire þære ea, and þær efenlice án gear munuc-līf dyde mid feawum hire geferum. Æfter þyssum heo wæs geworden abbudisse in þæm mynstre þe is geciged Heortea. Ðæt mynster wæs geworden and getimbred noht micle ér fram Hegu þære ærestan Cristes þeowe, seo ærest

wīfa is sægd in Norþan-hymbra mægpe þæt heo munuc-hāde and halig refta onfenge, þurh halgunge Aidanes þæs biscopes. Ac heo nalæs æfter med-micelre tīde þæs þe þæt mynster getimbred wæs, gewāt to þære ceastre þe in Englisc is haten Kalcacester and hire þær wic āsette, þæt heo Gode inlifde. Ða feng to þæs mynstres gerece Hild, seo Cristes þeowe, and heo þæt sona mid regollice life gesette and geendebýrdade, swa swa heo æt gelæredum wæpned-monnum geleornian mihte; forþon þe Aidan se biscop and monige oþre æfeste weras and góde, þa þe hie cūþon, for hire snytro and wísdóme, and fore lufan þæs godcundan þeowdomes, hi gelomlice neosodan and sohton, and hie georne lufedon, and hie geornlice tydon and lærdon.

Mid þy heo þa feala geara þyssum mynstre in regollices lifes lāre swiðe geornful fore wæs, ða gelomp þæt heo onfeng mynster to timbrienne and to endebyrdienne, in stowe seo is gecyged Streoneshalh, and heo þæt weorc, þe hire þa to geþeoded wæs, unaswundenlice gefyllde; forþon þa sylfan þe ær þæt mynster heoldon and rihton, heo mid þeodscipum regollices lifes insette, and trymede: ond hie eac swylce þær soðfæstnesse and arfæstnesse and clænnesse and oþra gastlicra mægena gehyld, and swiþust sibbe and Godes lufan geornlice lærde, þætte, on bysene þære frympelican cyricean, nænig þær welig wæs, ne nænig wædla, ac eallum wære eal gemæne, noht āgnes ænigum gesewen wæs. Wæs heo swa micelre snytro and wísdomes, þætte nalæs þæt ān þætte þa mettran men ymb heora nedþearfnesse wæron, ac eac swylce cyningas and ealdormen oft from hire geþeaht and wísdóm sohton, and hine þær gearone gemetton; ond hie swa swiðe [on]* leornunge godcundra gewrita and soðfæstnesse weorcum hire underþeoddan dyde to biggongenne, þætte þær eþelice monige mihton gemette beon, þa þe to ciriclicum hāde, þæt is to wigbedes þenunge, gepungen

* The words within brackets are not in the Corp. Chr. MS.

wæron : þæt is to tǣcne, þæt we gesegon æfter þan fīf biscopas þa þe of þæm ylcan mynstre cōmon, and þær gelærde wæron, ealle mycelre gecearnunge and halignesse weras : þa wæron þus hatene and nemde, Bosa, Ætla, Oftfor, Iohannes and Wilfrið. Big þæm árestan we bufan cwædon, þæt he wære in Eoforwic-ceastre to biscope gehalgad ; bi þæm æftran is hrædlice to witanne, þæt he wæs on Dorce-ceastre to biscope gehalgad ; big þæm nehstan twam her is æfter to cweþenne, þæt heora se árra wæs æt Heagostealdes ea, and se æftra wæs in Eoforwic-ceastre, to biscope gehalgad.

Be þæm midlestan is nu to secgenne. Ða he, in æghwæperum mynstre, Hilde þære abbudissan geornlice his leornunge ætfalh, þa wolde he eac swilce Rome gesecan, þæt in þa tīd wæs micles mægenes teald and gelyfed. Ða he þanon eft hwearf, þa gesohte he eft Breotone, ferde ða in Hwiccia mægpe, þær wæs þa Osríc cyning, and he þær Godes word and þæs halgan geleafan bodade and lærde, and somod ætgædere lifes bysene on him seolfum gegearwade eallum þam þe hine gesegon and gehyrdon, and he micle tīde þær wunade. In þa ylcan tīd, se biscop þære mægpe, se wæs Bosel haten, wæs mid swa micelre untrumnesse his lichoman hefigad, þæt he þa biscopeþenunge þurh hine [sýlfne] þenian ne mihte ; forþon þa, ealra heora dome, se foresprecena wer for hine in biscopphád wæs gecoren, and þa, þurh Æpelredes hæse, Myrcna cyninges, þære eadegan gemynde Wilfrið biscop hine to biscope gehalgade, se on þa tīd þone bysceophád þenade Middel-Engla ; forðon þe se arcebysceop Theodor wæs þa forðfered, and nænig oper bysceop þa-gena fore hine gehalgad wæs. On þære ylcan mægpe, hwene ár, þæt is ár þam foresprecenan Godes men Boosle, wæs of þære ylcan abbudissan mynstre sum from wer, and wel gelæred, and sceanpre gleawnesse, to biscope gecoren, þæs noma wæs Taatfrið, ac árþon ðe

he gehādod beon mihte, he wæs mid hrædlice deaðe for-gripen. Ond seo foresprecene Cristes þeowe Hild abbudisse, ealle þa þe hie cupon, for ārfæstnesse tǣcne and Godes gyfe, gewunadon hi moder cygan and nemnan; and nalæs þæt ān, þæt heo in hire mynstre þæm andweardum līfes bysene gestode, ac eac swylce monigum feor-wuniendum, to þæm þe se gesæliga hlisa hire geornfulnesse and hire mægenes becom, þæt him gōdre rece and hælo intingan þenade.

Wæs þæt eac gedefen, þæt þæt swefen gefylled wære, þætte Bregoswið, hire modor, geseah on hire cildhāde. Ða Hereric, hire wer, wracade under Cerdice, Bretta cyninge, and þær wæs mid atre acweald; þa geseah heo, þurh swefn, swa swa he semninga from hire ahafen and alæded wære. Ða sohte heo hine mid eallre geornfullnesse, and nænige swape his owern ætywdon. Ða heo þa hine bihidilice and geornlice sohte, þa gemette heo semninga, under hyre hrægle, gyldene sigele swiðe deorwyrðe. Ða heo þa geornlice hi sceawode and beheold, þa wæs heo gesawen mid swa micle beorhtnesse [þæt heo eal Breotene gemæro mid hire leohtes sciman] gefyllde. Þæt swefen wæs soðlice gefylled on hyre dehter, be þære we nu sprecað; forþon hyre līf nalæs hyre ānre and hyre underpeoddum wæs leohtes bysen, ac swiðe monigum wide, þam þe woldan Gode wel leofian.

Mid ðy heo þa monig ger pyssum mynstre, þæt ys æt Streonesheale, on abbudissan þegnum fore wæs, þa licade þam ārfæstan Foreseonde ure hælo, hyre þa halgan saule eac swylce mid longre untrumnesse lichaman ademde and asodene beon; þæt æfter þæs apostoles bysene hyre mægen on untrumnesse gefremed and getrymed wære. Ða wæs heo gestanden mid hefigre untrumnesse lichaman, and þurh syx singal ger þære ylcan hefinesse adle unblinnendlice won, and on ealre þære tīde heo næfre blan hyre Scyppende

Ælmihtigum Gode þancunge dón; ge eac þa bebodenan heorde hyre mánian and lēran: hi ealle gemyndige wæron hyre bysene, þæt hi on þam gesundlican þingum and on þære onfangenan hælo lichaman heo geornlice Drihtne þeowde and hyrde; and on þam wiðerweardum þingum, oððe on lichaman untrumnessum, þæt heo symle getreowlice Dryhtne þancunge dyde.

Ða wæs þy seofodan geara hyre untrumnesse þæt seo adl and þæt sár hwyrfe on hyre innopas, and heo becom to þam ytemestan dæge, and, ymb hancred utan, heo onfeng wegnyste þære swiðe halgan gemænsunnesse Cristes lichaman and his blodes. Ða gehet heo þa Godes peowas to hyre, þa þe on þam ylcan mynstre wæron, and heo þa-gyt hi mánode and lérde, þæt hi betweoh him heoldon and eallum Godes mannum sibbe and lufan, and betweoh þa word hyre trymnesse and lāre, heo bliðe deað geseah; and gen soðre, þæt ic Drihtnes wordum sprece, þæt heo of deaðe ferde to life.

Ða wæs on þære sylfan nihte, þæt se Ælmihtiga Drihten hyre forðfore on oþrum mynstre fyr gesettum, þæt heo þy ylcan geara ær getimbrade, and is nemned Haconos, mid sweotolre gesyhðe, wæs geeaðmodad to onwriðne. Wæs on þam sylfan mynstre sum haligu nunne þære nama wæs Beguswyð, seo wæs Dryhtne gehalgad on clænum mægþhāde, mā þonne þritig wintra; and heo þær on munuchāde Dryhtne þeowade. Ða wæs heo restende on sweostra slæperne, þa gehyrde heo semninga on þære lyfte uppcundne sweg, and hleopor clucggan þære hi gewunedon to gebedum gecigde and awehte beon, þonne heora hwylc of worulde gefered wæs. Ða geseah heo, openum eāgum, þæs þe hyre þuhte, of þæs huses brofe ufan micel leoht cuman, and eall þæt hús gefyllde. Ða heo þa on þæt leoht behyðilice locade, and hit georne beheold, þa geseah heo þære forespreccenan Godes þeowe saule, Hilde þære abbudissau, on þam

sylfan leohte, engla weredum gelædendum, to heofonum
 up-geborene beon.

Mid ðy heo þa þy slæpe tobræd, þa geseah heo oþre sweos-
 tor ymb hi restende, þa onget heo, ge on þam swefne ge on
 hyre modes gesyhðe, hire ætywed beon þæt heo geseah ;
 and heo sona arás, mid micle ege afyrhted, and arn to þære
 fæmnan, þe þa þæs mynstres abbudysse wæs, Hylde geong-
 ra, þære nama wæs Freogyð, and heo mid wópe and mid
 tearum wæs swiðe geondgoten, and longe sweorettunge wæs
 teonde ; and hire sægde, ealra heora moder Hilde abbu-
 dissan þa of weorolde geleoran, and, hyre geseondre, mid
 micle leohte and mid engla preatum, to þæm ecan leohte
 heofona rices wuldres, and to gemanan para uplicra ceaster-
 werena astigan. Ða heo þa þæt gehyrde, þa awehte heo
 ealle þa sweostor, and het to cyrcan gán, and in gebedum
 and on sealm-songe for heora modor sawle georne pingedon.
 Ða hie þæt þa georne dydon þa lafe þære nihte tíde, þa co-
 mon, swiðe éar in dagunge, sume broðor, þa þe hire forðfore
 sægdon from þære stowe þe heo forðfered wæs ; andswere-
 don hie and cwædon, þæt hi þæt ilce éar wiston and ongea-
 ton ; and þy hie þa purh endebyrðnesse þam broþrum aræh-
 ton, hu hie þas ping and hwænne hie geleornodon ; and hie
 him sædon in hwylce tíð heo of middangearde leorde. Þa
 wæs gemeted þætte hire geleornes wæs in þa ylcan tíð þe
 hire purh þa gesihðe ætywed wæs ; ond, mid fægerre ge-
 þwærnesse para wisena, wæs godcundlice foresewen, þæt
 mid þy hie hire út-gong gesawon of þyssum lífe, þa þa up
 hire ingong ongeton in þæt ece líf haligra sawla. Ðær
 syndon betweonon þam twam mynstrum preottýne mfla
 ametene.

Ðæt on hire mynstre wæs sum broðor, þam godcundlice forgifen wæs
 gyfu to singanne.

On þisse abbudissan mynstre, wæs sum broðor synderlice

mid godcundre gyfe gemæred, and geweorþað; forþon he gewunade gerisenlice leoð wyrcean, þa þe to æfæstnesse and to ārfaestnesse belumpon; swa þætte swa hwæt swa he of godcundum stafum þurh boceras geleornade, þæt he æfter med-miclum fæce in scōp-gereorde, mid þa mæstan swētnesse and inbryrdnesse geglencde, and in Engliac gereorde wel gehwær forðbrohte; and for his leoð-songum, monigra monna mōd oft to worolde forhohnesse, and to geþeodnesse þæs heofonlican līfes onbærnde wæron. Ond eac swylce monige oðre æfter him in Ongel-þeode ongunnon æfeste leoð wyrcean, ac nænig hwæþere him þæt gelice dōn meahte; forþon he nales from monnum ne þurh mon gelæred wæs, þæt he þone leoðcræft geleornade; ac he wæs godcundlice gefultumod, and þurh Godes gyfe þone songcræft onfeng; ond he forþon næfre noht leasunga, ne ideles leopes wyrcean meahte, ac efne þa ān þa þe to æfestnesse belumpon, and his þa æfestan tungan gedafenode singan.

Wæs he se mon in weoruldhāde geseted oð ða tīde þe he wæs gelyfedre yldo, and he næfre ænig leoð geleornade: and he forþon oft in gebeorscipe, þonne þær wæs blisse intingan gedemed, þæt hie ealle sceoldon þurh endebyrdnesse be hearpan singan, ðonne he geseah þa hearpan him nealæcan, þonne arās he for scome from þæm symble, and hām eode to his huse. Ða he þæt þa sumre tīde dyde, þæt he forlet þæt hūs þæs gebeorscipes, and út wæs gongende to neata scypene, þara heord him wæs þære nihte beboden, ða he þa þær in gelimplicre tīde his limo on reste gesette and onslæpte, þa stōd him sum mon æt, þurh swefn, and hine halette and grette, and hine be his naman nemde, Cædmon, sing me æthwegu. Ða andswarode he, and cwæð, Ne con ic noht singan, and ic forþon of þyssum gebeorscipe út-eode, and hider gewāt, forþon ic noht cuðe. Eft he cwæð, seðe mid him sprecende wæs, Hwæðere þu meaht me singan. Cwæð he, Hwæt sceal ic singan. Cwæð he,

Sing me Frumsceaft. Ða he þa þas andsware onfeng, ða ongan he sona singan, in herenesse Godes Scyppendes, þa fers and þa word þe he næfre ne gehyrde, þara endebyrðnes pis is.

Nu we sceolan herian	eorðan bearnum,
heofon-rices Weard,	heofon to hrofe,
Metodes mihte,	halig Scyppend ;
and his mōd-geþonc,	þa middangeard,
wera Wuldor-Fæder ;	moncynnes Weard,
swa he wundra gehwæs,	ece Dryhten,
ece Dryhten,	æfter teode
oord onstealde.	firum foldan,
He ærest gesceop,	Frea Ælmihtig.

Ða arás he from þæm slæpe, and eall þa þe he slæpende song fæste in gemynde hæfde, and þæm wordum sona monig word in þæt ylce gemet, Gode wyrpes songes, to-geþeodde. Ða com he on marne to þam tūn-gerefan, sepe his ealdormon wæs, him sæde, hwylce gyfe he onfeng, and he hine sona to þære abbudyssan gelædde, and hire þæt cyðde and sægde. Þa het heo gesomnian ealle þa gelærdestan men and þa leorneras, and him andweardum het secgan þæt swefn, and þæt leoð singan, þætte eallra heora dome gecoren wære, hwæt oððe hwonon þæt cumen wære. Ða wæs him eallum gesegen, swa swa hit wæs, þæt him wære from Dryhtne sylfum heofonlic gifu forgifen. Ða rehton hie him and sægdon sum halig spell, and godcundre lāre word : bebudon him þa, gif he mihte, þæt he him sum sunge, and in swinsunge leoðsonges þæt gehwyrfde. Ða he þa hæfde þa wisan onfangene, þa eode he hām to his huse, and com eft on morgen, and, þy betstan leoðe geglenged, him asong and ageaf þæt him beboden wæs.

Ða ongan seo abbudysses clyppan and lufian þa Godes gyfe in þæm men, and heo hine þa monode and lærde, þæt

he weoroldhād forlete, and munuchāde onfenge; ond he þæt wel þafode; and heo hine in þæt mynster onfeng mid his góðum, and hine geþeodde to gesomnunge para Godes þeowa, and het hine læran þæt getæl þæs halgan stæres and spelles; ond he eall þæt he in gehernesse geleornian mihte, mid hine gemyngade, and, swa clæne nyten eodorcende, in þæt swéteste leoð gehwyrðe, and his song and his leoð wæron swa wynsum to gehyrenne, þæt þa sylfan his láreowas æt his muðe writon and leornodon. Song he érest be mid-dangeardes gesceape, and be fruman moncynnes, and eall þæt stær Genesis, þæt is seo éreste Moises bōc, and eft be útgonge Israela folces of Ægypta londe, and be ingonge þæs gehát-londes, and be oðrum monigum spellum þæs halgan gewrites canones bóca, and be Cristes menniscnesse, and be his þrowunge, and be his up-astignesse on heofonas, and big þæs Halgan Gastes cyme, and para apostola lāre; and eft bi þam ege þæs toweardan dōmes, and be fyrhto þæs tintreglican wites, and be swétnesse þæs heofonlican rīces, he monig leoð geworhte; and swylce eac oþer monig be þam godcundum fremsumnessum and dōmum he geworhte. On eallum þam he geornlice gymde þæt he men atuge fram synna lufan and mán-dæda, and to lufan and to geornfullnesse awehte góðra dæda; forþon he wæs se mon swiðe æfest, and reogollicum þeodscypum eaðmodlice underþeoded; and wið þam þa ðe on oþre wísan dōn woldon, he wæs mid wylme micelre ellenwóðnesse onbærned, and he forþon fægere ende his liff betynde and geendade.

Forþon þa ðære tide nealecte his gewitenesse and forðfore, ða wæs he feowertyne dagum ér, þæt he wæs licumlicre untrymnesse prycced and hefigad, hwæpere to þon gemetlice, þæt he ealle þa tíð mihte ge spreca ge gangan. Wæs þær on neaweste untrumra manna hús, on þam hyra þeaw wæs þæt hi þa untruman, and þa þe æt forðfore wæron, inlædan sceoldan, and him þær ætsomne þenian. Ða bæd

he his þén, on æfenne þære nihte þe he of worulde gangende wæs, þæt he on þam hūse him stowe gegearwade, þæt he restan mihte. Ða wundrade se þeng for hwon he þæs bæde, forþon him þuhte þæt his forðfore swa neh ne wære, dyde hwæpere swa swa he cwæð and bebead : ond mid þy he þa þær on reste eode, and he gefeonde mode sumu þing ætgædere mid him sprecende and gleowiende wæs þe þær ær inne wæron, þa wæs ofer middeniht þæt he frægn, hwæper hi ænig husel þær-inne hæfdon? Ða andswarodon hie and cwædon, Hwilt þearf is þe husles? Ne þínre forðfore swa neh is, nu þu þus rotlice and þus glædlice to us sprecende eart. Cwæð he eft, Berað me hwæpere husel to. Ða he hit on handa hæfde, þa fræng he, hwæper hi ealle smylte mōd, and butan eallum incan, bliðe to him hæfdon? Ða andswarodon hi ealle, and cwædon, þæt hi nænigne incan to him wistan, ac hi ealle him swiðe bliðe mōde wæron, and hi wrixendlice hine bædon þæt he him eallum bliðe wære. Ða andswarode he, and cwæð, Míne broþro þa leofan, ic eom swiðe blipmōd to eow and to eallum Godes monnum. And he swa wæs hine getrymmende mid þy heofonlican wegneste, and him opres lífes ingang gearwade. Ða gyt he frægn, hu neh þære tíð wære, þætte þa broðor arísan sceoldon, and Godes folc lēran and heora uht-sang singan? Andswearodon hi, Nis hit feor to þon. Cwæð he, Tela, utan we wel þære tíde bidan; and þa him gebæd, and hine gesenade mid Cristes rōde-tācne, and his heafod onhylde to þam bolstre, and med-mycel fæc onslæpte, and swa mid stillnesse his líf geendade. Ond swa wæs geworden, þætte swa swa he hluttere mōde and bylewite and smyltre willsumnesse Drihtne þeowde, þæt he eac swylce swa smylte deaðe middangeard wæs forlætende, and to his gesyhðe becom. And seo tunge þe swa monig halwende word on þæs Scyppendes lóf gesette, he þa swylce eac þa ytemestan word on his herenesse, hine sylfne seniende, and his gast

in his handa bebeodende, betynde. Eac swylce þæt is ge-segen^a, þæt he wære gewis his sylfes forðfore, of þam þe we nu secgan hyrdon.

FROM THE STORY OF APOLLONIUS OF TYRE.

MID þi ðe se cyning þas word gecwæð, ða færinga þar eode in ðæs cynges iunge dohtor, and cyste hyre fæder and ða ymb sittendan. Ða heo becom to Apollonio, þa gewænde heo ongear to hire fæder, and cwæð, Ðu gôða cyningc, and min se leofesta fæder, hwæt is þes iunga man, þe ongear ðe on swa wurðlicum setle sit, mid sárlicum andwlitan? nāt ic hwæt he besorgað. Ða cwæð se cyningc, Leofe dohtor, þes iunga man is forliden, and he gecwemde me manna betst on ðam plegan; forðam ic hine gelaðode to ðysum urum gebeorscipe. Nāt ic hwæt he is, ne hwanon he is; ac gif ðu wille witan hwæt he sy, axsa hine, forðam þe gedafenað þæt þu wite. Ða eode þæt mæden to Apollonio, and mid forwandigendre spræce cwæð, Ðeah ðu stille sy and unrôt, peah ic þine æðelborennesse on ðe geseo: nu þonne, gif ðe to hefig ne þince, sege me pinne naman, and þin gelymp arece me. Ða cwæð Apollonius, Gif ðu for neode axsast æfter minum naman, ic secge þe, ic hine forleas on sê. Gif ðu wilt mine æðelborennesse witan, wite ðu þæt ic hig forlet on Tharsum. Ðæt mæden cwæð, Sege me gewislicor, þæt ic hit mæge understandan. Apollonius þa soðlice hyre arehte ealle his gelymp, and æt þære spræcan ende him feollon tearas of ðam eagum.

Mid þy ðe se cyngc þæt geseah, he bewænde hine ða to ðære dohtor, and cwæð, Leofe dohtor, þu gesingodest mid þy þe þu woldest witan his naman and his gelimp: ðu hafast nu ge-ædriwod his ealde sár; ac ic bidde þe þæt þu gife him swa hwæt swa þu wille. Ðaða þæt mæden gehirde þæt hire

^a MS. gesægd: the original has *videtur*.

wæs alyfed fram hire fæder þæt heo ær hyre silf gedōn wolde, ða cwæð heo to Apollonio, Apolloni, soðlice þu eart ure; forlæt þine murenunge; and nu ic mines fæder leafe hæbbe, ic gedo þe weligne. Apollonius hire þæs pancode, and se cyngc blissode on his dohtor welwillendnesse, and hyre to cwæð, Leofe dohtor, hat feccan þine hearpan, and gecig ðe to þinum frynd, and afirsa fram þam iungan his sárnesse.

Ða eode heo út, and het feccan hire hearpan; and sona swa heo hearpian ongan, heo mid winsumum sange gemægnde þare hearpan sweg. Ða ongunnon ealle þa men hi herian on hyre swegcræft, and Apollonius ána swigode. Ða cwæð se cyningc, Apolloni, nu ðu dest yfele, forðam þe ealle men heriað mine dohtor on hyre swegcræfte, and þu ána hi swigende tælst. Apollonius cwæð, Eala þu gōða cyngc, gif ðu me gelifst, ic secge þæt ic ongite þæt soðlice þin dohtor gefeol on swegcræft; ac heo næfð hine na wel geleornod. Ac hat me nu sillan þa hearpan, þonne wást þu nu þæt þu git nāst. Arcestrates se cyning cwæð, Apolloni, ic oncnawe soðlice þæt þu eart on eallum pingum wel gelæred. Ða het se cyng sillan Apollonige þa hearpan. Apollonius þa út-eode, and hine scridde, and sette ænne cyne-helm uppon his heafod, and nām þa hearpan on his hand, and in-eode, and swa stōd þæt se cyngc and ealle þa ymbsittendan wéndon þæt he nære Apollonius, ac þæt he wære Apollines, ðara hæðenra god. Ða wearð stilnes and swiġe geworden innon ðare healle, and Apollonius his hearpe-nægl genām, and he þa hearpe-strengas mid cræfte astirian ongan, and þare hearpan sweg mid winsumum sange gemægnde; and se cyngc silf and ealle þe þar and-wearde wæron, micelre stæfne cliopodon, and hine heredon. Æfter þisum forlet Apollonius þa hearpan and plegode, and fela fægera pinga þar forðteah, þe þam folce ungecnawen wæs and ungewunelic: and heom eallum þearle licode ælc para pinga ðe he forðteah.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN SATURN AND SOLOMON.

HÉR kið hu Saturnus and Saloman fettode ymbe heora wísdóm.

Þa cwæð Saturnus to Salomane, Sage me hwær God sête þa he geworhte heofonas and eorðan? Ic þe secge, he sætt ofer feðerum. Sage me hwilc word ærust forðeode of Godes muðe? Ic þe secge, *Fiat lux et facta lux.* Saga me for hwilcum þingum heofon sy gehaten heofon? Ic þe secge, forþon he behélað eall þæt hym be ufan byð. Saga me hwæt is God? Ic þe secge þæt ys God þe ealle þing on hys gewealdum hafað. Saga me on hu fela dagum God geworhte ealle gesceafta? Ic þe secge on vi. dagum God gesceóp ealle gesceafta: on þam ærostan dæge he gesceóp leoht; on þam æfteran dæge he gesceóp þa gesceapu þe þisne heofon healdað; on þam þridan dæge he gesceóp sæ and eorðan; on þam feorðan dæge he gesceóp heofonæs tunglon; and on ðam v. dæge he gesceóp fixas and fugelas; and on ðam vi. dæge he gesceóp deor, and nytenu, and Adám, ðone ærostan man. Saga me hwanon wæs Adames náma gesceapen? Ic þe secge fram iiii. steorrum. Saga me hwæt hatton þage? Ic þe secge Arthox, Dux, Arótholem, Minsymbrie. Saga me þæt andworc þe Adám wæs of-geworht, se ærusta man? Ic þe secge of viii. punda gewihte. Saga me hwæt hatton þage? Ic þe secge þæt æroste wæs sóldan pund, of ðam him wæs fleasc geworht; oðer wæs fýres pund, þanon him wæs þæt blód reáð and hát; þridde wæs windes pund, þanon him wæs seo æðung geseald; feorðe wæs wolcnes pund, þanon him wæs his módes unstaðelfæstnes geseald; fífte wæs gyfe pund, þanon him wæs geseald se fat and geðang; syxste wæs blostnena pund, þanon him wæs eagenas myssenlicnys geseald;

seofode wæs deawes pund, þanon him becom swat ; eahtoðe wæs sealtes pund, þanon him wæron þa tearas sealte. Saga me on hwilcere ylde wæs Adám, ða he gesceapen wæs ? Ic þe secge he wæs on xxx. wintra ylde. Saga me hu lang wæs Adám on længe gesceapen ? Ic þe secge he wæs vi. and cx. ynca lang. Saga me hu fela wintra leofode Adám on pissere worulde ? Ic þe secge he leofode ix. hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, on geswince and on yrmðe ; and syððan to helle ferde, and þar grimme witu þolode v. þusend wintra, and twa hund wintra, and viii. and xx. wintra. Saga me hu fela wintra hæfede Adám ær he bearn strinde ? Ic þe secge án hund wintra, and xxx. wintra, ær he bearn strinde ; and þa gestrinde he bearn on his cnihtháde, se hatte Seth, and he þa leofode ealles nygon hundred wintra, and xxx. on pissere worulde. Ða lyfde Seth his sunu án hund wintra, and v. wintra, ær he bearn gestrinde, and þa gestrinde he bearn, on his cnihtháde, se hætte Enos, and þa lyfde he hym sylf ealles nygon hund wintra, and xii. wintra. Ða hæfede Enos án hund wintra, þa gestrinde he Chanan, and þa lyfde he Enos ealles nygon hund wintra, and v. wintra. And þa hæfede Chanan lxx. wintra, þa gestrinde he Malaleh, and Chanan lyfde þa ealles nygon hund wintra, and x. wintra. Þa hæfede Malaleh v. and lx. wintra, þa gestrinde he Iared ; and Malaleh he lyfde ealles nygon hund wintra, and v. wintra. Ða hæfede Iared ii. and lx. wintra, and án hund wintra, þa gestrinde he Enoh ; and Iared his fæder lyfde ealles eahta hund wintra, and ii. and lx. wintra. Ða hæfede Enoh v. and lx. wintra, þa gestrinde he Matusalem ; and Enoh lyfde ealles ccc. wintra, and v. and lx. wintra ; þa genám hine God, myd sawle and myd lichaman, up in þone heofon. Ða hæfede Mathusalem vii. and lxxx. wintra, and án hund wintra, þa gestrinde he Lamec ; and Matusalem his fæder lyfde ealles nygon hund wintra, and ix. and lx. wintra. Ða hæfede Lamec án hund

wintra, and LXXXII. wintra, þa gestrinde he Noe ; and Lamec lyfde ealles VII. hund wintra, and LXXVII. wintra. Ða hæfede Noe D. wintra, þa gestrinde he bearn, Sem, Cham, Iafet ; and Noe lyfde ealles in pissere worulde DCCCC. wintra, and L. wintra. Saga me hu fæla þeoda áwócon of his III. bearnum ? Ic þe secge, LXXII. þeoda sindon ; and of Seme his yldestan suna áwócon XXX., and of Chám XXX., and of Iafete XII. Saga me hwæt wæs se ðe acenned næs, and æft bebyrged wæs on his moder innoðe, and æfter þam deaðe gefullod wæs ? Ic þe secge, þæt was Adám. Saga me hu lange lyfde Adám on neorxena-wange ? Ic þe sæcge and on þam he abyrgde þa forbodenan fítrewes blæda, and þæt on frigdæg, and þurh þæt he was on helle V. þusend wintra, and II. C. wintra, and VIII. and XX. wintra. Saga me of Sca Maria ylde. Ic þe secge, heo wæs III. and syxtig geara eald, þa heo be lyfon wæs, and heo was XIII. wintra, þa heo Crist cende, and heo wæs myd him XXXIII. geara on myddanearde, and heo wæs XVI. ger æfter him on worulde. And fram Adáme, and of frimðe myddaneardes, was on getal gerímes, oð þone micelan Noes flód, II. þusend wintra, and II. C. wintra, and II. and LX. wintra ; and fram þam flóde wæs of Abrahámes gebyr-tíde IX. C. wintra, and II. and XL. wintra ; and fram Abraháme wæs þa forð oð Moises tíð, and Israela ofer-fár út of Egyptam, V. C. wintra, and VIII. wintra ; and fram frimðe myddaneardes oð Cristes þrowunge wæron VI. þusend wintra, and hund wintra, and VIII. and L. wintra. Saga me hu lange worhte men Noes earce ? Ic þe secge, LXXX. wintra, of þam treow-cinne þe is genemned Sem. Saga me hwæt hatte Noes wíf ? Ic þe secge, heo hætte Dálila. And hwæt hatte Chames wíf ? Iafarecta heo hatte. And hwæt hatte Iafetes wíf ? Ic þe secge, Catafluuia heo hatte ; and oðrum naman hyg sindon genémmede, Olla, and Ollsna, and Ollibana, swa hyg þreo hatton. Saga me hu lange

wæs Noes flūd ofer eorðan? Ic þe secge, xl. daga and nihta. Saga me hu lang was Noes earc on lenge? Ic þe secge, heo wæs ccc. fæðema lang, and l. fæðema wīd, and xxx. fæðema heah. Saga me hwæt suna hæfede Adám? Ic þe secge, xxx. sunena, and xxx. dohtra. Saga me hwile mann átimbrode árust ceastre? Ic þe secge, Knos hatte, and wæs Niniuem seo burh, and wæron þarin gemanna hund-tweltig þusenda, and xx. þusenda; and Hierusalem seo burh heo wæs árost áfter þam Noes flóde getymbrod. And hwæt hætte seo burh þær sunne úp on morgen gæð? Ic þe secge, Iaiaca hatte seo buruh. Saga me hwar gæð seo sunne on áfen to sætle? Ic þe secge, Garíta hatte seo burh. Saga me hwile wyrt ys betst and selust? Ic þe secge, lilige hatte seo wyrt, forþon þe heo getácnað Crist. Saga me hwile fugel ys selust? Ic þe secge, culfre ys selust, heo getácnað ðone Halegan Gast. Saga me hwanon cymð ligetu? Ic secge, heo kimð fram winde and fram watere. Saga me hwile water is selust? Ic þe secge, Iordanem seo ea ys selust, forþon þe Crist wæs on hyre gefullod. Saga me hwider gewiton þa engelas þe Gode wiðsocon on heofona ríce? Ic þe secge, hyg todældon on þri dælas; áne dæl he asettinge on þæs lyftes gedrif, operne dæl on þæs wateres gedrif, þridan dæl on helle neowelnyse. Saga me hu fela is woruld-watra? Ic þe secge, twa syndon sealte sæ, and twa fersce. Saga me hwile man erost wære wyð hund sprecende? Ic þe secge, Sēs Petrus. Saga me hwile man apohte árust myd sul to æriende? Ic þe secge, þæt wæs Cham, Noes sunu. Saga me forhwam stánas ne synt berende? Ic þe secge, forþon þe Abeles blóð gefeoll ofer stán, þa hyne Chain hys broþer ofsloh myd anes esoles cyng-báne. Saga me hwæt ys betst and wyrst betwínan mannon? Ic þe secge, word ys betst and wyrst betwix mannon. Saga me hwæt ys cupost mannon on eorðan to wítanne? Ic þe secge, þæt nys nænygum men

nánwyht swa cuð swa he sceal deað þrowian. Saga me hwæt syndon þa III. þing þe nán man buton lufian ne mæg? Ic þe secge, on ys fyr, oðer ys wæter, þridde ys ysen. Saga me hwile treow ys ealra treowa betst? Ic þe secge, þæt ys wín-treow. Saga me hwar resteð þæs mannes sawul, þonne se lichama slepð? Ic þe secge, on þrim stowum heo byð: on þam bragene, oppe on þere heortan, oppe on þam blóde. Saga me for hwan wæs seo sæ sealt geworden. Ic þe secge, of þam x. wordum þe Moises gesomnode in þære ealdan æ, Godes bebóde, and he awarep þa x. word in þa sæ, and his tearas aget in þa sæ; forþon wearð seo sealt. Saga me hwæt wæron þa word? Ic þe secge, þæt forme word wæs: Non habeas Deos alienos, þæt is, Ne lufa þu operne God ofer me. þæt oper word wæs, Non adsumes nomen Dñi in vanum, Ne cig þu Godes naman on ydel. þæt þrid Healdað pone haligan resten dæg. þæt wæs, Ara þínon fæder and þínre meder, word wæs, Non occides, Ne sleh þu man dine. þæt VI. word wæs, Non mechaberis, On unriht ne hæmð þu. þæt VII. word wæs, Ne stala þu. þæt VIII. word wæs, Ne sæge lease gewitnysse. þæt IX. word wæs, Ne concupiscas uxorem proximi tui, Ne gewilna þu oðres mannes wýfes on unriht. Saga me hwær is Moyses byrgen, þæs kininges? Ic þe secge, heo ys be þam huse þe Fegor hatte, and nán man nys þe hyg wite ær þam miclan dóme. Saga me for hwilcum þingum þeos eorðe awyrged wære, oððe æft gebletsod? Ic þe secge, þurh Adám heo wæs awirged, and þurh Abeles blód, and æft heo wæs gebletsod þurh Noe, and and þurh fulluhte. Saga me hw. wíngæard ærost plantode? Ic þe secge, þæt se heahfæder. Saga me hwa némde ærost Godes naman? Ic þe secge, se deoful némde ærost Godes naman. Saga me hwæt is hēfogost to berenne on eorðan? Ic þe secge, mannes synna, and his hlāfordes ýrre. Saga me hwæt ys þæt oðrum licyge,

and oðrum myslycige? Ic þe secge, þæt is dóm. Saga me hwæt syndon þa 1111. þing þe næfre fulle næron, ne næfre ne beoð. Ic þe secge, an ys eorðe, oðer ys ffr, þridde ys hell, feorþe ys se gytsyenda man worulde welen. Saga me hu fela ys fleogendra fugel-cynna? Ic þe secge 1111. l. Saga me hu fela ys fisc-cynna on wætere? Ic þe secge, vi. and xx. Saga me hwilc man ærost mynster getimbrode? Ic þe secge, Elias and Eliseus þa witegan, and, æfter fulluhte, Paulus and Antonius, þa ærostan ancran. Saga me hwæt syndon þa streamas, and þa . . . an, þe on neorxena-wange flotað? Ic þe secge, hiora syndon 1111., seo æroste hatte Fison, seo oper hatte Geon, and seo 111. hatte Tygres, seo feorþe Eufraten, þæt is meolc, and hunig, and æle, and wín. Saga me forhwan byð seo sunne read on æfen? Ic þe secge, forþon heo locað on helle. Saga me hwí scýneð heo swa reade on morgene? Ic þe secge, forþon hyre twynað hwæper heo mæg þe ne mæg þisne myddaneard eondscýnan, swa hyre beboden ys. Saga me þas 1111. wætera þe þas eorðan fedað? Ic þe secge, þæt ys snaw, and wæter, and hagol, and deaw. Saga me hwa ærost bōc-stafas sette? Ic þe secge, Mercurius se gygand. Saga me hwæt bōc-kinna and hu fela syndon? Ic þe secge, kanones bēc syndon ealra twa and hund-seofontig, eall swa fela þeo. . . . syndon on geríme, and eall swa fela leorn-yng-cnihta, butan þam xii. ap̃lm. Mannes bāna syndon on geríme eallra cc. and xviii., mannes addre . . . eallra ccc, and v. and lx.; mannes tōpa beoð on eallum his lýfe ii. and xxx. On xii. monðum beoð ii. . . . wucena and ccc. daga and v. and lx. daga; on xii. monðum beoð ehta þusend týða and vii. . . . hund týða; on xii. monðum þu scealt syllan þínon þeowan men vii. hund hlāfa, and xx. hlāfa, buton morge-mettum and nōn-mettum.

THE MANDRAKE.

Ðeos wurt þe man Mandragoram nemneð ys mycel and mære on gesihpe, and heo ys fremful. Ða þu scealt þyssum gemete niman : þonne þu to hyre cymet, þonne ongist þu hy, be þam þe heo on nihte scíneð, ealswa leoht-fæt. Þonne ðu hyre heafod érest geseo, þonne bewrit þu hy wel hrape mid iserne, py-læs heo þe æt fleo. Hyre mægen ys swa mycel and swa mære, þæt heo unclænne man, þonne he to hyre cymeð, wel hrape forfleon wyle. Forðy þu hy bewrit, swa we ér cwædon, mid iserne. And swa þu scealt onbutan hy delfan, swa ðu hyre mid þam iserne na æthrine ; ac þu geornlice scealt mid ylpenbænenon stæfe ða eorðan delfan, and þonne þu hyre handa and hyre fet geseo, þonne gewrið þu hy. Nim þonne þæne operne ende, and gewrið to anes hundes swyran, swa þæt se hund hungrig sy : wurp him syþþan mete to-foran, swa þæt he hyne ahræcan ne mæge, buton he mid him þa wyrte up-abrede. Be þysse wyrte ys sæd þæt heo swa mycele mihte hæbbe, þæt swa hwylc þing swa hy up-atyhð, þæt hyt sona scyle þam sylfan gemete beon beswycen ; forþy sona swa þu geseo þæt heo up-abroden sy, and þu hyre geweald hæbbe, genim hy sona on hand, swa andwealc hi, and gewring þæt wós of hyre leafon on ane glæsene ampullan, and þonne ðe neod becume þæt þu hwylcon menn þærmid helpan scyle, þonne help þu him ðyssum gemete : Wið heafod ece, etc.

A SPELL

TO RESTORE FERTILITY TO LAND RENDERED

STERILE BY WITCHCRAFT.

HER ys seo bót hu þu meahst þine æceras betan, gif hi nel-lað wel wexan, oððe þær hwilc ungedefe þing ongedon bið, on dry oððe on lyblace.

Genim þonne on niht, ær hit dagige, feower tyrf on feower healfa þæs landes, and gemearca hu hy ær stodon. Nim þonne ele, and hunig, and beorman, and ælces feos meolec þe on þæm lande sy, and ælces treow-cynnes dæl þe on þæm lande sy gewexen, butan heardan beaman, and ælcra namecūpre wyrte dæl, butan glappan ānon; and do þonne halig-wæter þæron, and drype þonne þriwa on þone staðol þara turfa, and cweðe þonne þis word: *Crescite*, wexe; *et multiplicamini*, and gemænigfealde; *et replete*, and gefylle; *terram*, þas eorþan; *in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti benedicti*; and *Pater noster*, swa oft swa þæt oðer, and bere sippan þa turf to circean, and mæsse-preost asinge feower mæssan ofer þan turf on, and wende man þæt grene to þan weofode, and sippan gebringe man þa turf þær hi ær wæron ær sunnan setlgange, and hæbbe him geworht, of cwicbeame, feower Cristes mælo, and awrīte on ælcon ende, Mattheus and Marcus, Lucas and Iohannes. Lege þæt Cristes mæl on þone pyt neopewardne: cwepe þonne, *Crux, Mattheus*; *Crux, Marcus*; *Crux, Lucas*; *Crux, Iohannes*. Nim þonne þa turf, and sæte þær-ufon-on, and cwepe þonne nigon sipon þas word: *Crescite*, and swa oft *Pater noster*, and wende þe þonne eastweard, and onlut nigon siðon eadmodlice, and cweð þonne þas word;

Eastweard ic stande,
 arena ic me bidde,
 bidde ic þone mæran Dñe
 bidde þone miclan Drihten,
 bidde ic þone haligan
 heofon-rices Weard;
 eorðan ic bidde,
 and up-heofon,
 and þa soþan
 sancta Marian,
 and heofones meaht,

and heah-reced,
 þæt ic mote þis gealdor,
 mid gife Drihtnes,
 toþum ontynan,
 þurh trumne geþanc,
 aweccan þas wæstmas
 us to woruld-nytte,
 gefylle þas foldan
 mid fæste geleasan,
 wlitigian þas wang-turf;
 swa se witega cwæð,

þæt se hæfde áre on eorð-ríce, dælde dómlice,
seþe ælmyssan Drihtnes þances.

Wende ðe þonne priwa sunganges, astrece þonne on andlang, and arim þær letanias, and cweð þonne, *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus*, oð ende. Sing þonne, *Benedicite*, aþenedon earmon, and *Magnificat*, and *Pater noster*, and bebeod hit Criste, and Sancta Marian, and þære halgan rôde, to lofe and to weorðinga, and þam [to] are þe þæt land áge, and eallon þam þe him underþeodde synt.

Þonne þæt eall sie gedon, þonne níme man uncuð sæd æt ælmesmannum, and selle him twá swylc swylce man æt him níme, and gegaderie ealle his sulh-geþeogo togædere; borige þonne on þan beame stór and finol and gehalgode sapan, and gehalgod sealt; nim þonne þæt sæd, sete on þæs sules bodig; cweð þonne,

Erce, erce, erce,
eorðan modor,
geunne ðe se Alwalda,
ece Drihten,
æcera wexendra,
and wriðendra,
eacniendra,
and elniendra;
sceafsta hen
se scífre wæstma,
and þære bráðan
bere wæstma,
and þære hwítan
hwæte wæstma,
and ealra
eorðan wæstma.

Geunne him
ece Drihten,
and his halige
þe on heofonum synt,
þæt hys yrð si gefriþod
wið ealra feonda gehwæne,
and heo si geborgen
wið ealra bealwa gehwylc,
þara lyblaca
geond land sawen.
Nu bidde ic pone Waldend,
seþe ðas woruld gesceop,
þæt ne sy to þæs cwíðol wíf,
ne to þæs cræftig man,
þæt awendan ne mæge
word þus gecwedene.

Þonne man þa sulh forðdrife, and þa forman furh onsceote;
cweð þonne,

Hāl wes þu, folde!	on Godes fæðme,
fira modor,	fodore gefylled,
beo ðu growende	firum to nytte.

Nim þonne ælces cynnes melo, and abace man innewerdne handa bráðnæ hláf, and gecned hine mid meolce, and mid halig-wætere, and lecge under þa forman furh ; cweð þonne,

Ful æcer fodres	and þas eorðan
fira cinne,	þe we on lifiað,
beorht-blowende,	se God se þas grundasgeworhte
þu gebletsod weorð,	geunne us growende gife,
þæs haligan nōman,	þæt us corna gehwylc
þe ðas heofon gesceop,	cume to nytte.

Cweð þonne priwa, *Crescite in nomine Patris benedicti, Amen* ; and *Pater noster* priwa.

IN NATALE SANCTI EADMUNDI, REGIS ET MARTYRIS.

A HOMILY.

SUM swyðe ilæred munuc com supan ofer sæ, from Sæincte Benedictes stowe, on Æpelrædes dagum kynges, to Dunstane archeb., preom gearæ ærþam þe he forðferde, and sum munuc hatte Abbo. þa wurdon heo on spece, oððet Dunstan rehte be Sċo Eadmundo, swa swa Eadmundes swyrd-boræ hit ræhte Æpelstan kynges, þaða Dunstan geunc mon wæs, and þe sweord-boræ wæs forealdod mon. Ða sette ðe munuc alle þas gerecednysse on ane bōc, and eft, þaða ðeo bōc com to us, binnon feawum gearum, þa awende we hit on Englisc, swa swa hit her æfter stont. þe munuc

þa Abbo, binnon twam gearum, wende hām to mynstre, and wearð þa to abbode iset on þam ylcā mynstre.

Eadmund, þe sædigæ East-Englæ kyng, wæs snoter and wurðful, and wurðode symle mid æpele ðeawum þone Almihtigæ God. He wæs eadmod and ipuncgen, and swa anræde þurhwunede, þæt he nolde bugæn to bismersfulle leahtræ, ne on nane healfe he ne ahydde his þeawas, ac wæs symle mundig þare soþan lufe. Gyf þu eart to heofod-men iset, ne ahæfe þu ðe, ac beo betweox monnum swa swa an mon of him. He wæs cystig wædlum and wydewum, swa swa fæder, and mid wæl-willendnesse wissode his folc simle to rihtwisnesse, and þam reðan styrede and isæligelice leofode. Hit ilamp þa æt nyxtan, þæt ða Deniscæ leodæ ferdan mid scyphere, hergende and sleande wide geond lond, swa swa heoræ wune is. On þam floten wæron ða fyrstan heafodmen, Hinguar and Hubba, geanlæhte þurh deofel, and heo on Norðhumbrelond gelændon mid æscum, and wæsten þæt lond and ða leoden ofslogen. Ða wende Hinguar east mid his scypum, and Hubba belaf on Norðhumbrelānde, wunnenum sige mid wæleownesse. Hinguar bicom þa to East-Englum rowende, on þam geare þe Ælfred æpeling an and twentig geare wæs, þe þe Wæst Seaxene kyng syððan wearð mære. And þe fore-sæde Hinguar færlīce, swa swa wulf, to londe bistalcode, and þe leodæ sloh, weræs and wif, and þa unwittige child, and to bysmere tucode þa bilewite cristene. He sende þa syððan sona to þam kynge beotlice ærende, þæt he bugon sceolde to his monrædene, gif he his feores rohte. Ðe ærendracæ com þa to Eadmunde kynge, and Hingwares ærende him heardlice abead: "Hinguar ure kyng, kene and sigefest on sæ and on londe, hæfð felæ peodæ iwæld, and com nu mid ferde ferlice her to lande, þæt he her winter-selt mid his werode hadde. Nu hæf he þe dælen þine diglan goldhordæs, and þine ældrynæ streon hærlīce wið hine, þæt þu beo his under-kyng, gif þu cwyc

beon wult, forþan ðe ðu næfst þa mihte, þæt ðu mage him
 wiðstandæn." Hwæt þa, Eadmund kyng clypede ænne
 biscop, þe him þa hendest wæs, and wið hine smeade, hu
 he þam reðan Hinguare berstan sceolde. Þa forhtede þe
 biscop for þam færlice gelimpe, and for þæs kynges life,
 and cwæð, þæt him ræd puhte, þæt he to þam abuge, þe
 Hinguar him bead. Ða swywode þe kyng, and biseah to
 þare eorðan, and cwæð þa æt nyhstan kynelice him to :
 "Eala, þu biscop, to bysmere beoð itawode þæs earman
 lond leodæ, and me nu leofre were, þæt ic on feohte feolle,
 wið þam ðe min folc moste heoræ eardes brucæn." And
 þe biscop cwæð : "Eala, þu leofe kyng, þin folc liþ ofsla-
 gen, and þu næfst þonne fultume, þæt ðu feohten mage, and
 þas flotmen cumæð, and ðe cwicne bindæþ, buten þu mid
 fleame þine feore burge, oððe þu ðe swa burge þæt ðu
 buge to him." Ða cwæð Eadmund kyng, swa swa he ful
 kene wæs : "Þæs ic wilnige and wisce mid mode, þæt ic
 ane ne bileafe æfter mine leofum þægnum, þe on heoræ
 beddum wurdon, mid bearnum and wifum, ferlice ofslagene
 from pisse flotmonnum. Næs me næfre iwunelic þæt ic
 wrohte fleames, ac ic wolde swiðor swelton, gif ic pyrfte,
 for mine agene earde, and þe Almihtigæ God wat þæt ic
 nylle bugan from his bigengum æfre, ne from his soðan
 lufe, swelte ic libbe ic." Æfter pissum wordum, he wende
 to þam ærendracan ðe Hinguar to him sende, and sæde him
 unforht : "Witodlice þu wære nu weorðe slæges, ac ic nelle
 fylæn mine clæne handæn on þine fule blode, forþam ðe ic
 folgige Criste, þe us swa bisnode ; ac ic bliþelice wylle beon
 ofslagen purh eow, gif hit God foresceawæð. Fare nu swiðe
 rape, and sæge þine ræpum laforde, ne buhþ nefre Eadmund
 Hinguare on life, hæþene heretogæn, buton he to Hælende
 Criste ærest mid geleafan on pisse lond buge." Ða wende
 þe erendracæ heardlice awæg, and imette þone wælreowan
 Hinguare mid alle his ferde fuse to Eadmunde, and sæde

pam arleasum hu him iandswæred wæs. Hinguar beaþ þa mid bealde þam scyp-herc, and þæt heo þæs kynges anes alle cepan sceoldon, þe his here forseah, and hine sone bindæp.

Hwæt þa, Eadmund kyng, mid þam ðe Hinguar com, stod innan his halle, þæs Hælendes imyndig, and awarep his wepnæ, wolde efenlæcen Cristes gebisnunga, þe forbeaþ Petrum mid wæpnum to feohten wið þa wælreowan Iudeiscan. Hwæt þa, þa arleasan Eadmundum bundon, and bysmoreden hyxlice, and beoten mid sahlum, and swa syððan læddon þonne ileafulne kyng to ane eorðfestum treowe, and tegdon hine ðærto, mid hearde bendum, and hine eft swungon longlice mid swipum, and he symle clypode, betweox þam swincglum, mid soþan ileafan, to Hælende Criste; and þa hæpene þa, for his ileafe, wurdon þa swyðe yrrc, forþam ðe he clypode Crist him to fultume: heo scytæn þa mid gaelocum him togeanes, oððet he all wæs biset mid heoræ scotungum, swylce yles burstæ, swa swa Sebastianus wæs. Ða iseah Hinguar, þe arlease flotmon, þæt þe æðele kyng nolde Criste wiðsacen, ac mid andræde ileafe hine æfre clypode, hæc hine þa bihæfdian, and þa hæpenan swa dyden. Betweox þam þe he clypode to Criste þa-gyt, þa tugon þa hæpene þone halgan to slæge, and, mid ane swencge, slogon him of þæt hæfod, and sawlæ siððe isælig to Criste. Þær wæs sum mon gehende ihealden, purh Gode behydd þam hæpenum, þe ðis iherde all, and hit æft sæde, swa swa we sæcgæð hit her. Hwæt þa, ðe flot-here ferde þa eft to scipe, and behyddon þæt heafod þæs halgan Eadmundes on þam ðiccum bremlum, þæt hit biburged ne wurðe. Þa æfter fyrste, syððan heo ifarene wæron, com þæt lond-folc to, þe þær to lafe þa wæs, þær heoræ lafordes lic buton heafde þa læg, and wurdon swiðe sarig for his slægie on mode, and hure þæt heo næfdon þæt heafod to þam bodige. Þa sæde ðe sceawere, þe hit ær iseah, þæt þa flotmen hæfdon þæt heafod mid heom, and wæs him

ipuht, swa swa hit wæs ful soð, þæt heo hydden þæt heofod on þam holte. For-hwæga heo eoden þa endemes alle to þam wude, sæcende gehwær, geond þyfelas and brymelas, gif heo mihten imeten þæt heafod. Wæs eac mycel wunder þæt an wulf wæs isend, þurh Godes willunge, to biwæ-rigenne þæt heafod, wið þa oðre deor, ofer dæg and niht. Heo eoden ða sæcende and cleopigende, swa swa hit iwu-nelic is þæt ða þe on wude gaþ oft: "Hwær eart þu nu, geref?"* And him andswyrde þæt heafod: "Her, her, her." And swa ilome clypode andswarigende, oððet heo alle bi-comen, þurh þa clypunge, him to. Þa læg þe grægæ wulf þe bewiste þæt heafod, ant mid his twam fotum hæfde þæt heafod bi-clypped, gredig and hungrig, and for Gode ne dyrste þæs hæfdes onburigen, ac heold hit wið deor. Ða wurdon heo ofwundroden þæs wulfes hordrædene, and þæt halige heafod ham feroden mid heom, þankende þam Almihtigan alre his wundræ. Ac þe wulf fologede forð mid þam hæfde, oððet heo on tune comen, swylce he tome wære, and wende æft syþþan to wude ongean. Ða lond-leodan þa syððan lægdan þæt heafod to þam halige bodige, and burigdon, swa swa heo lihtlucost mihten on swylce rædinge, and cyrce arærdon on-uppon him. Eft þa on fyrste, æfter felæ geare, þa ðeo hergung aswac, and sib wearð igyfen þam iswæncte folce, þa fengon heo togadere, and wrohten ane circe wurðlice þam halgan, æt his burigene, æt þam bed-huse þær he iburiged wæs. Heo wolden þa ferian, mid folclice wurðmente, þone halgan lichame, and læcgen inne þare circean. Þa wæs mycel wundor þæt he wæs all hal, swylce he cwic wære, mid clænum lichame, and his sweoræ wæs ihaled, þe ær forslagen wæs; and wæs swulce an solcene ðred embe his sweoræn, monnum to swutelunge hu he ofslagen wæs. Eac swylce wundæ, þe ða wæltreowan hæpenæn, mid ilome scotunge, on his lice

* gæfer?

makedon, wæron ihealede, þurh ðone heofonlice God ; and he liþ swa ansund oð þysue andweardne dæg, abidende æristes and þæs ecen wuldres. His lichame us cyð, þe lið unforsmolsnod, þæt he buton forligre her on worulde leofoðe, and mid clæne life to Criste siðode. Sum wydewa wunede, Oswyn ihaten, on gebedum and fæstenum, monige gear syððan. Ðeo walde efsiæn ælce gear þone sont, and his nægles ceorfæn syferlice mid lufe, and on scryne healdon to haligdome on weofode. Ða wurðode þæt lond-folc mid ileafæn þone sont to wurðmente. Ða comen on sumne sæl unsælig peofæs eahta, on ane nihte, to þam arwurðæn halgan, and wolden stelon þa madmæs þe men ðider brohton, and cunnedon mid cræfte hu heo in-cumen mihte. Sum sloh mid slæge swyðe þa hæpsan, sum heo mid fyle feoledon abutæn, sum eac underdealf þa dure mid spade, sum heo mid læddræ wolden unlucæn þæt æh-þyrl ; ac heo swuncon on ydel, and earmlice ferdon, swa þæt þe halgæ wær heom wunderlice bont, ælcne swa he stod strutigende mid tolæ, þæt heora nan ne mihte þæt morþ gefremman, ne heo þeonan styriæn ; ac heo stoden swa oð maregen. Men þa ðæs wundredon, hu þa weargas hangedon, sum uppon læddræ, sum leat to dælfæ, and ælc on his weorce wæs feste ibunden. Heo wurdon þa ibrohte to þam biscope alle, and he het heom ahon on heagum gealgum alle ; ac he næs na imun-dig hu þe mildheorte God clypode þurh his witegan þas word þe her stondæþ : *Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruere ne cesses*, “ Ða þe mon læt to deape alys ut symle.” And eac þa halgan canones ihadedon forbeodæþ, ge biscopum ge preostum, to beonne embe ðeofæs, forþan þe hit ne bu-ræð þam ðe beoð icorene Gode to þenigenne, þæt heo þwærlæcen scylon on æniges monnes deape, gif heo beoð drihtines þægnæs. Eft þaða Ðeodræd biscop, syððan he his bec sceawode, he reowsode mid geomerunge, þæt he swa ræpne dom sette þam unsæligum peofum, and hit bisa-

regeðe æfre, oð his lifes ende, and þa leode beað georne
þæt heo him mid fæstæn fullice ðreo dagæs, biddende þone
Almihtigæn God, þæt he him ariæn sceolde.

On þam londe wæs sum mon Leofstan ihaten, rice for wo-
rulde, unwittig for Gode, þe rad to þam halgan mid ricetere
swyðe, and het him æteowan orhlice swyðe þone halgæ sont,
hwæðer he isund wære; ac swa raðe swa he iseah þæs sontes
lichame, ða awedde he sonæ, and wælreowlice grymetede,
and earmlice endode yfelum deape. Ðis is þam ilic þe
halga papa Gregorius, on his isetnesse [awrat] be þam hal-
gum Laurentium, þe lið on Rome-burig, ðæt men wolden
sceawian hu he læge; ac God heom gestylde, swa þæt ðær
swulton on ðære sceawuncge æne seofe men ætgædere, þa
swike þa oðre to sceawenne ðone martyr mid mennisce
dwyld. Felæ wundræ we iherdon on folclice spæce bi
þam halgan Eadmundum, þe we her nyllæð on write setten,
ac heom wat gehwa. On þissum halgum is swutel, ant on
swylcum oðrum, þæt God Almihtig mæg þone mon aræran
æft on domes dæge ansundne of eorðan, þe þe healt Ead-
mundne halne lichame, oð ðene myclan dæg, þeah ðe he on
moldæn come. Weorðe wære ðeo stow for þam wurðfullæn
halgum, þæt hire mon wæl wurðode and wælegode mid
clæne Godes þeowum to Cristes ðeowdome; forþan ðe þe
halgæ is mærræ þone men inagon asmean. Nis Angol
bidæled Drihtnes halgene, forþam on Englæ londe licgæþ
swylce halgan, swylce þes halgæ king, and Chutbertus þe
eadigæ, and Æpeldryþ on Elig, and eac hire swuster, an-
sund on lichame, geleafæn to trumuncge. Beoð eac fela
oðræ on Angel-cynne, þe fela wundræ wurcæð, swa swa
hit wide is cyp, ðam Almihtigan to lofe, þe heo on ilyfden.
Crist sylf swytelæþ monnum, þurh his mæren halgan, þæt
he is Ælmihtig God, þe makæþ swylce wundræ, þeah þe ða
earman Iudeiscæn hine allungæ wiðsocon, forþan þe heo
beoð awarigede, swa swa heo wiseton heom sylfum. Ne

beoð nane wundræ iwrohte æt heoræ burigene, forþam þe heo ne gelyfæð on þone lyfigenden Crist ; ac Crist swutelæþ monnum hwær þe gode ileafæ is, þenne he swylce wundræ wurcæð, þurh his halgan, wide geond þas eorðan, þam beo wuldor and lof a mid his Heofenlice Fæder.

WILLS.

I.

† HÆR swytelað, on þissum gewrite, hu Ælfric bisceop wille his are beteon, þe he under Gode geernode, and under Cnute kynce, his leofne laforde, and sippan hæfð rihtlice gehealdan under Haralde cynce. Þet is þonne ærest ; þet ic geān þet land et Wilringawerpa into Sçe Eadmunde for minra saule, and for minas lafordas, swa ful and swa forð, swa he hit me to handa let. And ic gean þet land æt Hunstanestune be Æstanbroke, and mid þan lande et Holme, into Sçe Eadmunde. And ic wille þet þa munecas on Byrig sellan syxtig punda for þan lande et Ticeswelle and et Doccynce, and þet þerto gehyrað. And ic gean Leofstane dæcane þet land et Grimastune, swa ful and swa forð swa ic hit ahte. And ic gean mine cyne-laforde Haralde II. marc gol. And ic gean minre hlefdigen ān marc gol.

And gelæste man Ægelrice ān pund, minne fat-fylre^a; and sela man mina cnihtas þa mina stiwardas witan, xxxx. punda, and fif pund into Elig, and fif pund into Holm, and fif pund Wulfwarde muneke, minne mæge, and fif pund Ælfræhe mine sæmestre. And ic wille þet man sella þet land et Walsingaham, swa man derast mæge, and gelesta man þet feoh, swa ic gewissod hæbbe. And ic wille þet man sella þet land et Fersafeld, swa man derast mæge, and recna

^a MS. minre fat sylre.

man iuncere Brun án marc gol, and mid þan laue scytta man míne borgas. And ic gean Ælfwine minan preoste et Walsingaham xxx. akera et Eggemære, and Uui prouast habba pone ofaræstan. And ic gean Ædwine muneke þa mylne et Gæysæte, þe Ringware ahte. And ic gean Ælfrig preoste þet land et Rygedune, þe ic bohte to Leofwenne. And ic gean þæt myln þe Wulnoð ahte into Sçe Eadmunde. And ic gean Sibriht þet land þe ic gebohte on Mulantune. And ic gean þet fen þe Þurlac me sealde into Ælmham, þa preostas to foddan. And ic gean into Hoxne þa preostas án þusend-werð fen. And ic gean þet fen þe Ælfric me sealde into Holme. And ic gean þon hage binnon Norðwic, for minre saule, and for ealra þe hit me geuðon, into Sçe Eadmunde. And ic gean þan hage into Sçe Pætre binnon Lunden. And ic gean iungre Brun þet healfe þusend fen.

II.

† Ic Lufa, mid Godes gifa, Ancilla Dī, wes soecende and smeagende, ymb mine saul-pearfe, mid Ceolnoðes ærcebiscopes geðeahte, and ðara hioua et Cristes cirican : Willa ic gesellan of ðem ærfe ðe me God forgef, and mine friond to gefultemedan, ælce gere, LX. ambra maltes, and CL. hlafa, L. hwhite hlafa, ð. an hriðer, an suin, IIII. weðras, II. wæga spices and ceses, ðem higum to Cristes circean, for mine saule, and minra frionda and mega, ðe me to Gode gefultemedan ; and þet sie simle to Adsumsio Sċæ Marie, ymb XII. monað end : sue eihwelc mon swe þis lond hebbe, minra ærbenumena, ðis agefe, and mittan fulne huniges x. ...oes, xx. hen-fugas.

† Ic Ceolnoð, mid Godes gefe, Ercebisċ, mid Cristes rode-tacne ðis festne and write

h cxx. elmes hlafes.

Beagmund pŕ. geðafle and midwrite.

Beornfrið pŕ. geðafie and midwrite.

Wealhhere pŕ. Swiðberht diač.

Osmund pŕ. Beornheah diač.

Deimund pŕ. Æðelmund diač.

Æðelwald diač. Wighelm diač.

Werbald diač. Lubo.

Sifred diač.

† Ic Luba, eaðmod Godes ðiwen, ðas fore-cwedenan gôð and ðas elmessen gesette and gefestnie ob minem erfelande et Mundlingham ðem hiue to Cristes cirican; and ic bidde, and an Godes libgendes naman bebiade, ðæm men ðe ðis land and ðis erbe hebbe et Mundlingham, ðet he ðas gôð forðleste oð wiaralde ende. Se man se ðis healdan wille, and lestan ðet ic beboden hebbe an ðisem gewrite, se him geseald and gehealden sia hiabenlice bledsung; se his ferwerne oððe hit agele, se him seald and gehealden helle-wite, bute he to fulre bote gecerran wille, Gode and mannum. Uene ualete.

FROM THE GOSPELS.

MARK, CHAPTER I.

*In the Northumbrian Dialect from the Durham MS.**

- ¹ GODSPELLES fruma, Hælendes Crist, Godes Suna, suæ
² awritten is in Esaia ðone witgo, Heonu *ic asende* mŕn
 engel befora onsione ðŕn, seðe foregearwas weg ðŕn.
³ Cliopendes stefn in ðam woesten, Gearuas Drihtnes woeg;
⁴ doeð [wyrcaŕ] rehta his stigo [geongas]. Iohannes

* In the Northumbrian Gloss, the words between brackets are various renderings of the Latin; those in italics are wanting in the Gloss, but are here supplied, in order to complete the sense.

wæs in woesten ; *and* gefulwade and bodade hreownisses
 fulwiht, on synna forgefnisse. And to him foerde all a
 Iudæa lond, and alle ða Hierusolomisco-waras, and weo-
 ron from him gefulwad in Iordanes stream, hiora synno
 ondetende. And Iohannes wæs gegereled mið camelles e
 hêrum, and fellera gyrdils *wæs* ymb his sîdo, and lo-
 pestro and wudu-hunig *he* wæs brucende [he gebrêc];
 and *he* bodade, cuoeðende, Strongre cymes [cuom] æfter 7
 mec. his [ðæs] nam ic wyrðe fore-hlutende undoa his
 scoe-ðuongas. Ic fulwade iwih mið wætre, he uutodlice s
 iwih gefulwas mið Hâlig Gást. And *hyt* wæs aworden e
 in ðæm dagum ðæt se Hælend cuom from Nazareth ðær
 byrig, and wæs gefulwad in Iordanem from Iohanne.
 And sôna of ðam wætre *he* astág, and gesæh untynde 10
 heofnas, and Gaast swelce culfre ofstigende and ón him
 wunigende: and stefn wæs of heofnum geworden, Ðu 11
 arð mín leof Sunu, on ðec ic wel lícade. And sôna ðe 12
 gást hine ón woesten dráf. And feoertig daga and 13
 feoertig næhta he wæs from ðæm wiðerwearde acunnad,
 and *he* mið wild-deorum wæs, and him englas gehêrdon.
 Efter ðon [ða] Iohannes gesald wæs, cuom se Hælend in 14
 Galilea, and Godes rîces godspell bodade, and cuoeðende, 15
 Forðon tíð is gefylled, and Godes rîc to-geneolecde;
 hreowiges, and gelefes to ðæm godspell. And færende 16
 æt Galilæas sê, *he* gesæh ðone Simon, and Andreas his
 broðor, hiora hnetta in ða sê sêndende; forðon *hia* we-
 ron fisceras. And him cuoeð se Hælend, Cymað æfter 17
 mec, and ic gedo iuih þæt ge sie monna fisceras. And 18
 hi hreconlice, forletnum nettum, weron him fylgendo.
 And ðóna *he* lytel huon foerde, and gesæh Iacob Zebe- 19
 dies sunu, and ðone Iohannem his broðer; and ða ilco
 [hia] in *hiora* scip gesetton ða netto. And *he* hia sôna 20
 geceigde, and mið ðy *hia hiora* fæder Zebedeum for-
 leorton mið ðæm celmert-monnum, *and* hine [him] fyl-

21 gedon, and in-foerdon Capharnaum ða burug, and sóna
 22 to somnung ineode [foerde] and lærde hia. And *hia*
 swigdon [stylدون] ofer his lár; forðon *he* wæs hia læ-
 23 rende swælce he mæht hæfde, and ne suæ uðuta. And
 in hiora somnung wæs *sum* monn in unclæne gást, and
 24 he of-cliopade, Cuoeðende, Huæt us and ðe, ðu Hælend
 ðe Nazare? Cwome ðu losige [to losane] usig? Ic
 25 wát ðæt ðu arð Godes Haligu. And behead *hine* se Hæ-
 26 lend cwoeðende, Suiga ðu, and gaa of ðæm menn. And
 se unclænæ gast hine bidtende, and micla [mið micle]
 27 stefne of-clioppende, from him of-eode. And alle wun-
 drande weron, ðus ðætte hia gefregndon betuih him
 cuoeðende, Huæt is ðis? Hwælc is ðius niue lar, forðon
 [ðætte] *he* in mæht unclænum gastum hatað, and *hia*
 28 eðmodigað him? And hraðe foerde [gesprang] his
 29 mersung [merða] in all Galilea lond. And recone of
 somnunge *hia* foerdon, and cuomon in Symones and An-
 30 dreæ hus, mið Iacob and Iohanne. Ða wæs Symones
 swer gelegn febriende, and *hia* him sona of ðær cuedon.
 31 And geneolecde, and ða ilca ahóf, and mið ðy hire hond
 gegripen wæs, reconlice forleort hia hal from februm;
 32 and *hio* geembehtade him. Uutedlice ða efern gewarð,
 mið ðy sunna to sett eade, *hia* geferedon [gebrohton]
 33 to him alle yfel hæbbende and diowbla hæbbende. And
 alle ða burgwaras wæron gesomnad to ðære duru [to
 34 gæt]. And *he* lecnade [gemde] monigo ða ðe missen-
 licum adlum geswoenced woeron; and menigo dioblas he
 ut-fordraf; and hia ne lefde to sprecanne, forðon *hia*
 35 hine wiston. And suiðe on æring aras, and foerde ðona,
 and eode on woestigum stouo [styd] and ðer gebæd.
 36 And him wæs fylgend Simon, and ða ðe mið hine woeron.
 37 And mið ðy *hia* hine onfundon *hia* cuedon him, Forðon
 38 alle ðec soecað. And he cuoeð to him, Gæ we [wutum
 geonga] in ða neesto lond, and ða caestre, þæt ec ðer ic

bodige, forðon to ðis ic cwom. And he wæs bodande 39
 in hiora somnungum, and alle Galileæ, and diobles wor-
 pend. And to him cwom *sum* licðrower, and hine bæd 40
 [giornede], and mið cnew-beging cuoeð, Gyf ðu wilt,
 ðu mæht geclænsiga meh. Ða wæs se Hælend his mil- 41
 sande, *and* his hond gerahte, and hine hrinande, to him
 cueð, Ic willo ðe geclænsiga. And mið ðy *he* gecueð, 42
 sona ðiu riofol from him foerde, and *he* wæs geclænsod.
 And sona *he* bebead him, and cuoeð to him, Gesih ðu 43
 ðæt ðu *hit* nænigum menn coeðe, ah gaa adeaw ðec ðæm 44
 sacerda aldor, and gef fore ðin clænsunge ða ðe Moises
 heht, him in cyðnisse. Soð he foerde *and* ongann bo- 45
 diga and mersiga ðæt word; ðus ðæt uutedlice *he* ne
 mæhte ewunga in ða ceastre ingeonga, ah he wæs uta in
 woestigum stowum; and *hia* eghuona to him gesom-
 nadon.

THE BATTLE OF MALDON,

AND

DEATH OF THE EALDORMAN BYRHOTN.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * brocen wurde.	ærest onfunde,
Het þa hyssa hwæne	þæt se eorl nolde
hors forlætan,	yrmðo gepolian :
feor afysan,	he let him þa of handon
and forðgangan,	leofre fleogan,
hicgan to handum,	hafoc wið þæs holtes,
and * * * hige godum.	and to þære hilde stóp ;
* * * þæt Offan mæg	be þam man mihte oncnawan

þæt se cniht nolde
 wacian æt þam wige,
 þa he to wæpnum feng.
 Eac him wolde Eadric
 his ealdre gelæstan
 frean to gefeohte;
 ongan þa forðberan
 gar to gupe :
 he hæfde God geþanc,
 þa hwile he mid handum
 healdan mihte
 bord and brád swurd;
 beot he gelæste,
 þa he ætforan his frean
 feohtan sceolde.
 Ða þær Byrhtnoð ongan
 beornas trymian,
 ráð and rædde,
 rincum tæhte
 hu hi sceoldon standan,
 and pone stede healdan,
 and bæd, þæt hyra randan
 rihte heoldon
 fæste mid folmum,
 and ne forhtedon na.
 Þa he hæfde þæt folc
 fægre getrymmed,
 he lihte þa mid leodon,
 þær him leofost wæs,
 þær he his heorð-werod
 holdost wiste.
 Þa stóð on stæðe,
 stiðlice clypode,
 wicinga ár,

wordum mælde,
 se on beot abead
 brim-lipendra
 ærende to þam eorle,
 þær he on ofre stóð :
 Me sēndon to ðe
 sēmen snelle ;
 heton ðe secgan,
 þæt þu most sendan raðe
 beagas wið gebeorge ;
 and eow betere is
 þæt ge þisne gar-ræs
 mid gafole forgyldon,
 þonne we swa hearde
 hilde dælon.
 Ne purfe we us spillan :
 gif ge spedað to þam,
 we willað wið þam golde
 grið fæstnian.
 Gyf þu þæt gerædest,
 þe her rīcost eart,
 þæt þu þīne leoda
 lysan wille,
 syllan sē-mannum,
 on hyra sylfra dóm,
 feoh wið freode,
 and nūman frið æt us,
 we willað mid þam sceattum
 us to scype gangan,
 on flót feran,
 and eow fripes healdan.
 Byrhtnoð mapelode,
 bord hafenode,
 wand wācne æsc,

wordum mælde,
 yrrē and anræd,
 ageaf him andsware :
 Gehyrst þu, sæ-lida,
 hwæt þis folc segeð,
 hi willað eow to gafole
 garas syllan,
 ættrynne ord,
 and ealde swurd,
 þa heregeatu þe eow
 æt hilde ne deah.
 Brim-manna bōða,
 abeod eft ongean,
 sege þinum leodum
 miccle lapre spell,
 þæt her stynt unforcuð
 eorl mid his werode,
 þe wile gealgian
 epel pysne,
 Æpelrædes eard,
 ealdres mīnes,
 folc and foldan :
 feallan sceolon
 hæpene æt hilde.
 To heanlic me pinceð
 þæt ge mid urum sceattum
 to scype gangon
 unbefohtene ;
 nu ge þus feor hider
 on urne earde
 in-becomon,
 ne sceole ge swa softe
 sinc gegangan ;
 us sceal ord and ecg

ær geseman,
 grim guð-plega,
 ær we gofol syllon.
 Het þa bord beran,
 beornas gangan,
 þæt hi on þam ea-steðe
 ealle stodon.
 Ne mihte þær for wætere
 werod to þam oðrum,
 þær com flowende
 flōd æfter ebban,
 lucon lagu-streamas ;
 to lang hit him puhte,
 hwænne hi togædere
 garas beron.
 Hi þær Pantan stream
 mid prasse bestodon,
 East-Seaxena ord,
 and se æsc-here ;
 ne mihte hyra ænig
 oprum derian,
 buton hwā purh flānes flyht
 fyl gename.
 Se flōd út gewāt ;
 þa flōtan stodon gearowe,
 wicinga fela,
 wiges georne.
 Het þa hælepa hleo
 healdan þa bricge
 wigan wigheardne,
 se wæs haten Wulfstān,
 caſne mid his cynne,
 þæt wæs Ceolan sunu,
 þe pone forman man

he wæs on breostum wund	and gerenod swurd.
purh þa hring-locan ;	Ða Byrhtnoð bræd
him æt heortan stōd	bill of sceðe,
ætterne ord.	brād and brún-ecg,
Se eorl wæs þe bliþra,	and on þa byrnan sloh :
hloh þa modi man,	rape hine gelette
sæde Metode þanc	lidmanna sum,
ðæs dæg-weorces,	þa he þæs eorles
þe him Drihten forgeaf.	earm amyrde ;
Forlet þa drenga sum	feoll þa to foldan
daroð of handa,	fealo-hilte swurd,
fleogan of folman,	ne mihte he gehealdan
þæt se to forð-gewāt	heardne mece,
purh þone æþelan	wæpnes wealdan.
Æþelrædes þegen.	Þa-gyt þæt word gecwæð
Him be healfe stōd	hār hilde-rinc,
hyse únweaxen,	hyssas bylde
cniht on gecampe,	bæd gangan forð,
se full caſlice	góde geféran :
bræd of ðæm beorne	ne mihte þa on fótum leng
blodigne gar,	fæste gestandan ;
Wulfstanes bearn,	he to heofenum wlat :
Wulfmær se geonga ;	Gepance þe ðeoda Waldend,
forlet for-heardne	ealra þæra wywna
faran eft ongean ;	þe ic on worulde gebád :
ord in-gewód,	nu ic ah, milde Meotod,
þæt se on eorþan læg,	mæste pearfe,
þe his þeoden ær	þæt þu mínum gaste
pearle geræhte.	gódes geunne,
Eode þa gesyrwed	þæt mín sawul to þe
secg to þam eorle,	siðian mote,
he wolde þæs beornes	on þín geweald,
beagas gefecgan,	þeoden engla,
reaf and hringas,	mid friðe ferian ;

<p>ic eom frymði to þe, þæt hi hel-sceapan hynan ne moton. Ða hine heowon hæðene scealcas, and begen þa beornas þe him bigstodon, Ælfnoð and Wulmær begen lagon ða on-enn hyra frean, feorh gesealdon. Hi bugon þa fram beaduwe þe þær beon noldon ; þær wurdon Oddan bearn ærest on fleame, Godric fram gupe, and pone gōdan forlet, þe him mænigne oft mear gesealde ; he gehleōp pone eoh, þe ahte his hlaford, on þam gerædum þe hit riht ne wæs, and his broðru mid him, begen ærdon, Godrinc and Godrig, gupe ne gymdon, ac wendon fram þam wige, and pone wudu sohton, flugon on þæt fæsten and hyra feore burgon, and manna mǣ þonne hit ænig mæð wære, gyf hi þa gearnunga</p>	<p>ealle gemundon, þe he him to dugupe gedōn hæfde ; swa him Offa on dæg ær asæde, on þam mepel-stede, þa he gemōt hæfde, þæt þær mōdlice manega spræcon, þe eft æt þære [hilde] polian noldon. Ða wearð afeallen þæs folces ealdor, Æpelrædes eorl ; ealle gesawon heorð-geneatas þæt hyra heorra læg. Þa ðær wendon forð wlance þegenas, unearge men, efston georne, hi woldon þa ealle oðer twega, lif forlætan, oððe leofne gewrecan : swa hi bylde forð bearn Ælfrices, wiga wintrum geong, wordum mælde : Ælfwine, þa cwæð he, on ellen-spræc gemuna þa mæla þe we oft æt meodo spræcon, þonne we on bence</p>
--	---

<p> beot ahōfon, hæleð on healle, ymbe heard gewinn; nu mæg cunnian hwá cēne sy; ic wylle mīne æpelo eallum gecypan, þæt ic wæs on Myrcon miccles cynnes, wæs mīn ealda fæder Ealhelm haten, wīs ealdorman, woruld-gesælig. Ne sceolon me on þære peode þegenas ætwītan, þæt ic of þisse fyrde fēran wille, eard gesecean, nu mīn ealdor ligeð forheawen æt hilde, me is þæt hearma mæst; he wæs ægðer mīn mæg and mīn hlaford. Ða he forð-eode, fæhðe gemunde, þæt he mid orde āne geræhte flōtan on þam folce, þæt se on foldan læg forwegen mid his wæpne. Ongan þa wīnas mānian, frynd and geferan, þæt hi forð-eodon. Offa gemælde, </p>	<p> æsc-holt asceoc: Hwæt þu, Ælfwine, hafast ealle gemānode, þegenas to pearfe: nu ure þeoden lið, eorl on eorðan, us is eallum pearf, þæt ure æghwylc operne bylde wigan to wige, þa hwile þe he wæpen mæge habban and healdan, heardne mece, gar and gōd swurd. Us Godric hæfð, earh Oddan bearn, ealle beswicene: wende þæs for-moni man, þa he on meare rād, on wlancan þam wicge, þæt wære hit ure hlaford; forþan wearð her on felda folc totwæmed, scyld-burh tobrocen. Abreoðe his angin, þæt he her swa manigne man aflymde. Leofsunu gemælde, and his linde ahōf, bord to Gebeorge, he þam beorne oncwæð: Ic þæt gehāte, þæt ic heonon nelle fleōn fōtes trym, </p>
--	---

ac wille furðor gán,
 wrecan on gewinne
 mínne wine-drihten.
 Ne þurfon me embe Sturmere
 stede fæste hæleð
 wordum ætwítan,
 nu mín wíne gecranc,
 þæt ic hlafordleas
 hám siðie,
 wende fram wige ;
 ac me sceal wæpen niman,
 ord and fren.
 He ful yrre wóð,
 feaht fæstlice,
 fleam he forhógode.
 Dunnere þa cwæð,
 daroð acwehte,
 unorne ceorl,
 ofer eall clypode,
 bæd þæt beorna gehwylc
 Byrhtnoð wræce :
 Ne mæg na wandian
 se þe wrecan þenceð
 frean on folce,
 ne for feore murnan.
 Þa hi forð-eodon,
 feores hi ne rohton.
 Ongunnon þa hired-men
 heardlice feohtan,
 gráme gar-berend,
 and God bædon
 þæt hi moston gewrecan
 hyra wyne-drihten,
 and on hyra feondum

fyl gewyrcean.
 Him se gysel ongan
 geornlice fylstan ;
 He wæs on Norð-hymbron
 heardes cynnes,
 Ecglafes bearn,
 him wæs Æscferð náma ;
 he ne wandode na
 æt þam wig-plegan,
 ac he fýsde forð
 flán genehe ;
 hwílon he on bord sceat,
 hwílon beorn tæse ;
 æfre embe stunde he sealde
 sume wunde,
 þa hwíle ðe he wæpna
 wealdan moste.
 Ða-gyt on orde stóð
 Eadweard se lauga,
 gearo and geornful ;
 gylp-wordum spræc,
 þæt he nolde fleogan
 fót-mæl landes,
 ofer-bæc bugan,
 þa his betera leg :
 he bræc þone bord-weall,
 and wið þa beornas feaht,
 oðþæt he his sinc-gyfan
 on þam sáemannum
 wurðlice wrec,
 ær he on wæle læge.
 Swa dyde Æperic,
 æpele gefera,
 fús and forðgeorn,

feaht eornoste,
 Sibyrhtes broðor,
 and swiðe mænig oþer,
 clufon celled bord,
 céne hi weredon,
 bærst bordes lærig,
 and seo byrne sang
 gryre leoðe sum.
 Ða æt guðe sloh
 Offa þone sæ-lidan,
 þæt he on eorþan feoll,
 and þær Gaddes mæg
 grund gesohte ;
 raðe wearð æt hilde
 Offa forheawen ;
 he hæfde þeah geforþod
 þæt he his frean gehet,
 swa he beotode ær
 wið his beah-gifan,
 þæt hi sceoldon begen
 on burh rídan,
 hāle to hāme,
 oððe on here crinegan,
 on wæl-stowe
 wundum sweltan.
 He læg ðegenlice
 ðeodne gehende.
 Ða wearð borda gebræc ;
 brim-men wódon,
 guðe gegremode,
 gar oft þurh-wóð
 fægæs feorh-hús.
 Forð ða eode Wistan,
 þurstanæs sunu,

wið þas secgas feaht ;
 he wæs on geprang
 hyra preora bána,
 ær him Wigelines bearn
 on þam wæle læge.
 Þær wæs stið gemót ;
 stodon fæste
 wigan on gewinne,
 wigend cruncon,
 wundum werige ;
 wæl feol on eorþan.
 Oswold and Ealdwold,
 ealle hwile,
 begen gebroþru,
 beornas trymedon,
 hyra wine-magas
 wordon bædon,
 þæt he þær æt ðearfe
 polian sceoldon,
 unwáclice
 wæpna neotan.
 Byrhtwold mapelode,
 bord hafenode,
 se wæs eald geneat,
 æsc acwehte,
 he ful baldlice
 beornas lærde :
 Hige sceal þe heardra,
 heorte þe cénre,
 móð sceal þe máre,
 þe ure mægen lytlað :
 her lið ure ealdor
 ealle forheawen,
 góð on greote ;

á mæg gnornian,
 se ðe nu fram þis wig-plegan
 wendan þenceð.
 Ic eom fróð feores,
 fram ic ne wille,
 ac ic me be healfe
 mínum hlaforde,
 be swa leofan men,
 licgan þence.
 Swa hi Æpelgares bearn
 ealle bylde,

Godric to gupe,
 oft he gar forlet,
 wæl-spere windan,
 on þa wicingas :
 swa he on þam folce
 fyrrest eode,
 heow and hynde,
 oðþæt he on hilde gecranc.
 Næs þæt na se Godric
 þe ða guðe forbeah,
 * * * * *

JUDITH.

A FRAGMENT.

* * * tweode gifena,
 in ðys ginnan grunde ;
 heo þær þa gearwe funde
 mund-byrd æt þam mæran
 peodne,
 þa heo ahte mæste pearfe
 hylde þæs hehstan Dēman,
 þæt he hie wito þæs hehstan
 brogan
 gefriðode, frymða Waldend ;
 hyre þæs Fæder on roderum
 torhtmōd tiðe gefremede,
 þe heo ahte trumne geleafan
 á to þæm Ælmihtigan.
 Gefrægen ic þa Holofernus

wín hatan wyrcean georne,
 and eallum wundrum þrymlic
 girwan up swæsendo ;
 to ðam het se gumena baldor
 ealle þa yldestan ðegnas,
 hie ðæt ofstum miclum
 ræfndon rond-wiggende ;
 comon to ðam rícan peodne,
 feras folces ræswan.
 Þæt wæs þy feorþan dogore
 þæs þe Iudið hyne,
 gleaw on geponce,
 ides ælf-scínu,
 ærest gesohte.

X.

Hie ða to ðam symle
 sittan eodon,
 wlance to wín-gedrince,
 ealle his wea-gesiðas,
 bealde byrn-wiggende.
 Þær wæron bollan steape
 boren æfter bencum gelome,
 swylce eac bunan and orcas
 fulle flet-sittendum :
 hie þæt fæge þegon,
 rôfe rond-wiggende,
 þeah ðæs se ríca ne wende,
 egesful eorla dryhten.
 Ða wearð Holofernus,
 gold-wine gumena,
 on gyste-salum^a ;
 hlloh and hlydde,
 hlynede and dynede,
 þæt mihten fira bearn
 feorran gehýran,
 hu se stiðmóda
 styrnde and gylede ;
 módig and medu-gal
 mánode geneahhe
 benc-sittende,
 þæt hi gebærdon wel.
 Swa se inwidda
 ofer ealne dæg,
 dryht-guman sine
 drencte mid wíne,
 swiðmód since brytta,
 oðþæt hie on swiman lagon,

ofer-drencte his duguðe ealle,
 swylce hie wæron deaðe ge-
 slegene,
 agótene góða gehwylces.
 Swa het se gumena aldor
 fylgan flet-sittendum,
 oðþæt fira bearnum
 nealæhte niht seo pýstre.
 Het ða niða geblonden
 þa eadigan mægð,
 ofstum fetigan
 to his bed-reste,
 beagum gehlæste,
 hringum gehródene.
 Hie hraðe fremedon
 anbyht-scealcas,
 swa him heora ealdor be-
 bead,
 byrn-wigena brego :
 bearhtme stopon
 to þam gyst-erne,
 þær hi Iudithðe
 fundon ferhð-gleawe,
 and þa fromlice
 lind-wiggende
 lædan ongunnon
 þa torhtan mægð
 to træfe þam hean,
 þær se ríca hyne
 reste on symbel
 nihtes inne,
 Nergende lað,
 Holofernus.

^a MS. gyte salum.

Ðær wæs eall gylden
 fleoh-net fæger,
 and ymbe þæs folc-togan
 bed ahongen,
 þæt se bealofulla
 mihte wlitan ðurh,
 wigena baldor,
 on æghwylcne,
 þe ðær-inne com,
 hæleða bearna,
 and on hyne nænig
 monna cynnes,
 nymðe se modiga hwæne
 niðe-rofra
 him þe near het,
 rinca to rune gegangan.
 Hie ða on reste gebrohton
 snude þa snóteran idese;
 eodon ða sterced-ferhðe hæ-
 leð,
 heora hearran cyðan,
 þæt wæs seo halige meowle
 gebroht on his búr-getelde.
 Ða wearð se brema on móde
 bliðe, burga ealdor,
 pohte ða beorhtan idese
 mid widle and mid womme
 besmitan;
 ne wolde þæt wuldres Déma
 geðafian, ðrymmes Hyrde,
 ac he him þæs ðinges ge-
 styrde,
 Dryhten, dugeða Waldend.
 Gewát ða se deofulcunda,

galferhð gumena ðreate,
 bealofull his beddes neosan,
 þær he sceolde his blæd for-
 leosan,
 ædre binnan áne nihte,
 hæfde þa his ende gebidenne,
 on eorðan unswæsligne,
 swylcne he ær æfter worhte,
 þearlmod ðeoden gumena,
 þenden he on ðysse worulde
 wunode under wolcna hrófe.
 Gefeol þa wíne swa druncen
 se ríca on his reste middan,
 swa he nyste ræda nánne
 on gewit-locan:
 wiggend stopon
 út of ðam inne
 ofstum miclum,
 weras wín-sade,
 þe ðone wærlogan,
 laðne leod-hatan,
 læddon to bedde,
 nehstan siðe.
 Þa wæs Nergendes
 þeowen prymful,
 þearle gemyndig
 hu heo þone atolan
 eaðost mihte
 ealdre benæman,
 ær se unsyfra
 womfull onwóce.
 Genam ða wunden-locc,
 Scyppendes mægð,
 scearpne mece,

scurum heardne,
 and of sceaðe abræd
 swiðran folme :
 ongan ða swegles Weard,
 be nāman nemnan,
 Nergend ealra
 woruld-buendra,
 and þæt word acwæð :
 Ic ðe, frymða God,
 and frofre Gæst,
 Bearn Alwaldan,
 biddan wille
 miltse þínre
 me þearfendre,
 Drynesse ðrym ;
 pearle ys me nuða,
 heorte^a onhæted,
 and hige geomor swyðe
 mid sorgum gedrefed ;
 forgif me, swegles Ealdor,
 sigor and sóðne geleafan,
 þæt ic mid pys sweorde mote
 geheawan þysne mordres
 bryttan ;
 geunne me mīnra gesynta,
 pearlmōd þeoden gumena :
 nahte ic þínre næfre
 miltse þon mārān þearfe :
 gewrec nu, mihtig Dryhten,
 torhtmod tires Brytta,
 þæt me ys þus torne on mōde,
 hāte on hreðre mīnum.
 Hi þa se hehsta Dēma

ædre mid elne onbryrde,
 swa he deð ānra gehwylcne
 her buendra þe hyne
 him to helpe seceð
 mid rāde and mid rihte ge-
 leafan.
 Þa wearð hyre rūme on
 mōde,
 haligre hyht geniwod ;
 genām þa þone hæðenan
 mannan
 fæste he feaxe sīnum,
 teah hyne folmum,
 wið hyre weard bysmerlice,
 and þone bealofullan
 listum alede,
 lāðne mannan,
 swa heo ðæs unlædan
 eaðost mihte
 wel gewealdan.
 Sloh ða wunden-locc
 þone feond-sceaðan
 fagum mece,
 hete þoncolne,
 þæt heo healfne forcearf
 þone sweoran him,
 þæt he on swiman læg,
 druncen and dolh-wund :
 næs ða dead þa gyt,
 ealles orsawle ;
 sloh ða eornoste
 ides ellen-rōf,
 oþre siðe,

^a In MS. ys is repeated after pearle.

þone hæðenan hund,
 þæt him þæt heafod wand
 forð on ða flore.
 Læg se fula leap,
 gesne beæftan,
 gæst ellor hwearf,
 under neowelnæs,
 and þær genyðerad wæs,
 susle gesæled,
 syððan æfre,
 wýrmum bewunden,
 wíftum gebunden,
 hearde gehæfted,
 in helle bryne,
 æfter hin-siðe ;
 ne ðearf he hopian nō,
 þystrum forðylmed,
 þæt he ðonan mote,
 of ðam wýrm-sele,
 ac ðær wunian sceal,
 áwa to aldre,
 butan ende forð,
 in ðam heolstran hām,
 hyht-wynna leas.

XI.

Hæfde ða gefohten,
 fore-mærne blæd,
 Iudith æt guðe,
 swa hyre God uðe,
 swegles Ealdor,
 þe hyre sigores onleah.
 Þa seo snotere mægð

snude gebrohte
 þæs herewæðan
 heafod swa blódig,
 on ðam fætelse,
 þe hyre foregenga,
 blác-hleor ides,
 hyra begea nest
 þeawum geðungen,
 pyder onlædde,
 and hit ða swa heolfrig
 hyre on hond ageaf,
 hige ðoncolre,
 hām to berenne,
 Iudith gingran sínre.
 Eodon ða gegnum þanonne
 þa idesa bá,
 ellen-priste,
 oðþæt hie becomon,
 collen-ferhðe,
 ead-hreðige mægð,
 út of ðam herige,
 þæt hie sweotollice
 geseón mihton
 þære wlitegan byrig
 weallas blican,
 Bethuliam.
 Hie ða beah-hrodene
 feðe-laste
 forð onettan,
 oð hie glæd-mode
 gegán hæfdon
 to ðam weal-gate.
 Wiggend sæton,
 weras wæccende

wearde heoldon^a
 in ðam fæstenne,
 swa ðam folce ær
 geomor-mōdum
 Iudithe bebead,
 searo-ðoncol mægð,
 þa heo on sið gewāt,
 ides ellen-rof.
 Wæs ða eft cumen
 leof to leodum,
 and ða lungre het
 gleaw-hydg wíf,
 gumena sumne,
 of ðære ginnan byrig,
 hyre togeanes gán,
 and hi ofostlice
 in-forlætan^b
 ðurh ðæs wealles geat,
 and þæt word acwæð
 to ðam sige-folce :
 Ic eow secgan mæg
 þoncwyrdre ping,
 þæt ge ne þyrfen leng
 murnan on mōde :
 eow ys Metod bliðe,
 cyninga Wuldor,
 þæt gecyðed wearð,
 geond woruld wíde,
 þæt eow ys wuldor-blæd
 torhtlic toeward,
 and tir-gifeðe
 ðara læðða
 ðe ge lange drugon.

^a MS. heo ildon.

þa wurdon bliðe
 burh-sittende,
 syððan hi gehyrdon
 hu seo halige spræc
 ofer heanne weall.
 Here wæs on lustum ;
 wið þæs fæsten-geates
 folc onette,
 weras wíf somod,
 wornum and heapum,
 ðreatum and ðrymmum,
 þrungon and urnon
 ongearn þa þeodnes mægð
 þusendmælum,
 ealde ge geonge ;
 æghwylcum wearð
 men on ðære medo-byrig
 mōd areted,
 syððan hie ongeaton
 þæt wæs Iudith cumen
 eft to eðle,
 and ða ofostlice
 hie mid eaðmedum
 in-forleton.
 Þa seo gleawe het,
 golde gefrætewod,
 hyre ðinenne,
 þancol-mōde,
 þæs here-wæðan
 heafod onwriðan,
 and hyt to behðe
 blōdig ætywan
 þam burh-leodum,

^b MS. forleton.

hu hyre æt beaduwe gespeow.bord for breostum,	and byrn-homas,
Spræc ða seo æðele	scfre helmas,
to eallum þam folce :	in sceaðena gemong,
Her ge magon sweotole,	fyllan folc-togan
sige-rôfe hæleð,	fagum sweordum,
leoda ræswan,	fæge frumgaras :
on ðæs lādëstan	fynd syndon eowere
hæðenes heaðo-rinces	gedémed to deaðe,
heafod starian ^a ,	and ge dōm agou,
Holofernus	tir æt tohtan,
unlyfigendes,	swa eow getācnod hafað
þe us monna mæst	mihtig Dryhten
morðra gefremede,	purh mīne hand.
sārra sorga,	þa wearð snelra werod
and swyðor gyt	snude gegearewod,
ycan wolde,	cénra to campe ;
ac him ne uðe God	stopon cyne-rôfe,
lengran līfes,	secgas and gesiðas,
þæt he mid læððum	bæron þufas,
us eglan moste.	foron to gefeohte
Ic him ealdor oðþrong	forð on gerihthe
purh Godes fultum.	hæleð under helmum,
Nu ic gumena gehwæne	of þære haligran byrig,
pyssa burg-leoda	on þæt dægred sylf :
biddan wylle,	dynedan scildas,
rand-wiggendra,	hlude hlummon.
þæt ge recene eow	þæs se hlanca gefeah
fysan to gefeohte ;	wulf in walde,
syððan frymða God,	and se wanna hrefn,
ærfæst Cyning,	wæl-gifre fugel,
eastan sende	westan ^b begen,
leohtne leoman,	þæt him ða þeod-guman
berað linde forð,	

^a MS. stariað.^b westene ?

pohton tilian
fyllen on fægum ;
ac him fleah on laste
earn ætes georn,
urig feðera ;
salowig pada
sang hilde leoð,
hyrned-nebba.

Stopon heaðo-rincas,
beornas to beadowe,
bordum beðeahte,
hwealfum lindum,
þa ðe hwfle ær
elðeodigra
edwit poledon,
hæðenra hosp.

Him þæt hearde wearð,
æt ðam æsc-plegan,
eallum forgolden,
Assyrium,
syððan Ebreas,
under guð-fanum,
gegán hæfdon
to ðam fyrd-wicum.
Hie ða fromlice
leton forð fleogan
flána scúras,
hilde nædran,
of horn-bogan,
strælas stede-hearde,
styrmdon hlude,
grame guð-frecan,
garas sendon
in heardra gemang,

hæleð wæron yrre,
land-buende,
laðum cynne,
stopon styren-móde,
sterced-ferhðe,
wrehton unsofte
eald geniðlan,
medo-werige,
mundum brugdon
scealcas of sceaðum
scír mæled swyrd,
ecgum gecoste,
slogon eornoste
Assiria
oret-mæcgas,
nið hycgende,
nánne ne sparedon
þæs here-folces,
heanne ne ríce,
cwicera manna,
þe hie ofercuman mihton.

XII.

Swa ða mago-þegnas,
on ða morgen-tíð,
ehton elðeoda
ealle þrage,
oðþæt ongeaton
ða ðe gráme wæron,
ðæs here-folces
heafod-weardas,
þæt him swyrd-geawing
swiðlic eowdon
weðas Ebrisce ;

hie wordum þæt
 þam yldestan
 ealdor-þegnum
 cyðan eodon,
 wrehton cumbol-wigan,
 and him forhtlice
 fæ̃r spel bodedon,
 medo-werigum,
 morgen collan,
 atolne ecg-plegan.
 Ða ic ædre gefrægn
 slege-fæ̃ge hæleð
 slæpe tobredon,
 and wið þæs bealofullan
 búr-geteldes
 weras ferhðe
 hwearfum þringan,
 Holofernus ;
 hogedon aninga
 hyra hlaforde
 hyldo bodian,
 ærðon ðe him se egesa
 on-ufan sæte
 mægen Ebrea,
 Mynton ealle
 þæt se beorna brego,
 and seo beorhte mægð,
 in ðam wlitegan træfe
 wæron ætsomne,
 Iudith seo æðele,
 and se galmóda,
 egesfull and afor :
 næs ðeah eorla nân,

þe ðone wiggend
 aweccan dorste,
 oððe gecunnian
 hu ðone cumbol-wigan
 wið ða halgan mægð
 hæfde geworden,
 Metoddes meowlan.
 Mægen nealæhte,
 folc Ebrea,
 fuhton þearle,
 heardum heoru-wæpnun,
 hæfte guldun
 hyra fyrn geflitu,
 fagum swyrdum
 ealle afðoncan*.
 Assyria wearð,
 on ðam dæge-weorce,
 dóm geswiðrod,
 bælc forbigeð.
 Beornas stodon
 ymbe hyra peodnes træf,
 þearle gebylde,
 sweorcend-ferhðe ;
 hi ða somod ealle
 ongunnon cohhetan,
 cirman hlude,
 and gristbitian,
 góde orfeorme,
 mid toðon torn þoligende.
 Ða wæs hyra tires æt ende,
 eades and ellen-dæda ;
 hogedon ða eorlas
 aweccan hire wíne-dryhten :

* afðoncas ?

him wiht ne speow.
 Ða wearð sið and late
 sum to ðam arod,
 para beado-rinca,
 þæt he in þæt búr-geteld
 niðheard neðde,
 swa hyne nyd fordráf :
 funde ða on bedde
 bláene licgan
 his gold-gifan,
 gæstes gesne,
 lífes belidenne.
 He þa lungre gefeoll,
 freorig to foldan*,
 ongan his feax téran,
 hreoh on móde,
 and his hrægl somod,
 and þæt word acwæð
 to ðam wiggendum,
 þe ðær unróte
 úte wæron :
 Her ys geswutelod
 ure sylfra forwyrd,
 toweard getácnod,
 þæt þære tíde
 ys mid niðum
 neah geðrunge,
 ðe we sculon losian somod,
 æt sæcce forweorðan ;
 her líf sweorde geheawen,
 beheafdod healdend ure.
 Hi ða hreowig-móde
 wurpon hyra wæpen ofdúne,

gewitan him werig-ferhðe
 on fleam sceacan ;
 him mon feaht on last,
 mægen-eacen folc,
 oð se mæsta dæl
 ðæs heriges læg
 hilde gesæged,
 on ðam sige-wonge,
 sweordum geheawen,
 wulfum to willan,
 and eac wæl-gifrum
 fuglum to frofre ;
 flugon ða ðe lyfdon
 láðra lind ;
 him on laste fór
 sweot Ebrea,
 sigore geweorðod,
 dóme gedyrsoð :
 him feng Dryhten God
 fægre on fultum,
 Frea Ælmihtig.
 Hi ða fromlice,
 fagum swyrdum,
 hæleð hige-rófe,
 her-það worhton,
 ðurh láðra gemong,
 linde heowon,
 scild-burh scæron,
 sceotend wæran,
 guðe gegremede,
 guman Ebreisce,
 þegnas on ða tíð
 þearle gelyste

* MS. feoldan.

gar-gewinnes.
 þær on groot gefeoll
 se hyhsta dæl
 heafod-gerímes,
 Assyria
 ealdor-duguðe,
 láðan cynnes,
 lythwón becom
 cwicera to cyððe;
 cirdon cyne-rófe,
 wiggend on wiðertrod,
 wæl-scel on innan,
 reocende hræw.
 Rúm wæs to nimanne
 lond-buendum
 on ðam láðestan
 hyra eald-feondum
 unlyfigendum
 heolfrig here-reaf,
 hyrsta scyne bord,
 and brád swyrd,
 brúne helmas,
 dyre madmas.
 Hæfdon dómlice,
 on ðam folc-stede,
 fynd oferwunnen,
 eðel-weardas,
 eald-hettende
 swyrdum aswefede;
 hie on swaðe reston,
 þa ðe him to lífe
 láðost wæron
 cwicera cynna.

Ða seo cneoris eall,
 mægða mærost,
 ánes monðes fyrst,
 wlanc wunden-loce,
 wagon and læddon
 to ðære beorhtan byrig,
 Bethuliam,
 helmas and hup-seax,
 here-byrnan*,
 guð-sceorp gumena,
 golde gefrætewod,
 mærra madma
 þonne mon ænig
 asecgan mæge
 searo-þoncelra;
 eal þæt ða ðeod-guman
 þrymme geeodon,
 cêne under cumblum,
 and comp-wige,
 purh Iudithe
 gleawe láre,
 mægð módigre.
 Hi to méde hyre,
 of ðam siðfate,
 sylfre brohton
 eorlas æsc-rófe,
 Holofernes
 sweord and swatigne helm,
 swylce eac síde byrnan
 gerenode readum golde,
 and eal þæt se rinca baldor
 swiðmód sinces ahte,
 oððe sundor-yrfes,

* MS. hare byrnan.

beaga and beorhtra maðma ;	to ðam Ælmihtigan ;
hi þæt þære beorhtan idese	huru æt ðam ende ne tweode
ageafon, gearo-poncolre.	þæs leanes þe heo lange
Ealles ðæs Iudith sægde	gyrnde.
wuldor-weroda Dryhtne,	þæs sy ðam leofan Dryhtne
þe hyre weorðmynde geaf,	wuldor to wíðan aldre,
mærðe on moldan ríce,	þe gesceop wind and lyfte,
swylce eac méde on heofon-	roderas and rúme grundas,
num,	swylce eac repe streamas,
sigor-lean in swegles wuldre,	and swegles dreamas,
þæs þe heo ahte sóðne ge-	purh his sylfes miltse.
leafan	

FROM

A PARAPHRASE OF JOB, XXIX. XXX.

ALLITERATIVE WITH FINAL RIME.

Me lifes onlah,	hæfde ic heanne háð,
se þis leoht onwrah,	ne wæs me in healle gád
and þæt torhte geteoh	þæt þær rof word ráð ;
tillíce onwrah.	oft þær rinc gebád,
Glæd wæs ic gliwum,	þæt he in sele sæge
glenged hiwum,	sinc-gewæge.
blissa bleoum	Þegnum geþyhte,
blostma hiwum.	þenden wæs ic mægen
Secgas mec segon,	horsce mec heredon,
sympel ne alegon,	hilde generedon,
feorh-giefe gefegon,	fægre feredon,
frætwed-wægum,	feondon biweredon :
wic ofer wongum	swa mec hyht-giefu heold.

wæs on lagu-stream lád,	Scealcas wæron scearpe,
þær me leopu ne biglád,	Scyl wæs hearpe ;

hlude hlynede,
 hleopor dynede,
 swegl-rād swinsade,
 swiðe ne minsade,
 burg-sele beofode,
 beorht lifade,
 ellen eacnade,
 ead beacnade,
 freaum frodade,
 fromum godade,
 mōd mægnade,
 mine fægnade,
 treow telgade,
 tir welgade,

blæd blissade

Gold gearwade,
 gim hwearfæde,
 sinc searwade,
 sib nearwade.
 From ic wæs in frætsum,
 freolic in geatsum ;
 wæs min dream dryhtlic,
 drohtað hyhtlic ;
 foldan ic freoðade,
 folcum ic leopode,
 lif wæs min longe,

* * *

THE GRAVE.

A FRAGMENT.

Ðe wes bold gebyld
 er þu iboren were,
 ðe wes molde imynt
 er ðu of moder come ;
 ac hit nes no idiht,
 ne þeo deopnes imeten ;
 ues gyt iloced,
 hu long hit þe were.
 Nu me þe bringæð
 þer ðu beon scealt,
 nu me sceal þe meten,
 and ða mold seoðða ;
 ne bið no þin hus
 healice itinbred,
 hit bið unheh and lah,

þonne þu list þer-inne ;
 ðe hele-wages beoð lage,
 sid-wages unhege,
 þe rof bið ibyld
 þire broste ful neh ;
 swa ðu scealt on mold
 wunien ful cald,
 dimme and deorcæ :
 þet den fulæt on hond.
 Dureleas is þæt hus,
 and dearc hit is wiðinnen,
 ðær þu bist feste bidytt,
 and Dæð hefð þa cæge :
 ladlic is þæt eorð-hus,
 and grim inne to wunien,

ðer þu scealt wunien,	and þe æfter lihten ;
and wurmes þe todeleð.	for sone þu bist ladlic,
Ðus ðu bist ilegð,	and lad to iseonne ;
and ladæst þine fronden ;	for sone bið þin hæfet ^a
nefst ðu nenne freond,	faxes bireued,
þe þe wylle faren to,	al bið ðes faxes
ðæt efre wule lokien	feirnes forsceden,
hu þe þæt hus þe likie,	næle hit nan mit fingres feing
ðæt æfre undon	stracien * *
ðe wule ða dure,	* * * *

FROM LAȜAMON'S BRUT.

THE HISTORY OF KING LEIR AND HIS DAUGHTERS.

MS. Calig., A. IX.

BLADUD hafde enne sune,
 Leir wes ihaten,
 efter his fader daie,
 he heold þis dribliche lond,
 somed an his liue,
 sixti winter.

He makede ane riche burh,
 þurh radfulle his crafte,
 and he heo lette nemnen
 efter him seoluan,
 Kaer Leir hehte þe burh ;
 leof heo wes þan kinge,
 þa we an ure leod-quide
 Leir-chestre clepiað.
 ȝeare a þan holde dawen
 heo wes swiðe aðel burh,

MS. Otho, C. XIII.

BLADUD hadde one sone,
 Leir was ihote,
 after his fader he held þis lond,
 in his owene hond,
 ilaste his lif-dajes,
 sixti winter.

He makede on riche borh,
 þorh wise menne reade,
 and hine lette nemni
 after him seolue,
 Kair Leir hehte þe borh ;
 leof he was þan king,
 þe we on ure speche
 Lep-chestre cleopiep.
 In þan eolde daiȝe
 hit was a borh riche,

^a The last six lines are in a different and almost illegible hand.

and seoððen per seh toward	and suppe þar soh to
swiðe muchel seorwe,	swiþe moche sorwe,
þat heo wes al forfaren,	
purh pere leodene uæl.	
Sixti winter hefde Leir	Sixti winter hadde Leir
þis lond al towelden.	þis lond towelden.
Ðe king hefde þreo dohtren	Ðe king hadde þreo dohtres
bi his drihliche quen ;	bi his oþe cwene ;
nefde he nenne sune,	ac he nadde nanne sone,
þefore he warð sari,	þarfore he was sori,
his manscipe to halden,	his kinedom to heolde,
buten þa þreo dohtren.	bote his þreo dohtres.
Ða ældeste dohter haihte	Ðe ældeste hehte Gor-
Gornuille,	noylle,
þa oðer Regau,	þe oþer Regau,
þa þridde Cordoille,	þe þridde Gordoylle,
heo wes þa ȝungeste suster,	ȝeo was þe ȝeongeste,
a wliten alre uairest ;	of þeues alre hendest ;
heo wes hire fader alswa leof	ȝeo was hire fader al so leof
swa his aȝene lif.	so his owene lif.
Ða ældede þe king,	Ðo holdede þe king,
and wakede on aðelan,	and failede his mihte,
an he hine biþohte	and he hine biþohte
wet he don mahte	wat he don mihte
of his kineriche	of his kineriche
æfter his deie.	after his daiȝe.
He seide to him suluen,	He saide to him seolue,
þat þat vuel wes :	þat þe vuel was :
Ic wille mine riche todon,	Ich wolle mine riche
and allen minen dohtren,	ȝiue mine dohtres,
and ȝeuen hem mine kine-	
peode,	
and twemen mine bearnen :	
ac ærst ic wille fondien,	ac erest ich wolle fondi,

whulchere beo mi beste	woch me mest louie,
freond,	
and heo scal habbe þat beste	and ȝeo sal habbe þat beste
del	deal
of mine drihlichen lon.	of mine kine-londe.
Þus þe king þohte,	Þus þe king þoh,
and þer-æfter he worhte ;	and þar-after awroh ;
he clepede Gornouille,	he clepede Gornouille,
his guðfulle dohter,	his dohter þat was deore,
vt of hire bure,	ut of hire bure,
to hire fader deore ;	to hire fader deore ;
and þeus spac þe alde king,	and þus spac þe holde king
þer he on æðelen seat :	to Gornouille his dohter :
Sei me, Gornouille,	Sei me, Gornouille,
soðere worden :	soþere wordes :
swiðe dure þeo eart me,	swiþe deore þou art me,
hu leof æm ich þe,	ou lef ham hich þe,
hu mochel worȝ leste þu	hu mochel worȝ holdist þou
me	me
to walden kineriche ?	to welde kineriche ?
Gornouille was swiðe wær,	Gornouille was wel war,
swa beoð wifmen wel ihwær,	so beoþ wimmen wel iwar,
and seide ane lesinge	and seide one lesing
heore fædere þon king :	to hire fader þe king :
Leofe fæder dure,	Leoue fader deore,
swa bide ic Godes are,	so bide ich Godes ore,
swa helpe me Apollin,	
for min ilæfe is al on him,	
þat leuere þeo ært me æne	leuere þou hart me one
þane þis world al clane ;	þan al þis worle clene ;
and ȝet ic þe wille speken wit,	and ȝet ich þe wolle speke wid,
þeou ært leuere þene mi	þou hart me leuere þan mi
lif,	lif,
and þis ich sucge þe to soðe,	and þis ich segge þe to soþe,

þu mith me wel ileue.
 Leir þe king
 ilefde his dohter læisinge,
 and þas ænsware ȝef,
 þat waes þe olde king :
 Ich þe Gornoille seuge,
 leoue dohter dure,
 god scal beon þi meda
 for þira gretinge.
 Ic eam for mire ældde
 swiþe vnbolded,
 and þou me leuoste swiþe,
 mare þan is on liue ;
 ich wille mi dirhliche lond
 a proe al todalen :
 þin is þat beste deal,
 þu ært mi dohter deore,
 and scalt habben to lauereð
 min alre beste þein
 þeo ich mai uinden
 in mine kinne-londe.
 After spac þe olde king
 wit his dohter :
 Leoue dohter Regau,
 waet seist tu me to ræide ?
 Seie þu bifore mire duȝden
 heo dure ich am þe an herten.
 Ða answærde mid rætfulle
 worden :
 Al þat is on liue
 nis nig swa dure
 swa me is þin an luue,
 ne forðe min ahȝene lif.
 Ah heo ne seide na þing seð,

þu miht me wel ilefue.
 Leir þe king
 ilefde his dohter lesinge,
 and þus answerede
 þe king to his dohter :

 god sal beo þi mede
 for þine wel dede.
 Ich ham for min heolde
 mochel onbolded,
 and þou me louest swiþe,
 more þan alle þat his aliuie ;
 ich wole mi dripliche lond
 a preo al todeale :
 þin sal beo þat beste deal,
 þou hart me swiþe deore,
 and þou salt habbe to louereð
 min alre beste man
 þat ich mawe ifinde
 in mine kine-londe.
 Eft spac þe holde king
 wid his oper dohter :
 Leoue dohter Regau,
 wat ..ist þou me to reade ?
 Sei bifore mine men
 ou deore ich þe ham.
 Ðo answerede ȝeo mid worde,
 and noht mid heorte :
 Al þat his on liue
 nis me alf so deore
 so m. his þin one li.e,
 Ac ȝeode noht soþ,

no more penne hiire suster.	na more þ..
Alle hire lesinge	al hire les....
hire uader ilefede. ilefde.
Þa answared e þe king,	Þo answ.... king,
hiis doȝter him icwemde :	his dohter him icwe...
Þea þridde del of mine londe	Þe þridden deal of mine ...
ich bitake þe an honde ;	ich bitake þe an hond
þu scalt nime louerd	and þ.. nime louerd
þer þe is alre leowost.	þar þe his a... leuest.
Þa ȝet nolde þe leod-king	Þe ȝet nolde þe king
his sothscipe bilæuen ;	his folie blene ;
he hehte cumen him biforen	he hehte come him bifore
his dohter Cordoille ;	his dohter Gordoille ;
heo was alre ȝungest,	ȝeo was alre ȝeongest,
of soðe ȝær witelest,	of worde alre sopest,
and þe king heo louede more	and þe king hire louede
þanne batueie þe oðre.	more þan þe tweie oper.
Cordoille iherde þa lasinge	Gordoille iherde þe lesing
þe hire sustren seiden þaȝ	þat hire sostres seide þan
kinge ;	kinge ;
nom hire leaffulne huie	nam hire laþfolne op
þat heo liȝen nolden,	þat ȝe leȝe nolde,
hire fader heo wolde suȝe	hire fader ȝeo wolde segge
seoð,	soþ,
were him lef were him lað.	were him leof were him lop.
Þeo queð þe alde king,	Þo cwap þe holde king,
vnrað him fulede :	onread him folwede :
Iheren ich wille	Ich wolle ihiren of þe,
of þe Cordoille,	Gordoille mi dohter,
sua þe helpe Appollin,	so þe helpe Appolin,
hu deore þe beo lif min.	ou deore þe his lif min.
Þa answared Cordoille,	Þo answered Gordoille,
lude and nowiht stille,	loude and noht stille,
mid gomene and mid lehtre,	mid game and mid lihtre,

to hire fader leue :	to hire fader leoue :
Ʒeoart meleof also mi fæder,	Ʒou hart me ase min fader,
and ich Ʒe al so Ʒi dohter.	and ich ase Ʒin dohter,
Ich habbe to Ʒesohfaste loue,	
for we buoð swiƷe isibbe,	
and swa ich ibide are,	and so ich abide ore,
ich wille Ʒe suƷe mare :	ich wolle segge Ʒe more :
al swa muchel Ʒu bist woruh	al so mochel Ʒou hart worƷ
swa Ʒu welden ært,	ase Ʒou hart weldende,
and al swa muchel swa Ʒu	and wile ... Ʒou hopt afest,
hauest,	
men Ʒe willet luuien ;	men Ʒe wollep louie ;
for sone heo bið ilaƷed,	for sone hi beoƷ loƷe,
Ʒe mon Ʒe lutel ah.	Ʒe men Ʒe lutel oƷeƷ.
Ʒus seide Ʒe mæiden Cor-	Ʒus seide Ʒat maide Gor-
doille,	doille,
and seoððen set swiƷe stille.	and sippe sat stille.
Ʒa iwarðe Ʒe king wærð,	Ʒo iwarƷ Ʒe king wroƷ,
for he nes Ʒeo noht iquemed,	for he nas noƷt icw....
and wende on is Ʒonke,	he wende on his Ʒon..
Ʒaht hit weren for unðeawe,	..t hit were for onƷeue,
Ʒat he hire weore swa un-	Ʒat he so onwroƷ,
wourð,	
Ʒat heo hine nold iwurði,	Ʒ.. Ʒeo hin..... louie,
swa hire twa sustren,	* * *
Ʒe ba somed læsinge speken.	
Ʒe king Leir iwerðe swa	His euhe torne and was wroƷ,
blac,	
swiƷh hit a blac cloð weiren	bicom also a blac cloƷ :
iwærð his hude and his	
heowe,	* * *
for he was suƷe ihærmed,	
mid Ʒere wræððe he wæs	mid Ʒere wreppe he was igre-
isweued,	mid,

pat he feol i swowen;	pat hi fulle hi swoȝe;
late ȝeo he up fusde;	late ȝo vp fusde;
pat mæiden wes afeared,	pat maide was afered,
ȝa hit alles up brac,	ȝo hit alles up brac,
hit wes vuel ȝat he spac :	hit was vuel ȝat he spac :
Hærne Cordoille,	Hercne Gordoille,
ich ȝe telle wille mine wille ;	ich wolle segge ȝe mine wille .
of mine dohtren ȝu were me	of mine dohtres ȝou were me
durest,	leouest,
nu ȝu æært me arle læðes :	nou ȝou hart me alre lopest :
ne scalt ȝu næuer halden	ne salt ȝou neuere holde
dale of mine lande ;	deal of mine londe ;
ah mine dohtren ic wille	ac mine two dohtre
delen mine riche,	solle habbe mine riche,
and ȝu scalt worðen warchen,	and ȝou salt wonie wrecche,
and wonien in wansiðe,	and wonie ine wowe,
for nauere ich ne wende	for neuere ich ne wende
pat ȝu me woldes ȝus scan-	pat ȝou me woldest ȝus
den,	sende,
ȝarfore ȝu scalt beon dæd	ȝarfore ȝou salt deiȝe ich
ic wene :	wene :
fliȝ ut of min eæh-sene,	fleo vt of mine eh-scene,
ȝine sustren sculen habben	ȝine sostres sulle habbe mi
mi kinelond,	lond,
and ȝis me is iqueme.	and ȝis me his icweme.
ȝe duc of Cornwaile	ȝe duk of Cornwale
scal habbe Gornoille,	sal habbe Gornoille,
and ȝe Scottene king	and ȝe Scottene king
Regau ȝat scone ;	Regau ȝe scene ;
and ic hem ȝeue al ȝa winne	and ich ȝam giue alle ȝe winne
ȝe ich æm waldinge ouer.	pat ich ham ouer waldenne.
And al ȝe alde king dude	And ȝe holde king dude
swa he hafuede idemed.	ase he hadde idemid.
Of wes ȝen mæidene wa,	Ofte was ȝane maide wo,

and næure wors þenne þa,
 wa hire wes on mode,
 for hire fæder wærþe;
 heo uende into hire boure,
 þar heo ofte sætte sare;
 for heo nolde liȝen
 hire fader leoue.

Þat maide wes swiðen
 swomefest,

for hire fader heo scunæde,
 and dude þene beste red;
 in hire bure heo abed,
 and polede þene mod-kare,
 and mornede swiþe;
 and þus ane stonde
 hit stod æ ðon ilka.

In France wes a king
 riche and swiðe kene,
 Aganippes wes ihaten,
 hæleðen he wes ældere;
 he wes a ȝenge king,
 ah quene nauede he nane.

He sende hiis sande
 into pisse lande,
 to Leir þan kinge,
 and leofliche hine gret;
 he bæd hine don is iwille,
 ȝeuen him Cordoille,
 and he heo wolde habben
 hæȝe to are quene,
 and æfter hire don ærest,
 þat hire were alre leofust.
 Feor haueden liðende men
 ispeken of þan mæidene

and neuere worse þane þo,
 wo hire was on mode,
 for hire fader wreppe;
 ȝeo eode in to bure,
 and ofte sipte sore;
 for ȝeo nolde leȝe
 hire fader leue.
 Þat maide was swiþe samuast,

and hire fader sonede,
 and dude þane beste read;
 and in hire bure abod,
 and polede þane mod-care,
 and mornede swiþe;
 and þus one stunde
 hit stod a þam ilke.

In France was a king
 rich and swiþe kene,
 Aganippus was ihote,
 folke he was eldere;
 he was a ȝong king,
 ac cwene nafde he none.

He sende his sonde
 in to pisse londe,
 to Leir þane king,
 and faire him grette;
 bad hine don his wille,
 ȝefe him Gordoille,
 and he hire wolde habbe
 hæȝe to cwene,
 and don alre erest,
 þat hire were alre fairest.
 For hafde soþe men
 ispeke of þam maiden

feizernesse and freoscipe
 atforen þan Frensee kinge,
 of hire mucla fæira wlita,
 of hire muchela monschipe,
 hu heo wes polemod,
 of fæire hire þeæwen,
 þat nes on Leir kinges lond
 nan wifman al swa hende.
 And þe king Aganippus
 igrette Leir kin þus.
 Leir kin hine biþohte,
 wat he don mohte;
 he letten writen a writ,
 and wel hit lette dihten,
 and sende hit bi his sonde
 in Frauncene londe:
 þus spec þes kinges writ,
 hit wes widen icuð:
 Þe king of Bruttaine,
 þe Leir is haten,
 greteð Aganippus,
 þene aldere of Fraunce:
 Worðschepe haue þu
 þire wel-deda,
 and þire feire sonde,
 þat grete þu me woldest:
 ac ic do þe wel to witene,
 hæc bi mine writ rich,
 þat mi drihlice lond
 a twa ich habbe ideled,
 iȝeuen hit mine twam doh-
 tren,

þe me beoh swiðe deore.
 Dohter ich habbe þa þrida,

bifore þan France king,
 of hire þe
 of hire mochele fairsipe,
 of hire mochele mansipe,
 ou ȝeo was polemod,
 of faire hire þeues,
 þat nas in Leir kinges lond,
 womman half so hende.
 And king Aganippus
 igrette Leir þe king þus.
 Leir king hine biþoht,
 wat he don mihte;
 he lette writen a writ,
 wel mid þan beste,
 an sende bi his sonde
 into France londe:
 þus spac þeos kinges writ,
 hit was wide cup:
 Þe king of Britaine
 þat Leir his
 greteþ Aganippus,
 king of France:
 Worsipe haue þou
 for þine wilninge,
 and þine faire sonde,
 þat grete þou me woldest:
 ac ich do þe wel to wite,
 her riȝt bi mine write,
 þat mi drihtlice lond
 a two ich habbe idealed,
 iȝeuet mine two doȝtren,

þat beoþ me swiȝe deore.
 Dohter ich habbe þe þridde,

ac ne ræcche ich wær heo	ac ne rech ic ware ȝe libbe ;
libbe ;	
for heo me forhuste,	for ȝeo me forhoȝede,
and heo hold me for hæne,	and held me for wrecche,
and for mire halde,	
heo me unaleledæ	
heo make me swa swiƿe wrað,	and wrappede me swiƿe,
ƿe worse hire scal iwurðen ;	ƿe worse hire sal worƿe ;
of alle mine londe,	ƿat of alle mine londe,
ne of alle mine leode,	ne of alle mine leode,
ƿe ich auere biȝeat,	ƿat ich euere biȝet,
oðer biȝete mæie,	oðer biȝete mawe,
ich ƿe sucge soð riht,	ich ƿe segge soƿ riht,
na scal heo habbe nawiht :	ne sal ȝeo habbe nowipt :
ac ȝef ƿu heo wult habben,	ac ȝif ƿou hire wold habbe,
for mæide heo is hende,	maide ȝeo his hende,
ich heo wulle ƿe biwiten,	ich ƿe wole hire biwete,
and senden ha ƿe in anesciƿe,	and sende hire in one siƿe,
mid seoluen hire claðen,	mid seolue hire cloƿing,
of me naðð heo na more ;	of me ȝeo nafeð na more ;
ȝif ƿu heo wult underfon,	ȝif ƿou hire wolt vnderfon,
al ƿis ilka ich wulle don ;	al ƿis ich wolle don ;
iseid ich habbe ƿene grund,	iseid ic habbe ƿane grund,
and ƿu seolf wurð al hisund.	and ƿou ƿi seolf far hol and sund.
ƿis writ com to Fraunce	ƿis writ com to France
to ƿan freo kinge ;	to ƿ.. ..eo kinge ;
he hit lette raden,	he hit lette rede,
leof him weren ƿa runen.	leof him were ƿe rounne.
ƿa wende ƿe king	ƿo wende ƿe welde king
ƿat hit were for vuele,	ƿat hit were for gyle,
ƿat Leir king hire fæder	ƿat Leir king hire fader
heo him wold' atleden	nolde hire him lene,
and he mochula ƿa wodeloker	and he moche ƿe wodloker

wilnede þeos mæidenes,
and seide to is bornen,
þat wes þe bisie king:
Ich eam riche mon inoh,
þat na mare ich ne recche;
ne scal neuere Leir king
þat mæiden me attlede,
ac ich heo wulle habben
to hænjenne are quene.

Habben heorefader al his lond,
al hiis seoluer and is gold,
ne bidde ich nanne maðmes,
me seolf ich habben inoʒe,
bute þat mæiden Cordoille;
þenne habbe ich mine wille.
Mid writ and mid worde
he sende eft to pisse londe,
and bad Leir king him
sende

his dohter þe wæs hende,
and he wolde wel dou,
mid muchele worðescipe heo
underfon.

Þa nom þa olde king
æðele his meiden,
mid seoluen hire claðes,
and lette heo forðe liðen
ofer þa stremes;
hire fader hire wes sturne.
Aganippus þe Frennsce king
vnderfeng þis meiden child,
al hiis folc hit wes iqueme,
and makeden heo to quene,
and þus heo per bilefde,

wilnede . . t mayde,
and seide to his fol..
.ing Aganippus:
Ich ha. . . he .an inoþ,
of ich ne recche;
ne sal Leir þe king
þat maiden me atlede,
ac ich hire wolle habbe
to eʒe cwene.

Habbe hire fader al his lond,
and his seoluer and his gold,
ne bid ich no þing of his,
inoh ich habbe mi seolue,
bote þat maide Gordoille;
þan ich habbe mine wille.
Mid writ and mit worde
he send eft to pisse londe,
and bad Leir king him sende

his dohter þat was hende,
and he hire wolde vnderfon,
and moche mansipe hire don.

Þo nam þe holde king
Gordoille þat maide,
mid seolue hire cloping,
and lette hire forþ wende
ouer see stremes;
hire fader was sterne.
Aganippus þe France king
þis maide faire vnderfeng,
and al his folk hit was icweme,
þat ʒeo were cwene,
and þus ʒeo þare bileofde,

leof heo wes þon leoden.
 And Leir king hire fæder
 luuede i ðisse londe,
 and hadde iʒeuen is twain
 dohtren

al his drihliche leand ;
 He ʒef Gornouille
 Scotlondes kinge,
 he hæhte Maglaunus,
 his mæhte weren store ;
 Cornwailles duke
 Regau is dohter.
 Ða ilomp hit seoððe,
 sone þar-æfter,
 þat þe Scottene king and þe
 duk

speken togaðere,
 mid heore stil rune,
 nomm hem to reda,
 þat heo wolden al þis lond
 habben on heora hond,
 and feden Leir þane king
 þe while þe he leouede,
 dæies and nihtes,
 mid feowerti hired-cnihtes ;
 and heo him wolden finden
 haukes and hundes,
 þat he mihte riden
 ʒeond alle þanne peoden,
 and libben on lisse,
 þe while þe he leouede.
 Ðus heo þa ispeken,
 and eft hit tobreken,
 and Leir king hit iherde,

leof ʒeo was þan folke.
 And Leir king hire fader
 liuede in þisse londe,
 and hadde his two d.....

al his kinedome ;
 He ʒaf Gornouille
 To Scottene king,
 he hehte Maglandus,
 his mihtes weren store,
 And to Cornwales duke
 Regau his dohter.
 Ða bifulleeþpe,
 sone þar-hafter,
 þat þe Scottene king and þe
 duk

speken togadere,
 mid hire stille rouning,
 nemen heom to reade,
 þat hii wolde al þis lond
 habbe to hire owene hond,
 and feode Leir þane king
 wile þat he leofede,
 daiʒes and niþtes,
 mid fourti cniþtes.
 And we him wollep finde
 haukes and hundes,
 þat he mai ride
 ouer al þe peode,
 and libbe ine blisse,
 þe wile þat he libbeþ.
 Ðus i þo speken,
 and eft hit tobreken,
 and Leir king was wel ipaid,

and eft him wes þe worsse :	and eft onlikede :
and Leir king liðde	and Leir king wende
to Scottenæ leoda,	to Scottene kinge,
mid Maglaune his aðume,	to Maglande his opom,
and mid þere eldre dohtre.	and to his heldeste dohter.
Me vnderfeng þene king	Me vnderfeng þane [king]
mid mochele feirnusse,	
and wel me him dihte	
mid feowerti hire cnihdtes,	mid his fourti cniptes,
mid horsen and mid hundes,	and hire hors and hire atyr,
mid al þat him biheovede.	and al þat ham bihouede.
Þa hilomp hit seoððen,	Þo biſullet ſeppe,
seone þer-after,	sone þar-after,
þe Gornouille biþohte	þat Gornouille biþohte
whet heo don mihte :	wat ȝeo don mihte :
heore þuhte swiþe eille	hire þohte swiþe eil
of æðelene hire fædere,	of hire fader cnihtes,
and heo hit bigan to mainen	and ȝeo began to mene
to Maglaune hire louerde,	to Maglande hire louerd,
and seide him i bedde,	and seide hit in bedde,
þer heo leiin iueore :	þar þat leien :
Seie me, mi lauerd,	Sei me mi louerd
monne þu ert me leouest ;	manne me leofust
me puncheð þat mi fæder	me poncheþ þat mi fader
nis nowhit felle ;	nis nopt fele ;
no he wurhscipe ne can,	no worsipe he ne can,
his wit he hauet bileued ;	his wit he haueþ bileued ;
me puncheð þe alde mon	
wole dotie nou nan.	
He halt here fauwerti cnihtes,	He halt here fourti cniptes,
daies and nihtes,	daiȝes and niptes,
he haucht her þas peines,	he halt here his sweynes,
and alle heore swaines,	
hundes and haekes ;	

peruore we habbet harmes,	parfore we habbet harmes,
andd nowher heo ne spedet,	
and auere heo speneð,	
and al þat goud þat we hem	al þat god þe we heom dop,
doð,	
heo hit bluðeliche vnderfoð,	hii hit blopeliche vnderfoþ,
and cunnen us vndone,	and ne come vs bote vnþong,
for ure wel-dede.	for hure wel-deade.
Heo doð muchel bisemære,	Hii dop hus mochel bismare,
ure men hi tobetet :	hure men hi tobetet :
mi fader hauet to monie	mi fader haueþ to manie
of idele manne ;	of idele men ;
ale þa feorðe dale	al þat feorþe deal
lete we for fuse ;	lete we forþ fuse ;
inoh he hauet on þirti,	
to þirngen to borde ;	
vs selve we habbet cokes	hus seolf we habbet cocus
to quecchen to cuchene,	to cwecche to kichene,
vs sulue we habbet bermen	hus seolf we habbet bermen
and birles inowe.	and borles inowe.
Lete we sum þis mochele folc	Lete we som þis mochele folk
fare wher ha wulleð ;	fare woder i wollep ;
swa ich æuere ibiden are,	so ich euere ibide ore,
iðolien nulle ich hit mare.	ich hit nele þolie more.
Þis iherde Maglaunus	Þis iherde Maglandus
þat is quene spilede þus ;	þat þe cwene spak þus ;
and he hire andswarede	and hire answerede
mid aðelere spiche :	mid his gode speche :
Leiuedi þu haues mochel	Leafdi þou hauest wop,
wouh,	
nauest þu richedom inoh ?	nauest þou richedom inop ?
Ah hald þine fæder on lisse,	Ac hold þin fader in blisse,
ne luueðe he nowiht longe ;	ne liueþ he nopt lange ;
for gef ferrene kinges	for gef honcupe kinges

hi herde þa tidinde,	hii hereþ soche þinges,
þe we swa takede him on,	þat we so take him on,
heo us wolden tælen.	hii hus wollep shende.
Ah late we hine welden	Ac lete we him habbe
his folc on his willen ;	his folk at his wille ;
and þis min aȝe ræd is,	and þis his min owene read,
for sone her-æfter he beð	for sone her-after he worp
dead,	dead,
and ac we habben in ure	and eke we habbeþ in hure
hond,	hond,
al half is kine-lond.	haluen del his kine-lond.
þa seide Gornouille :	þo seide Gornouille :
Lauerd beo þeu stille,	Louerd beo þou stille,
let me al iwurpen,	let me al iwor...
and ich ham wulle atwailden.	and ich him wolle awilde.
Heo sende mid hire ginne	þeo sende al mid ginne
to þare cnihtene inne ;	to þare cnipten hinne ;
heo hahte hem faren hire	and hehte þam faren hire wai :
wæi,	
for heo nolden hem no more	Na more we nollep þou feode.
feden,	
moni of þen þeinen,	
monie of þen swennen,	
þe þider weren icumene	
mid Leir þanne kinge.	
þis iherde Leir king,	þis iherde Leir þe king,
þarfore he wes swuþe wraþ ;	and wrappede him swiþe,
þai ȝedede þe king	
mid ȝemeliche worden,	
and þus seide þe kinge,	and seide þeos wordes,
sorþful on mode :	sorþfulle on mode :
Wa worðe þan monne	Wo worþe þane man
þe lond haueðe mid menske,	þat lond haueþ to wille,
and bitachet hit is childe	and takeþ hit his child

þe while þe hemai hit walden ;	þe wile þe hit mai holde ;
for ofte hit ilimpð,	for hoſte hit biſalleþ,
þat eft hit him ofpincheð.	þat eft hit him aþincþeþ.
Nu ich wulle hunne faren	Nou ich wolle hinne fare
forð rihte to Cornwalen ;	ript into Cornwale ;
ȝernen ich wulle rædes,	ȝern ich wolle reades,
to Regau mire dohter,	of Regau mine dohter,
þe hauede Hemeri þe duc,	þat aueþ Amari þe duk
and mi drihliche lond.	and half min kineriche.
Forð ^a þe king wende	Forþ þe king wende
into þan suð ende,	into þan sup ende,
to Regau is dochter,	to Regau his dohter,
for rædes him trukeden.	for reades him trokede.
Þa he to Cornwale com,	Þo he to Cornwale com,
he wes feire þer vnderfon,	he was faire vnderfon,
swa al þet halue ȝer	so þat al þat alue ȝer
mid al his hirede he wes þer.	mid alle his cnihtes he wonede

per.

Þa saide Regau,	Þa seide Regau
to hire duc Hemeri :	to Amari hire louerd :
Lauerd, herne þu me,	Herene, louerd, to me,
to fullesoþe ic sucge hit þe :	to folle soþe ich segge þe :
We habbet idon unwisdom,	We habbeþ idon onwisdom,
þat we mine fader habbet	þat we mine fader habbeþ
vnderfon,	vnderfon,
mid þirtti ^b cnihten ;	mid þus manie cniptes ;
hit nis me noht iqueme.	hit nis me noht icweme.
Do we awai þane twenti ;	Do we iwei alle
a tene beoð inoþȝe :	bote ten beoþ inowe :
for al heo dringket and eteð,	for alle hii dringeþ and betet,
and na god heo ne biȝeteð.	and no god hii ne biȝetet.
Þa seide Hemeri þe duc,	Þo seide Ameri þe duk,
þe his alde fader biwake :	þat his halde faderoc :

^a MS. Forhd.^b MS. wirtti.

Swa ich ææuere beo on liue, So ich euere beo
 ne scal he habben beote fwe; ne sal he habbe bote cn...tes

fwe;

for þer he hauet hird hinoh, for þaron he habbeþ inoh,
 for he nauyt no doð; for he noþing no doþ;
 and 3ef he nille^a henne faren, and 3if he nolle^a hinne fare,
 fuse we hine sone. fuse we hine ... þe.

Al heo ispedden All hi...ede ind..
 ase heo ispeken hafden; ase he speke adde;
 binomen him is do3eðe, binomen him his cniptes
 and al his drihliche folc; and al hire sweines
 nolden heo him bileafuen nolden hi him bilefue
 cnihtes beoton fwe. cniptes bote viue.
 Þis iseh þe Leir king, Þis iseh Leir þe king,
 wa wes him on liue, wa was him a liue,
 his mod him gon mengen, his mod him gan mengi,
 he mor3nede swiðe, he mornede swiþe,
 and þas worde seide and þeos word seide
 mid seorhfulle laichen: mid sorfol speche:
 Wela weolla wella! Wele wele wele wele!
 hu þu biswikest monine mon: ou þu beswikest mani man:
 þenne he þe treoweðe alre wan hii þe troueþ alre best,
 best on,

þenne biswikes tu heom. þan þu heom biswikest.
 Nis hit nowit 3are, Nis noht 3are,
 noht fulle twa 3ere, noht fulle two 3ere,
 þat ich was a riche king þat ich was a riche king
 and held mine cnihtes: and welde mine cniptes:
 nu ich habben ibiden, nou ich habbe ibede þane dai
 þat ich bare sitte, þat ich bar sitte
 wunnen biræued; of gode bireued;
 wa is me on liue! wo his me aliuē!
 Ich wes at Gornolle, Ich was mid Gornolle,

^a MSS. wille and wolle,

mire godfulle dohter ;
 wuden* on hire leoden
 mid pritti cnihtes :
 þe ȝet ich mihte libben,
 ah þenne i gonne liȝen,

ich wende swiȝe wel to don,
 ac wurse ich habbe vnderfon.
 Aȝen ich wulle to Scotte,
 to scone mire docter,
 ȝernen hira milcea,
 þat heo me nele wurdea ;
 bidden heo me vnderfon
 mid mine fif cnihten ;
 þer ich wulle wunie,
 and polie þeos wænen
 ane lutele stunde,
 for ne libbe ich nowiht longe.
 Leir þe king wende forð^b
 to is dohter wunede norð.
 Fulle þre nihtes
 heo hærabarewude hine and
 is cnihtes :

heo swor a þane ferpe dæi,
 bi al heuenliche main,
 þat ne sculde he habben mare,
 bute enne kniete þere ;
 and ȝef he þet nolde,
 ferde wuder he wolde.
 Wel oft wes Leir wa,
 and neuere wurs þanne þa.
 Þa seide þe alde king,
 æruu he was on herten :

* wunede ?

mine leofue dohter ;
 ich wonede on hire londe
 mid prittie cnihtes :
 þe ȝet ich mipte libbe
 a sommere wise ;
 ac ich wende bet habbe idon,
 and gan þanne wende,
 ac worse ich habbe onderfon.
 Aȝein ich wole to Scotlond,
 and sechen mine dohter,
 and bidde hire milse,

bid hire me onderfon
 mid mine fif cnihtes ;
 þare ich wolle wonie,
 and polie ... wowe
 ane lutele stu...
 ... ne libbe ich nopt longe.
 ... king verde forþ
 to his doh... þat wonede norþ.
 Folle þreo niptes
 ȝeo herborȝede him and his
 cniptes :

ȝeo iswor a þan feorþ dai,
 bi al heuenliche maine
 þat ne solde he habbe more
 bote one cnipt þare
 and ȝef he þat nolde,
 fare woder so wolde.
 Wel ofte was Leir wo,
 ac neuere worse þane þo.
 Þo seide Leir þe king,
 wo him was on heorte :

^b MS. forh.

Wallan dæð, wela dæð,
 pat þu me nelt fordemen!
 Seoð seide Cordoille,
 for cuð hit is me noupe,
 mi ȝengeste dohter,
 heo was me wel dure,
 seoððen heo me wes leadeſt,
 for heo me seiden alre sohuſt,
 pat he bið vnworð and lah,
 þe mon þe litul ah;
 and ich nas na wurdra,
 penne ich nes weldinde.
 Ouersoh seiden pat ȝunge
 wifmon,
 hire folweð mochel wiſdom.
 Ða wile þe ich hæuede mi
 kinelond,
 luueden me mine leoden,
 for mine londe and for mine
 feo, [cneo:
 mine eorles fulle to mine
 nu ich æm a wrecche mon,
 ne leouet me no mon forþan;
 Ah mi dohter me seide seoh,
 for nou ich hire ileue inoh,
 and batwa hire susteren
 lasinge me seiden,
 pat ich ham wes swa leof,
 leuere penne hire aȝe lif;
 and Cordoille mi dohter
 dohȝepe me seide,
 pat heo me leouede swa feire
 swa mon his fader scolde:
 Wet wold ich bidde mare

Wo la deap, wo la deap,
 pat þou me nelt fordeme!
 Sop seide Gordoille,
 for cuþ hit his me noupe,
 mi ȝeongeste dohter,
 pat was me wile deore,
 seoppe ȝeo was me lopest,
 for ȝeo me seide sopest,
 pat he his onworþ and loþ,
 þe man pat lutel oȝeþ;
 and ich nas no worþere,
 þan ich was god habben.
 Sop seide þe ȝong wimmon,
 hire folweþ moche wiſdom.
 Ðe wile ich hadde min kine-
 lond,
 louede me mi leode,
 for mi lond and mi feo,
 [cneo:
 eorles fulle to mi cneo:
 nou ich ham a wrecche man,
 ne loueþ me no man forþan;
 Ac mi dohter me seide sop,
 for ich hire ileue inoþ,
 boþe two hire sostres
 lesing me seide,
 pat ich ham was so leof
 ase hire oȝene lif;
 and mi ȝonge dohter
 Gordoille me seide,
 pat ȝeo me loue wolde
 so man his fader solde:
 Wat wolde ich bidde more

of mire dohter dure?	of mine dohter deore?
Nu ich wullen faren feorð,	Nou ich wolle faren forþ,
and ouer sæ fusen,	and ouer see fusi,
ihiren of Cordoille	hihire of Gordoille
wat beon hire wille;	wat beo hire wille;
hire seohðe word ich nam	hire soþ word ich nam to
to grame,	grame,
parfore ich habbe nu mu-	parfore ich habbe nou mo-
chele scame;	chel same;
for nu ich mot biseechen	for nou ich mot biseche
þat þing þat ichærforhowede;	þat ich her forþede.
Nule heo me do na wurse	Nels ȝeo me no worse
þanne hire lond forwurnen.	þane hire lond werne.
Leir ferde to pere sæ	Leir ferde to þare see
mid ane alpie swein,	mid on alpi sweine.
into ane schipe he bicom,	into one sipe he bicom,
ne icnwo hine no mon:	ne icnew hine no man:
ouer sea i comen,	ouer see hii comen,
hauene sone anomen.	and hauene hi nomen.
Forð wende þe king Leir,	Forþ wende þe king Leir,
nauede he bute enne swein;	nadde he bote one sweine;
hi axeden þa quene,	hii axede after þe cwene,
þat heo comen hire a neweste.	þat hii a newest come.
Tahten heom leode,	
wer wes þes loades quene.	
Leir king wende on anne feld,	Leir king wende on an feld,
and reste hine on folden;	and reste his weri bones;
and is swien he forð sende,	and his sweyn he forþ sende,
þe wes iradmon hende,	þat was hiredman hende,
to pere quene Cordoille,	to þare cwene Gordoille,
and seide hire wel stille:	and seide hire wel stille:
Hail wurð þu, feire quene;	Hayl worþou, cwene;
ich eam þines fader sweine,	þi fader þe grette,
and þi uader is hider ikomen,	and he his hider to þe icome,

for al is lond is him bino-	for al his lond his him bi-
men :	nome :
beoð ba pine sustren	beop bope pine sostres
toward him forsworene.	toward him forsworene.
He cumeð for neode	He his icome for neode
into piſse leode ;	into pine peode ;
and help him nu for þu miht,	help him nou an þou miht,
he is þi fader alse hit is riht.	he his þi fader and hit his riht.
Þe quene Cordoille	Þe cwene Gordoille
sæt longe swuþe stille ;	long sat stille ;
heo iward reod on hire	
benche, [scenche,	
swilche hit were of wine-	
and þe swain sæt at hire sæit,	
sone þer-after him wes þe bet.	
Þa alles uppe abraec,	Þo hit halles vpbrac,
hit wes god þat heo spæc :	hit was god þat ȝeo spæc :
Appollin mi lauer, ich þankie	
þe,	
þat mi fæder is icumme to me :	
tidinge ich ihire leoue,	tiding ich ihire lefue,
þat mi fader on liue is ;	þat mi fader his aliue ;
of me he habben scal goudne	of me he sal habbe godne
read	read
bute ich beo þe raðer ded.	bote ich þe rapær be dead.
Seie me nuþe leof* swein,	
and harne mine lare :	
Ich þe wulle bitache	Ich þe wolle bitake
a male rich,	one male riche,
peniȝes þer buoð ansunda,	þar beop þarine isunde,
to iwiſſe an hundrad punda ;	to iwiſſe an hundred pound.
ich bitæche þe anne hængest	
godna and strongna,	

to læden þis garisumę
 to leuene mine fadere;
 and seię him þat ich hine gret
 godere gretinge,
 and hat ine fare swiþe
 to hare feire burþe,
 and rumen him herberia,
 i summe riche burie,
 and bugge him alre errust
 þat him wes alre leouust,
 metes and dringes
 and hende claðes,
 hundes and haukes
 and durewurðe horses:
 halde in is heose
 feuwerti hired-cnihtes
 heþe and riche,
 bihongen mid ræue;
 makie him god baid,
 and ofte hine baðie,
 and him blod lete
 lutlen and ofte.
 Wenne þu wult more suluer,
 sæche hit at me suluen;
 and ich him wulle senden
 inoh of pisse ende;
 swa neuę he ne cuðe
 of his alde cuððe
 cnihte ne sweine,
 ne nauer nanne þeihe.
 Þenne feowerti dawes beoð
 agan,
 þenne cuðe he anan
 to leue mine lauerd

Led þou þis garisom
 to lefue mine fader;
 and sei þat ich hine grette
 godes gretinge,
 and hoten fare swiþe
 to somme heþe borwe,
 and nimen him on in,
 riches of alle,
 and bigge him alre erest
 þat him his alre leuest,
 metes and dringes
 and riche cloþes,
 hundes and haukes
 and hors mid þe beste:
 holde in his house
 fourti cnihtes,

makie hine god bed,
 and oft hine baþie,
 and him blod lete
 lutel and ofte.
 Wan þou wolt mor seoluer,
 feche hit mi seolue;
 and ich wolle sende
 inoh of pisse hende;
 so þat neuere he ne cuþe
 of his hol cuppe.

Are fourti daięes beo agon,
 þanne cuþe he hit anon
 to leofue mine lauerd

pat Leir is an is londe,
 icume ouer sæ-streme
 to isen is eastresse :
 and ich hit wulle swa nimen,
 alse ich hine nusten,
 liðen him to 3ænes
 mid mine lauerde,
 fainen mines lauerdes,
 and is fæirliche cume.

pat Leir his in londe,
 icomen ouer see-strem
 to speken wid his dohter :
 and ich hit wole so nime,
 ase ich noht nuste.

Nute hit neuere nane gume,
 buten he beo neowene icume:
 and þus hit writen sende
 to mine lauerd kinge ;
 and þu þas æhte onfo,
 and loca þat þu wel do ;
 and 3ef þu heo þus dalest,
 to godere þire hæle.

Nute hit ..n gome,
 bote ne icome,
 and þus sende
 to mine lau....
 ... þou þis seoluer ...
 and lok þat þou wel do ;

And þe swein onfeng þas ahte,
 and to his louer ferde,
 to Leir þon kinge,
 and seide þas tidinge,
 þer he læi on felde,
 and reste hine on folde.

þes swein an hizinge
 wende to his louerd,
 to Leir þane king,
 and seide him þeos tiding,
 þar he lai on felde,
 and reste him for wowe.

Sone werð þe alde king
 wunliche iæðeled,
 and þas wuord seide
 mid soðere stefuene :

þo he horde þeos tiding,
 þo seide Leir þe king :
 After vuel comeþ god ;
 wel his him þe hit bide mot.

After vuele cumeð god ;
 wel is him þe hit habbe mot.
 Heoferden to hare æ;ene burh,
 ase þe quene hæhte ;
 and al heo iduden
 efter hire lare.

Hii verde to one borwe,
 alse þe cwene hehte ;
 and al hii duden
 after hire lore.

þa forð wuren agan

þo forþ weren ago

feuwertī dazene,
 þon nom Leir þe king
 is leouste cnihtes,
 and gret Aganippum,
 þat was his leue aȝum;
 and seide him bi his sond,
 þet icume he wes to is londe,
 to speken wit his dohter,
 þe wes him swuȝe dure.
 Aganippus wes blipe
 þet Leir wes cumen liȝen;
 ferde him toȝenes
 mid alle his þeines
 and þa quene Cordoille:
 þa hauede Leir is wille.
 Heo comen togadere,
 and ofte heo custen;
 heo uenden to burȝe,
 blisse wes an hirede;
 þer wes bemene song
 þere þeden pipen among;
 al weren þe hallen
 bihongen mid pallen*,
 alle þa mete-burdes
 ibrusted mid golde;
 [ringes of goldē]
 ælc mon hafte on honde;
 mid fipelen and mid harpen
 hæleȝes þer sungen;
 lette þe king gan a wal,
 and lude clepien ouer al,
 and seide þat Leir kin
 icume wes to londen.
 Nu hateȝ Aganippus,

fourtie daiȝes,
 þon nam Leir þe king
 his leofest cnihtes,
 and grette Aganippum,
 his leuest opom;
 and sende bi his sonde,
 þat icome he was to his londe,
 to speken wiȝ his dohter,
 þat him was swiȝe deore.
 Aganippus was blipe
 þat Leir was icomen liȝe;
 ferde him toȝeines
 mid alle his cniptes
 and þe cwene Gordoille:
 þo hadde Leir his wille.
 Hii comen togadere,
 and wel ofte custe;
 hii verde to borwe,
 þar bliesses were riue;

alle were þe halles
 bihonge mid palles,
 alle þe mete-bordes
 ibrustled mid golde;
 ringes of golde
 ech man hadde an honde;
 mid fipele and mid harpes

* * *

.. þe gon on wal,
 and loude ...al,
 þat Leir king
 to pisse londe.

* MS. pellen.

þe is þe heȝest ouer us,

* * *

þat ȝe Leir king

alle wurðe liðe,

* * *

and scal beon couwer lauere

inne pissere leoden,

* * *

al swa fele ȝere

swa he wonien wulle here ;

ase wonie he

and Aganippus ure king

and Aganippus hour king

scal^a beon is vnderling.

wole beo his vnderling.

Wha swa wulle libba,

Wo so wole libbe,

alde þas sibba ;

holde þus sibbe ;

and ȝef o man hit wille bre-

and ȝif eni man hit wole

ken,

breke,

on ueste it bið iwreken ;

the king him wolewel awreke.

and wite alle he is mon,

þat he here haldet on.

Þa answereda þa duȝepa :

Þo answerede þat folk :

Don we hit wullet,

Don we hit wollep,

lude and stille,

lude and stille,

al þes kinges wille.

al þe kinges wille.

Þurðout al þat ulke ȝer

Þorþvt al þat ilke ȝer

heo duden al þus her,

hii dude al þus þer.

mid muchelere sibba,

mid mochelere^b seahte.

Þa þeos ȝer wes agon,

Þo þat ȝier was agon,

þa wold Leir king fare ham,

þo wolde Leir kingfaren hom.

to pisse londe liðen,

and ȝernde þeos kinges leue.

Þe king Aganippus

Þe king Aganippus

answerede him þus :

answerede Leir þus :

Ne scalt þu neuere pider

Ne salt þou neuere pider fare

faren

bute mochelere ferde :

bute mochel ferde :

ah ich þe wulle lanen,

ac ich þe wolle lene,

^a MS. swal.

^b MS. mochele ære.

of mine leode-folc,
 fif hundred schipes
 ifulled mid cnihten,
 and al þat heom bihoueð
 to habben on fore :
 and þine dohter Cordoille,
 þa is piſſe londes quene,
 heo ſcall mid mochelere ferde
 faren mid þe,
 an lipen to þam londen
 þer þu were leode-king :
 and ȝef þu miht æine finden
 þe þe wulle aȝen stonde,
 binimen þe þine rihte
 and þine kineriche,
 and þu ahliche ueht,
 and fel heo to grunde,
 and irum al þat lond,
 and sete hit Cordoille an
 hond,
 þat heo hit al habbe
 efter þiine daie.
 Þas wordes ſeide Aganippus
 and Leir king dude þus ;
 and al he iworhte
 ſwa his freond him tahte.
 To piſſe londen he com liſen
 mid leoue his dohter ;
 he higreðede mid þane beſte
 þe him buwen wolden,
 and alle he ham fulde
 þe him wit feohten ;
 and he al piſ kine-lond
 biwon to his aȝere hande,
 and ȝef hit Cordoille,

of mine gode cniptes,
 fif hundred ſipes
 ifulled mid þan beſte,
 and al þat heom bihouep
 to habbe on vore :
 and þine dohter Gordoille,
 þat hiſ piſ londes cwene,
 ȝeo ſal fare mid þee
 mid mochere ferde,
 and wendeþ to þam lond
 þare þou king were :
 and gif þou miht eni finde
 þat þe wole wiðſtonde,
 benime þine rihte
 and þine riche,
 cwikliche anon riht
 leie heom to grunde,
 and iwin al þat lond,
 and sete hit Gordoille an
 hond,
 þat ȝeo hit alle habbe
 after þine daiȝe.
 Þeos word ſeide Aganippus
 and Leir þe dude þus ;
 and al heþte
 aſe hiſ frend him tahte.
 To piſſe londe he com
 mid hiſ leofue dohter ;
 he gripeðe mid þan beſte
 þat bouwe him wolde,
 and alle he gripeðe
 þat him wiðſtode ;
 and al piſ kine-lond
 biwan to hiſ owe hond,
 and ȝef hit Gordoille,

þe wes Francene quene;
and hit ane stunde
stod a pissene ilke.

Leir king one leoden
þreo ȝer leouede;
þæ com his ende-dæi,
pat þe king dæd læi.
Inne Leirchestre
his dohter hine leide,
inne Ianies temple,
al swa þe bac tellet,
and Cordoille heold þis lond,
mid hæȝere strenȝe,
fulle fif ȝere,
quene heo wes here,
þa while Francene king
fæisiȝe makede:

and Cordoille com þat wound
pat heo was iworden widewe.
þa come þa tidende
to Scottlondes kinge
pat Aganippus was dead,
Leir king idæied,
he sende þurh Brittain
into Cornwaille,
and hehte þane duk stronge
herizen in suȝ londe,
and he wolde bi norȝen
iahnien þa londa;
for hit was swuȝe mouchel

same,

and ec swiȝe muchel grame,
pat scholde a quene
beon king in þisse londe,
and heora sunen beon buten,

Frencene cwene;

And Leir lifuede
þreo ȝer þar-after;
þo com his lifues hende,
pat no man ne mai atwende.
Hine Leycestre
his dohter hine leide,
in Iaines his temple,
ase þe bock telleȝ,
and Gordoille heold þis lond,
mid godere strengȝe,
fulle fif ȝer,
cwene ȝeo was here,
þe wile Frencene king
veisip makede:

and Gordoille com þat word
pat ȝeo was widewe iworpe.
Come þe tidinge
to Scottlondes kinge
pat Aganippus was dead,
Gordoilles louerd,
he sende þorh Britaine
into Cornwale,
and hehte þane duk stronge
werri in sup londe,
and he wolde bi norpe
an pat lond awinne;

for hit was swiȝe mochel
same, [grame,

and ec hit was mochel
pat a cwene solde
be king in þisse londe,
and hire sonas beo boute,

þa weren hire betren,	þat beop hire betere :
of þan aldre sustren,	
þa þa æðelen sulden habben :	
Nule we hit na more ipolien ;	Nolle we na more hit ipo...
al þat lond we wulleð habben.	.. wolleþ habbe þat lond.
Heo bigunnen werre,	Hii bigonne werri,
þanne com on west :	to mochele roupe ;
and þere quene sust ⁹ sunen	and þe twei sostrene sonen
sumneden ferde :	somnede verde, [þus,
heo nomen weren ihaten þus,	hire names weren icleoped
Morgan and Cunedagius.	Morgan and Cunadegius.
Ofte heo ledden ferde,	Oft hi ladde ferde,
ofte heo fuhten,	ofte hii fuhte,
ofte heo weren buenne,	ofte hii were bofe,
and ofte binoðen ;	and ofte hii weren bineope ;
þat com at þan laste	þo com at þan laste
þat heo wes alre leofust ;	þat ȝam was leuest ;
þe Bruttes heo sloȝen,	þat Bruttes hii sloȝen,
Cordaille heo nomen ;	and Gordoille hii nemen ;
heo duden heo in quarterne,	
in ane quale-huse :	
heo werðede heore moddri	hii wreppede hire moddri,
mare þene heo sulden,	more þane hii solde,
þat þeo wimman was swa wroð,	þat þe womman was so wroþ,
þat hire sculuen heo was lað ;	þat hire seolue ȝeo was loþ ;
heo nom enne longne cnif,	ȝeo nam anne longe cnif,
and binom hire seoluen þat	binam hire owene lif.
lif.	
þat wes an uel ræd	
þat hire suluen makede dead.	
þeo wes al þis kine-lond	þo was al þis kine-lond
an Morgan and Cunedagies	in Morgan and Cunages his ^a
heond.	hond.

^a r. Cunadegies.

FROM THE ORMULUM.

THE AUTHOR TO HIS BROTHER.

Nu, broþerr Wallterr, broþerr min
 afterr þe flæshess kinde;
 and broþerr min i Crisstenndom
 þurh fulluhht and þurh throwpe;
 and broþerr min i Godess hus,
 þett o þe þridde wise,
 þurh þatt witt hafenn takenn ba
 an reþhell-boc to follþhenn,
 vnnderr kanunnkess had and lif,
 swa summ Sannt Awwstin sette:
 icc hafe don swa summ þu badd,
 and forþeddte þin wille,
 icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh
 goddspelless hallþhe lare,
 after þatt little witt tatt me
 min Drihhtin hafeþþ lenedd.
 Þu pohhtesst tatt icc mihhte wel
 till mikell frame turmnenn,
 þiff Ennglissh follk, forr lufe off Crist,
 itt wolde þerne lernenn,
 and folþhenn itt and fillenn itt
 wipp pohht wipp word wipp dede;
 and forrþi þerrndesst tu þatt icc
 þiss werre þe sholde wirrkenn;
 and icc itt hafe forþeddte,
 acc all þurh Cristess hellpe;
 and unne birrþ baþe þannkenn Crist
 þatt itt iss brohht till ende.

Icc hafe sammnedd o piss boc
 þa goddspelless neh alle,
 þatt sinndenn o þe messeþoc;
 inn all þe 3er att messe.
 And a33 afterr þe goddspell stant
 þatt tatt te goddspell meneþþ,
 þatt mann birrþ spellenn to þe folc
 off þe33re sawle nede,
 and 3et tær tekenn mare inoh
 þu shallt tæronne findenn,
 off þatt tatt Cristess hall;he þed
 birrþ throwenn wel and foll3henn.

Ic hafe sett her o piss boc,
 amang goddspelless wordess,
 all þurrh me selfenn, manig word
 þe rime swa to fillenn;
 acc þu shallt findenn þatt min word,
 e33whær þær itt iss ekedd,
 ma33 hellpenn þa þatt redenn itt
 to sen and tunnderrstannðenn
 all þess te bettere hu þe33m birrþ
 þe goddspell unnderrstannðenn;
 and forrþi throwwe icc þatt te birrþ
 wel þolenn mine wordess,
 e33whær þær þu shallt finndenn hemm
 amang goddspelless wordess;
 forr whase mot to læwedd folc
 larspell off goddspell tellenn,
 he mot wel ekenn mani3 word
 amang goddspelless wordess.
 And icc ne mihhte nohht min ferrs
 a33 wiþþ goddspelless wordess

wel fillenn all, and all forrpi
 sholde icc well offte nede
 amang goddspelless wordess don
 min word, min ferrs to fillenn.
 And te bitæche icc off piss boc
 heh wikenn alls itt semepp,
 all to purrhsekenn ille an ferrs,
 and to purrhlokenn offte,
 patt upponn all piss boc ne be
 nan word æn Cristess lare,
 nan word tatt swiþe wel ne be
 to trowwenn and to follþhenn.

Witt shulenn tredenn unnderrfot
 and all þwertt ut forrwerppenn
 þe dom off all patt lape flocc
 patt iss purrh nip forrblendedd,
 patt tælepp patt to lofenn iss,
 purrh nipfull modiþnesse.
 Þeþþ shulenn lætenn hæpeliþ
 off unnkerr swinnc, lef broþerr;
 and all þeþþ shulenn takenn itt
 onn unnitt and onn idell;
 acc nohht purrh skill, acc all purrh nip,
 and all purrh þeþþre sinne.
 And unne birrþ biddenn Godd tatt he
 forrþife hemm here sinne;
 and unne birrþ baþe lofenn Godd
 off patt itt wass bigunnenn,
 and pannkenn Godd tatt itt iss brohht
 till ende, purrh hiss hellpe;
 forr itt maþþ hellpenn alle þa
 patt blipelike itt herenn,

and lufenn itt, and follzhem itt
 wipp pohht wipp word wipp dede.
 And whase wilenn shall piss boc
 efft operr sipe writeun,
 himm bidde icc patt het write rihht,
 swa summ piss boc himm tæchepp,
 all þwerret ut affterr patt itt iss
 uppo piss firrste bisne,
 wipp all swille rime alls her iss sett,
 wipp all se fele wordess ;
 and tatt he loke wel patt he
 an bokstaff write twizzess
 e33whær þær itt uppo piss boc
 iss writen o patt wise ;
 loke he well patt het write swa,
 forr he ne mazz nohht elless
 on Ennglissh writenn rihht te word,
 patt witt he wel to sope.
 And 3iff mann wile witenn whi
 icc hafe don piss dede,
 whi icc till Ennglissh hafe wennd
 goddspelless hallzhe lare ;
 icc hafe itt don forrpi patt all
 crisstene folkess berrhless
 iss lang uppo patt an, patt te33
 goddspelless hallzhe lare
 wipp fulle mahhte follzhe rihht,
 þurrr pohht þurrr word þurrr dede.

Icc patt piss Ennglissh hafe sett
 Ennglisshemenn to lare,

FROM THE ORMULUM.

ic wass, þær þær i crisstnedd wass,
 Orrmin bi name nemnedd :
 and icc Orrmin full innwarrdlið,
 wiþþ muþ and ec wiþþ herrte,
 her bidde þa Crisstene menn
 þatt herenn operr redenn
 þis boc, hemm bidde icc her þatt tezz
 forr me þiss bede biddenn—
 Þatt broþerr þatt þiss Enngliash writt
 allrærest wrat and wrohhte,
 þatt broþerr, forr his swinnec to læn,
 soþ blisse mote findenn.

Amen.

Þiss boc iss nemnedd Ormulum,
 forrþi þatt Orrm itt wrohhte :
 and itt iss wrohht off quapþrgan,
 off goddspell-bokes fowwre.

THE SONG OF SIMEON.

LÆT nu, Drihhtin, læt nu þin þeoww
 vt off þiss weorelld wendenn,
 wiþþ griþþ, swa summ þu me bihet,
 læt me nu newenn swelltenn ;
 forr her i seo full witerrið
 þin Hælennd Crist onn eorþe,
 þatt þurh þin are ƶarrkedd iss
 bifornn alle þeode ;
 till hæþenn þeode lihht and leom
 off eche rihtwisnesse,
 and till þiss Iudewisshe folc
 wurpshipe and eche wullderr.

THE MARRIAGE OF CANA.

Uppo þe þridde daz; bilammp,
 swa summ þe goddspell kipeþþ,
 þatt i þe land o Galile
 wass an bridaless ʒarrkedd;
 and itt wass ʒarrkedd inn an tun
 þatt wass Cana gehatenn:
 and Cristess moderr Marʒe wass
 att tatt bridaless sæte;
 and Crist was clepedd till þatt hus
 wiþþ hise lerning-cnihhtess.
 And teʒʒre win was drunnkenn swa
 þætt tær nass þa na mare;
 and Cristess moderr comm till Crist,
 and seʒʒde himm þus wiþþ worde:
 Þiss win iss drunnkenn to þe grund,
 and niss her nu na mare.
 And ure Laferrd Iesu Crist
 þuss seʒʒde till hiss moderr:
 What falleþþ þiss till me wiþþ þe,
 wifmann, þiss þatt tu mæleest?
 Abid, abid, wifmann abid,
 ne comm nohht ʒet min time.
 And Sannte Marʒe ʒede anan,
 and seʒʒde to þe birrless:
 Doþ þatt tatt he shall biddenn ʒuw,
 ne be ʒe nohht tærgæness.

 Þeʒʒ haʒfdenn sexe fetless þær,
 att tatt bridaless sæte,
 þatt wærenn, summ þe goddspell seʒʒþ,
 sexe stanene fetless,

swillke summ þatt Iudisskenn folle
 was wunedd, i þatt time,
 to wasshenn offe þe33re lic,
 to clennsenn hemm þatt wise ;
 and twafalld operr þrefalld mett
 þa fetless alle tokenn ;
 and Crist badd tatt te33 shollden gan
 and fillenn þe33re fetless
 wipp waterr, and te33 3edenn till
 and didenn þatt he se33de,
 and filledenn upp till þe brerd
 wipp waterr þe33re fetless.
 And Crist ta se33de þuss till hemm :
 Gap till wipp 3ure cuppess,
 and ladepp upp, and berepp itt
 till þallderrmann onn hæfedd.
 And te33 þa didenn þatt he badd,
 and bærenn þa to drinnkenn
 þatt hæfedd-mann þatt he3hesst wass
 att tatt bridale settledd :
 and he toc sone and drannc þatt win
 þatt wass off waterr wurppenn,
 and nisste he nohht whæroffe itt wass ;
 acc wel þe birrless wisstenn,
 þatt hæfdenn rihlt ta ladenn upp
 þe waterr off þa fetless.
 And he badd clepenn þa till himm,
 son summ he drunnkenn hæfde,
 þatt mann þatt tær bridgume wass
 att tatt bridaless sæte ;
 and son se þatt bridgume comm
 þatt allderrmann himm se33de :
 Ille mann firrst brinngepp forþ god win,
 and sippen he biginnepp

to bringenn forþ summ werrse win,
 son summ þe folc iss drunnkenn;
 and tu þe gode win till nu
 æ3; hafest hidd and haldenn.

Þiss taken wrohhte Jesu Crist
 þe firrste off hise tacness,
 i Galile rihht i þatt tun
 þatt wass Cana 3ehatenn;
 and tuss he toc to shæwenn þær
 hiss goddcunndnessess mahhte,
 and hise lerrninng-cnihhtess þær
 tokenn onn himm to lefenn,
 þurh þatt te3; sæ3;henn þære inn himm
 Allmahhti3; Godess mahhte.

Her endeþþ nu þiss goddspell þuss,
 and uss birrþ itt þurhsekenn,
 to lokenn whatt itt læreþþ uss
 off ure sawle nede : ... etc.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS-SUBSTANTIVE ACCORDING TO RASK.

(See Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.)

SIMPLE ORDER, OR DECLENSION I.

	1. Neut.	2. Masc.	3. Fem.
<i>Singular.</i> Nom.	-e	-a	-e
Gen.	-an	-an	-an
Dat. & Abl.	-an	-an	-an
Acc.	-e	-an	-an
<i>Plural.</i>			
Nom. & Acc.	-an		
Gen.	-ena		
Dat. & Abl.	-um		

COMPLEX ORDER.

	DECLENSION II.			DECLENSION III.		
	1. Neut.	2. Masc.	3. Fem.	1. Neut.	2. Masc.	3. Fem.
<i>Sing.</i> Nom.	„	„ (-e)	„	„ (-e)	-u	-u
Gen.	-es	-es	-e	-es	-a	-e
Dat. & Abl.	-e	-e	-e	-e	-a	-e
Acc.	„	„ (-e)	-e	„ (-e)	u	-e
<i>Plur.</i> Nom. & Acc.	„	-as	-a	-u	-a	-a
Gen.	-a	-a	-a	-a (-ena)	-a (-ena)	-ena
Dat. & Abl.	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um	-um

Note. All nouns in -a are of the First Declension Masculine Gender (I. 2.). All in -scype (-scipe), -hád and -dóm, are of the Second Declension Masculine (II. 2.). Those in -ung and those in -nes (-nis, -nys) are of the Second Declension Feminine (II. 3.).

GLOSSARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

E. Angl. = East Anglian, Goth. = Gothic, Nor. = Northumbrian, Ohg. = Old High German, Olg. = Old Low German, O.N. = Old Norse or Icelandic, O.S. = Old-Saxon.

N.B. Words with the prefix Ge (or I) are placed in the order of their roots. Words to which an obelisk is prefixed are Semi-Saxon, from *Lazamon* and the *Ormulum*.

- † A, *a, one*.
 A, *áa, ever, always*.
 † A, *in*.
 Abácan, pret. abóc, *to bake*.
 Abbod, II. 2. *abbot*.
 Abbudisse, *abbess*.
 † Abed (abád), *abode*.
 Abeodan, pret. abead, 2
 abude, pl. abudon, *to announce*.
 Abídan, pret. abád, pl. abid-
 don, *to abide, await*.
 Abiddan, pret. abæd, *to pray*
 for.
 Abítan, pret. abát, *to bite,*
 devour.
 Ablinnan, *to cease*. See
 Blinnan.
 Abrecan, pret. abræc, pp.
 abrocen, *to break, destroy*.
 Abredan, pret. abræd, pl.
 abrudon, *to draw*. See
 Abregdan.
 Abregdan, pret. abrægde,
 subj. abrugde (abrude),
 to take away, snatch, draw
 (a sword).
 Abreoðan, *to perish*: abreoðe
 his angin, *may his pro-*
 ceeding come to naught.
 Abryrdan, pp. abryrd, *to*
 touch, affect, move.
 Abudisse. See Abbudisse.
 Abugan, pret. abeah, pl.
 abugon, *to bow, yield*. Gr.
 347.
 Abútan, *about*.
 Abyrgan, *to taste*.
 Ac, II. 3. *oak*.
 Ac, *but, for*, nam, enim.
 † Ac (eac), *eke*.
 Acennan, pp. acenned, *to*
 produce, bring forth, be-
 get.
 Acennednys, *birth, genera-*
 tion.

- Aceorfan, pret. *acearf, to cut, cut off.*
 Acsian, } *to ask, inquire,*
 Axian, } *be informed, hear*
 Geaxian, } *say, inquire*
 after. Gov. gen. of the thing.
 Acunnian, *to tempt, prove.*
 Acwecan, pret. *acwehte, to shake, brandish.*
 Acwelan, 3 *acwylð, pret. acwæl, to die, perish.*
 Acwellan, pret. *acwealde, to kill, destroy.*
 Acwencan, *to quench, extinguish, destroy.*
 Acweðan. See Cweðan.
 Ad, II. 2. *pile.*
 Addre. See Æddre.
 Adeaw, Nor. for *ætyw.*
 Adéman, pret. *adémede (adémdé), to judge, try, adjudge.*
 Adilgian, *to destroy, obliterate, eradicate.*
 Adl, II. 1, 3. *disease.*
 Adlig, *diseased, sick, ill.*
 Adón, *to destroy.* See Dón.
 Adrédan, pret. *adred, to dread, fear.* It occurs sometimes both with an accus. and a dat. of the agent.
 Adræfan, *to drive out, expel, banish.*
 Adreogan, pret. *adreag, pl. adrugon, to bear, suffer, lead (life).*
 Adrincan, pret. *adranc, pl. adruncon, to be drowned; adruncken, drowned.* Ger. Ertrinken.
 Adruwian, pp. *adruwod, to dry up.*
 Adumbian, *to be dumb, silent.*
 Adúne, *down.*
 Adúinweard, *downward.*
 Adwæscan, *to quench, extinguish, assuage.*
 Æ, II. 3. *law.* Gr. 85.
 † Æ, *at, in.*
 Æcer, II. 2. *field, acre, ager.*
 Æddre, I. 3. *vein.* Ger. Ader.
 Ædre, *forthwith, suddenly.*
 Æfen, II. 2. *even, evening, the service for sunset, vespers.* Ger. Abend. Dan. Aften.
 Geæfenlæcan, pret. *-læhte, to imitate.*
 Æfen-song, II. 2. *even-song, vespers.*
 Æfen-tíd, II. 3. *even-tide.* Ger. Abendzeit. Dan. Aftentid.
 Æfen-tíma, *eventide.*
 Æfest, *religious.*
 Æfestnes, *religion.*
 Æfnung, *evening.*
 Æfre, *ever, always.*
 Æft, i. q. *est.*
 Æfter, *next, following, second.*
 Æfter, *after, according to, secundum: æfter rihte, according to right, rightly, (Dan. Æfter,) — along, secundum, per. æfter ben-cum, along the benches or tables, or from bench to bench.*

- Æfter-fyligan, *to follow, succeed.*
 Æftergenga, *successor.*
 Æg. III. 1. *egg*, pl. ægru.
 Gr. 90. *Colloq. Monust.*
 ægra, like cildra for cildru.
 Æghwær, *everywhere.*
 Æghwæper, *either, both.*
 Æghwanon, *from every side.*
 Æghwylc, *every one.*
 Ægðer, *either, both*, used with ge—ge, like the Lat. tum—cum.
 Æht, II. 3. *possession, substance.* From ágan.
 Æh-pyrl, III. 1. *eye-hole, window.*
 Æker. See Æcer.
 Æl, *awl.*
 Æl, II. 2. *eel.*
 Æl, i. q. eal.
 Ælc, *each, every, any.*
 † Æld (ylde), *age.*
 † Ældede (ealdode), *grew old*; from ealdian.
 † Ældere (ealdor), *prince, chief.*
 Ældrynæ. E. Angl. for ealdra.
 Æle. See Ele.
 Æleputa, *eelpout, jolt-head, capito.*
 Ælfemuða, *the Elbe.*
 Ælfremed, *foreign.*
 Ælf-scfnu, *elfin-bright.* Gr. 122.
 Ælic, *lawful.*
 Ælmes-man, III. 2. *almsman.*
 Ælmham, *Elmham, in Norfolk*; formerly a bishop's see, which was thence transferred to Thetford, and from the latter place to Norwich.
 Ælmihtig, *almighty.*
 Ælmysse, I. 3. *alms.*
 Ælpeodig, *foreign, strange, abroad, peregre.*
 Æmenne, *desolate.*
 Æmód, *downcast, disheartened.*
 Geæmtian, *to empty.*
 Æmtig, *empty, void, idle.*
 Æne, *at once, semel.*
 † Æne (ána), *alone, only.*
 Ænig, *any.*
 Ænlic, *unique, incomparable.*
 Ænlice, *decently.*
 Ænlipig, *single, individual.*
 Ænne, acc. masc. of án. Gr. 170.
 Æppelbær, *apple-bearing, fruit-bearing, pomifer.*
 † Ær (ár), *messenger.*
 Ær, II. 1. *brass.*
 Ær, *ere, erst, before, former, early.*
 Ærbenuma. E. Angl. for yrfenuma.
 Ærdon, *hurried*; apparently from a verb cognate with ardlíc.
 Ærend, II. 3. } *errand,*
 Ærende, III. 1. } *message,*
 command.
 Ærend-raca, *messenger.*
 Ærest, *first, erst*; from éar. Gr. 51.
 Ærfæst, *pious.*
 Ærfæstnes, *piety.*

- Ærfe, erfe, III. 1. *succession*,
 hæreditas.
 Ærian, erian, *to plough*;
 æriende for ærigenne.
 Æring, *dawn*.
 Ærist, æryst, II. 2. *rising*,
 resurrection.
 Ær-merigen, } II. 2. *early*
 Ærne-mergen, } *morn*,
 dawn.
 Ærnan, i. q. *yrnan*.
 Geærnan, *to get by run-*
 ning.
 Ærra, *former*.
 †Æruu, *timid, downcast, sad*.
 Ærþam, } *ere that*, ante-
 Ærþon, } *quam*.
 Æs, II. 1. *dead carcass, car-*
 rion. Ger. Aas.
 Æs, *bait, esca*.
 Æsc, II. 2. *light swift vessel*,
 dromo.
 Æsc, II. 2. *ash, ashen-spear*.
 Æsc-here, II. 2. *naval band*.
 Æsc-holt, II. 1. *ash-wood*,
 shaft of a spear.
 Æsc-plega, *ash-(i.e. spear-),*
 play, battle.
 Æsc-rōf, *spear-famed*.
 Æstanbrok, *probably the*
 stream now called East-
 brook, from being on the
 east side of the town of
 Hunstanton, and which
 now runs into the moat of
 Hunstanton Hall.—R. T.
 Æt, II. 2. *food*.
 Æt, *at, by, near, from, of,*
 apud, coram.
 Ætherstan, pret. -bærst, *to*
 escape.
 Ætbredan, pret. -bræd, pp.
 -brōden, *to withdraw, take*
 away.
 Æteowian. See Ateowian.
 Ætfeolan, pret. -fealh, *to at-*
 tend to, dedicate, apply.
 Ætflēon, *to flee from, escape*.
 See Fleōn.
 Ætforan, } *before, coram*.
 Ætfore, }
 Ætfore-sceawian, *to pro-*
 vide.
 Ætgædere, *at the same time*.
 Æthrinan. See Hrinan.
 Æthwegu, *something, some-*
 what.
 Ætlutian, *to lie hidden, lurk*.
 Ætsomne, *together*.
 Ætspornan, 3 -spyrnð, pret.
 -spearn, pl. -spurnon, *to*
 spurn, kick. Gr. 242.
 Ætstandan, *to stay, remain*.
 See Standan.
 Ætterne, } *envenomed, ve-*
 Ættrig, } *nomous, poi-*
 Ættryn, } *sonous*.
 Ætwesan, *to be present, ex-*
 ist.
 Ætwindan, pret. -wand, pl.
 -wundon, *to fly away,*
 escape.
 Ætwitan, *to twit, reproach*.
 Ætywan. See Ateowian.
 Æw, II. 3. *wife*.
 Æwellm, II. 2. } *spring,*
 Æwylm, } *fountain*.
 Æx, II. 3. *axe*.
 Æpelbōren, *noble-born*.
 Æpelbōrennys, *nobility of*
 birth.
 Æpele, *noble*.

- †*Iæðeled* (geæðeled), *nobly treated, honoured?*
 †*Æðelen* (æpelu): on æðelen, *among his nobility.*
 †*Æpelen*, *country? dignity?* p. 181, line 3.
Æpelung, II. 2. (from æpele, *noble, prince.*
Æpellice, *nobly.*
Æpelo, æpelu, III. 3. *nobility.*
Geæðryttan, *to weary.*
Æðung, *aðung*, *breath.*
Afāndian, *to prove, try.*
Afāran, *to go.* See *Fāran.*
Afdrede. See *Apdrede.*
Afeallan. See *Feallan.*
 †*Afeared.* See *Afered.*
Afedan, i. q. *fedan.*
Afeng. See *Afōn.*
Afeormian, *to cleanse, purge.*
Afered, *afraid, affrighted.*
 †*Afest* (hæfst), *hast.*
Afligan, *to drive away, put to flight.*
Aflyman, *to put to flight, to rout.*
Afōn, *to receive.* See *Fōn*, and Gr. 234.
Afōr. See *Afāran.*
Afor, *hateful, loathsome.*
Afyllan, *to fill.*
Afyrht, *affrighted.*
Afyrhtian, *to affright.*
Afyrran, *to remove, cut off, take away.*
Afsyan, *to hurry, hasten, rush.*
Afðonc? }
Afðonca, } *grievance?*
Agan, pret. *ahte*, *to possess, own, have.* Gr. 218.
- Agān*, *gone.*
Agelan, for *agælan*, *to hinder.*
Agen, *own, private.*
Agan, *against, towards.*
Agan, *again, back.*
Agan-gehworfan, *to return.*
Agan-lædan, *to lead back.*
 See *Lædan.*
Agennys, *property, peculiarity.*
Ageotan, 3 *agyt*, pret. *ageat* (*aget*), pl. *aguton*, *to shed, pour, exhaust, drain.*
 †*Agg* (eac), *eke, also.*
Agifan, *to give, deliver.* See *Gifan.*
Geāgnian, *to appropriate.*
Agyldan. See *Gildan.*
Agyltan, *to sin.*
Ah. See *Agan.*
 †*Ah* (ac), *but.*
Ahāfen. See *Ahebban.*
Ahebban, 3 *ahefð*, pret. *ahōf*, pp. *ahāfen*, *to heave, lift, raise.*
Ahleapan, pret. *ahleop*, *to leap, rush on.*
 †*Ahlice* (heahlice), *nobly?*
 †*Iahnien* (geahnian), *to appropriate.*
Ahōn, 3 *ahehð*, pret. *aheng*, *to hang*; act. Gr. 234.
Ahongen, *ahangen.* See *Ahōn.*
Ahræcan, pret. *ahræhte*, *to reach.*
Ahreddan, *to save, rescue, redeem.*
Ahsian, *axian.* } See
Geahsian, *geaxian.* } *Acsian.*

- Aht, *aught*.
 Ahte. See Agan.
 Ahýðan, *to hide*.
 Ahýrian, *to hire*.
 Aidlian, *to render vain*.
 Aker, E. Angl. for æcer.
 Alædan, *to lead away, lead up*.
 †Alde (healde), *hold!*
 Aldor. See Ealdor.
 Aldor, II. 3. *life*. See Ealdor.
 Alecgan, *to lay, suppress, destroy*. See Lecgan.
 Alede. See Alecgan.
 Alefed, *lamed, crippled*.
 Alegon, for alugon (p. 152, l. 25), from aleogan, *to belie, be wanting in?*
 Gealgian, *to defend*.
 †Alhisund, *all sound, or well*.
 Alihtan, *to alight*.
 †Allræresst (ealra ærest), *first of all*.
 †Alls, *as*.
 Allungæ, E. Angl. for eallunga.
 Almihtigæ, for ælmihtigan.
 Alóten, *bowed, pronus, opp. to upriht; from alutan, to bow, etc.*
 †Alpie (ánlipig), *single*.
 Alpis, *the Alps*.
 †Else (al swa), *all as, as*.
 Alwalda, *All-swaying, Almighty*.
 Alyfan, *to allow*.
 Alysan, *to redeem, free*.
 Alysednes, *redemption*. See Alysan.
 Alysend, II. 2. *Redeemer*. Gr. 118.
 Amánsunian, *to excommunicate*.
 Amber, II. 2. *a certain vessel or measure*.
 Ambyrne, *favourable (wind)*.
 Ameldian, *to inform, announce*. Ger. melden.
 Ametan, pret. amette, pp. amet and ameten, *to mete, measure*.
 Ampulle, I. 3. *bottle, ampulla*.
 Amyrran, *to hinder, waste, destroy, consume, disable*.
 An, *one, a, only, alone*; for án, *only, tantum, duntaxat*. Geán. See Geunнан.
 Ana, adv., *alone, only*.
 †Anan, *anon*.
 Anbídian, } pret. -bád, pl.
 Geanbídian, } -bidon, *to abide, await, expect*.
 Anbídian, } i. q. anbídian.
 Geanbídian, }
 Anbyht-scealc, II. 2. *servant, attendant*. Goth. Andbahts, Ger. Amt, Dan. Embed, *an office, employment*, and Ger. Schalk.
 An-cénned, *only-begotten, unigenitus*.
 Ancer-líf, II. 1. *anchoretic life*.
 Ancer-setl, III. 1. *hermitage*.
 Ancra, *anchorite*.
 And, *and*.
 Anda, *envy, jealousy, rancour, hate*.

- Andættan, } *to confess.*
 Andettan, } Gr. 208.
 Geandettan, }
 Andbīdan. See Anbīdan.
 Andefn, *worth.*
 Andetnys, *confession.*
 Andfenga, *receiver.*
 Andgyt, II. 1. *sense, signifi-*
cation, understanding.
 Andlang, *along, through, per.*
 On andlang, *at length.*
 Andlīcni. See Anlīcnys.
 Andræd. See Anræd.
 Andrysne, *terrible, formida-*
ble.
 Iandswæred, E. Angl. for
 geandswarod.
 Andswarian, *to answer.*
 Andswaru, III. 3. *answer.*
 Andwealcan, pret. -weolc,
to roll.
 Andweard, } *present.*
 Andwerd, }
 Andweardnys, } *presence.*
 Andwerdnys, }
 Andweorc, II. 1. *matter, sub-*
stance.
 Andwlīta, *face, countenance.*
 Ger. Antlitz.
 Andwyrðan, *to answer.*
 Andwyrde, III. 1. *answer.*
 Ane, for āna.
 †Ane, *a, an, one.*
 Anfeald, *one-fold, simple.*
 Anfealdlice, *simply, singly.*
 Anfōn, *to receive, compre-*
hend. See Fōn.
 Anra gehwylc, *every.*
 Angel-cynn, III. 1. *English*
nation.
 Angel, II. 2. *hook.*
 Angin, angyn, III. 1. *enter-*
prise, act, beginning.
 Angle, *the country between*
Flensburg and the Schley;
whence the Angles came
to Britain.
 Angol, pl. Angle, II. 2. *En-*
glishman, England?
 Anīman, *to take.* See Nī-
 man.
 Aninga, *alone, only,* prorsus.
 Geanlācan, pret. -læhte, *to*
unite.
 Geanlīcian, *to liken.*
 Anlīcnys, *likeness.*
 Anlipi (anlipig). See Æn-
 lipig.
 Anmōdlic, *unanimous.*
 Anmōdlice, *unanimously,*
simply.
 Annys, ānnis, *oneness, unity.*
 †Anomen (namon), *took.*
 Anon, for anum.
 Anræd, *constant, firm, reso-*
lute; ānræde, *constantly,*
etc.
 Anrædnys, *constancy, firm-*
ness.
 Anstandende, *standing alone,*
solitary.
 Ansund, *sound, whole.*
 Ansyn, II. 3. *face, counte-*
nance, external appear-
ance, mediation. Dan.
 Onsyn.
 Ant, for and.
 Antimber, II. 1. *matter, sub-*
stance.
 Anweald, I. 2. *power.*
 Anweardnys. See And-
 weardnys.

- Geanwyrde beōn, *to be professed.*
 Anðracian, *to dread, feel horror.*
 Apdrede, *the Obotritæ, a Slavish nation to the north of the Old-Saxons, inhabiting the western and the greater part of Mecklenburg.*
 Apostol, II. 2. *apostle.*
 Apostolic, *apostolic.*
 Ar, II. 2. *messenger.*
 Ar, II. 3. *honour, respect, benefit, wealth, mercy, pity; āre wītan, to have pity.*
 Aræcan, pret. aræhte, *to relate.*
 Aræran, *to rear up, erect, establish.*
 Aræsan, *to rush.*
 Arcebisceop, II. 2. *archbishop.*
 Arce-stōl, } II. 2. *archiepi-*
 Archi-stōl, } *scopal see.*
 Ardlice, *forthwith, soon.*
 †Are (ār), *mercy.*
 †Are (ānre), *for, or to a.*
 Areccan. See Reccan.
 Arena, gen. pl. of ār, *mercy, etc.*
 Arétan, *to gladden, exhilarate.*
 Arewe, I. 3? *arrow.*
 Arfæst, *holy, pious.*
 Arfæstlice, *piously, mercifully.*
 Arfæstnys, arfæstnes, *piety, clemency, uprightness, honesty, reverence.*
 Arian, } *to honour, com-*
 Gearian, } *passionate, spare.*
 Aríman, *to count, tell over, repeat.*
 Arísan, pret. arás, *to arise.*
 Gr. 192, 247.
 †Arle, for alre (ealra), *of all.*
 Arleas, *base, wicked, impious.*
 Arn. See Yrnan.
 Gearnung, *desert, merit.*
 Arod, pp. of árian.
 Ar-smið, II. 2. *brazier.*
 Arwurðe, *venerable, revere.*
 Gearwurðian, *to honour, revere.*
 Asawan. See Sawan.
 Asceacan, pret. asceoc, *to shake, brandish.*
 Ascreáðian, *to prune, lop.*
 Ascrepan, pret. ascræp, *to scrape off.*
 Ascúnian, *to shun, avoid.*
 Asecgan, *to express, tell.* See Secgan.
 Asendan, *to send.* See Sendan.
 Aseoðan, pret. aseað, pp. asóden, *to boil, scorch, fret, vex.* Gr. 251.
 Asettan, *to set, place.*
 Asingan. See Singan.
 Aslídian, *to slide, slip, err.*
 Asmeagan, } *to contemplate,*
 Asmeán, } *investigate, imagine.*
 Asóden. See Aseoðan.
 Aspánan, pret. aspeōn (aspón), pp. asponnen, *to entice.* Gr. 87.

- Aspendan, *to spend, distribute.*
 Aspringan, pret. asprang, plur. asprungon, *to spring up.*
 Assa, *ass.*
 Asse, *she-ass.*
 Astellan, pret. astealde, *to set up, establish, confirm.*
 Astígan, 3 astihð, pret. astah (astag), pl. astigon, *to go, proceed, step, mount.* See Stígan.
 Astígie, *for astíge.*
 Astirian, *to stir, move.*
 Astrecan, } pret. astrehte,
 Astreccan, } *to stretch, stretch out, stretch forth, extend, prostrate: astrehtum hand-bredum, with outstretched palms.*
 Aswefian, *to put to sleep, slay, sopire.*
 Aswícan, *to decrease, cease.* See Swícan.
 At, *for æt.*
 Atelice, *horribly.*
 Ateón, *to draw from.* See Teón.
 Ateorian, *to faint, fail.*
 Ateowan, } *to appear, reveal,*
 Ateowian, } *veal, disclose,*
 Atywian, } *show, manifest.*
 Atimbrian. See Timbrian.
 †Atleden(ætledan), *to carry off, withdraw.*
 Atol, *foul, horrid, hateful, dire.*
 Atter, ater, III. 1. *poison.*
 Atuge. See Ateón.
 †Atwa, atwo, *in two.*
 †Atwailden (wealdan), *to rule, manage.*
 †Atwende, *to avert.*
 †Atyr, *attire.*
 Atywian. See Ateowian.
 †Auere (æfre), *ever.*
 Aulixes, *Ulysses.*
 Awa, *ever; áwa to aldre, for evermore.*
 Awácan, pret. awóc, *to spring, be born.*
 †Awal, *on the wall: gan awal, to go on the wall.*
 Awarian, pp. awariged, *to curse.* E. Angl. *for wyrian.*
 Aweccan, aweccan, pret. awehte, pp. aweht, *to awaken, raise up.*
 Awecgan, *to move, excite, provoke.*
 Awedan, pret. awedde, *to become mad, rage.*
 Aweg, *away.*
 Awegan, *to weigh.*
 Aweg-gewiten, *passed away.* See Gewístan.
 Aweht. } See Aweccan.
 Awehte. }
 Awendan, *to go, turn, avert, translate, change.* Gr. 208.
 Aweorpan, 3 p. he awyrpð, pret. awearp, pl. awurpon, pp. aworpen, *to cast, throw, cast away.*
 Awestan, *to waste, lay waste; awest, deserted, desolate.*
 Awiht, *aught.*
 †Awilde (awyldan), i. q. atwailden.
 Awildian, *to grow wild.*

- Aworpen. See Aweorpan.
 Awrigan, pret. awrah, pl. awrigan, *to reveal, disclose*. Gr. 247.
 Awrigenes, *revelation, illumination*.
 Awritan, *to write, record*. See Writan.
 Awurpan, *to cast away, cast down*. See Aweorpan.
 Awyllan, pret. weoll, *to boil*.
 Awyrdan, *to corrupt, injure*.
 Awyrgian. See Wyrian.
 Axan, *ashes, cinders*.
 †Axeden (axodon), *asked, inquired; from axian*.
 Axian. See Acsian.
 Geaxian, *to hear, learn*.
 †Apele (æpelo), *nobility, power*.
 Apencan, *to devise, find out*. See Dencan.
 Apenian, *to stretch out, prostrate; apenedon (apenedum) earmon (earmum), with outstretched arms*.
 Aþer, *either*.
 †Aþincheð. See Ofþincheð.
 Aþrowian, *to suffer*.
 Að-swerung, *oath-swearing*.
 Aþum, II. 2. *son-in-law*.
- B.
- Bá, gen. begra, dat. bām, *both*. Gr. 171.
 †Bac (bec), *books*.
 Bæc, *back; over-bæc, backward; on-bæc, behind*.
 Bæcbord, II. 1. *larboard*.
 Bæcere, II. 2. *baker*.
 Bæstan, i. q. bæstan.
 Bægðware, *the Bavarians*.
 Bælc, *pride*.
 Bær, *bier, bed*.
 Gebæran, *to conduct one-self, se gerere*.
 Bæрман, *bearer, carrier*. See Man.
 †Baid (bed), *bed*.
 Baldlice, *boldly*.
 Baldor (Bealdor), II. 2. *chief*.
 Bām. See Bā.
 Bān, II. 1. *bone*: pl. bana, p. 115, l. 25.
 Bāna, *bane, slayer, murderer*. O.N. bana, *to kill*.
 Bār, II. 2. *boar*.
 †Bare, *bare*.
 †Batueie (bātwa), *both*.
 Bātwa, *both*. Dan. begge to.
 †Baþe, *both*.
 †Baðie (baþian), *to bathe*.
 Be, *by, at, of, concerning, according to, de*.
 Beacen, III. 1. *beacon, sign*.
 Beacnian, *to beckon, make a sign*.
 Beað. See Beodan.
 Beadon, for bædon.
 Beado-rinc, II. 2. *warrior*.
 Beadu, III. 1. *war, battle; beadu-ræs, rush of battle, onset*. Hence the proper name Beadowulf *contr.*
 Beowulf.
 Bæstan, *behind*.
 Beah, beag, II. 2. *bracelet, armlet, ring, diadem*.
 Beah. See Bugan.
 Beah-gífa, *bracelet-giver; epithet of a chief*.

- Beah-hrôden, *adorned with bracelets*. See Cód. Exon. p. 331, l. 26, and note.
- Bealcettan, *to belch, give forth*.
- Beald, *bold, audacious*; mid bealde, *boldly, audaciously*.
- Bealoful, *baleful, execrable*.
- Bealu, III. 1. *bale, injury, mischief*.
- Beam, II. 2. *beam, tree, pillar*.
- Bean, II. 3. *bean*.
- Bearhtm, II. 2. *instant, twinkling*.
- Bearm, II. 2? *bosom*. Dan. Barm.
- Bearn, II. 1. *child*. Scot. Bairn, Dan. & O. S. Barn.
- Beatan, pret. beot, *to beat*.
- Bebeodan, *to command, commend, intrust, commit*: þa bebedenan, *those intrusted*. See Forbeodan.
- Bebiade, E. Angl. for bebeode.
- Bebôd, III. 1. *commandment, order*.
- Bebúgan, i. q. onbúgan.
- Bebyrgian, bebyrigan, *to bury*.
- Bebyt, 3 p. sing. pres. from bebeodan.
- Becuman, *to come, happen, seize on, befall*. See Cuman.
- Bed, II. 1. *bed*.
- Gebéd, III. 1. *prayer*. Ger. Gebet. Hence our word *bead*.
- Bedælan, *to deprive*.
- Bedæle, *partly, but little, paullum?*
- †Bede (gebéd), *prayer*. Ger. Gebet.
- Béd-hús, } II. 1. *house of Gebéd-hús, } prayer, oratory*.
- Bediglian, *to hide, keep secret*.
- Bed-rest, II. 3. *bed, couch*.
- Bedrífan, *to drive*. See Drífan.
- Bedydrian, *to deceive, enchant*.
- Bedypan, *to bedip, dip*.
- Beeode. See Begán.
- Befangen. See Befón.
- Befeallan, *to fall*.
- Beferan, *to go over, travel over*. By the prefix be, the neuter verb is rendered active, as in German, fahren and befahren.
- Befón, *to contain, comprehend, clothe*. See Fón and Onfón.
- Beforan, *before*. Gr. 409.
- Befrínan, pret. -frán, pl. -frunon, *to ask, inquire, interrogate*. Gr. 242.
- Begán, begangan, pret. -eode, *to exercise, go over, cultivate, till, observe, apply to*.
- Begea, for begra. See Bá.
- Begen, *both*.
- Begeondan, *beyond*.
- Begeotan, 3 -gyt, pret. -geat, pl. -guton, *to sprinkle, moisten*. Gr. 250.
- Beging, for bigung, *bowing, bending*.

- Beginnann, pret. -gan, pl. -gunnon, *to begin*.
 Begra, } gen. pl. of bá.
 Beigra, }
 Begrynian, *to ensnare*.
 Begytan, pret. -geat, *to beget, obtain*.
 Behát, II. 1. *promise*.
 Behátan, pret. -het, *to promise*.
 Beheafðian, *to behead*.
 Behealdan, 3 -hylt, pret. -heold, *to behold, see, observe, mind*.
 Behefe, *needful, useful*.
 Behélan, *to cover, hide*.
 Behóðian, *to behove, require*.
 Gov. gen. of thing.
 Behreowsian, *to berue, repent*.
 Behreowsung, *repentance*.
 Behwyrfan, *to apply, exercise*.
 Behydan, *to hide, conceal*.
 Behyðilice, *heedfully, anxiously*.
 Behð, *token, sign, proof?*
 Beláðung, *excuse, apology, justification*.
 Belæfan, *to leave, from belfan*. Gr. 347.
 Belæwan, *to betray*.
 Beleaf, for beláf. See Belfan.
 Beleán, pret. -loh, subj. -loge, *to reprehend*.
 Belewite, *meek, mild*.
 Gebelgan, 3 gebylgð, pret. -bealh, pl. -bulgon, pp. -bolgen, *to enrage, make angry, be indignant*. Gr. 242.
 Belíðen, *deprived*. See Grimm, And. and El. p. 125.
 Belfan, pret. -láf, pl. -lifon, *to remain*.
 Belimpan, pret. -lamp, pl. -lumpon, *to happen, belong to, have reference to, conduce*.
 Belle, I. 3. *bell*.
 Belóge. See Beleán.
 Belúcan, pret. beleác, pl. -lucon, pp. lócen, *to lock, shut up, inclose*.
 Beme, *the Bohemians*.
 †Beme (byme), *trumpet*.
 Bén, II. 3. *prayer*. Dan. Bön.
 Benéman, i. q. beníman.
 Benc, II. 3. *bench, table*.
 Benc-sittende, *sitting on benches, or at table*. Gr. 118.
 Bend, II. 2, II. 3? *band, cord*.
 Beníman, *to take away, deprive of*. See Níman.
 Beo, I. 3. *bee*; gen. pl. beona.
 Beo, imperative of wesan. Gr. 233.
 Beod, II. 2. *table*.
 Beodan, pret. bead, 2 bude, *to command, enjoin*. Gr. 193.
 Beofian. See Bifian.
 Beón, *to be*. See Wesan. Gr. 233.
 Beorg, II. 2. *mountain*.
 Beorgan, } 3 byrgð, pret.
 Gebeorgan, } bearh, pl.
 } burgon, pp. borgen, *to*

- save, secure, protect.* Gr. 242.
- Gebeorg, III. 1? *security, protection.*
- Beorht, *bright; beorht-blowende, brightly blowing.*
- Beorhtnys, beorhtnes, *brightness.*
- Gebeorhlic, *safe, secure.*
- Beorma, *barm, leaven.*
- Beormas, *the people inhabiting the country called Biarmaland, on the shores of the White Sea, east of the Dwina.*
- Beorn, II. 2. *chief, warrior.*
- Gebeorscipe, *convivial meeting, feast.*
- Beot, *threat, promise; on beot, with threatening.*
- Beoten, for beoton. See Beatan.
- Beotian, } *to promise,*
Gebeotian, } *vow, threaten.*
- Beotlic, *threatening.*
- †Beoton (buton), *save, except.*
- Bepæcan, pret. bepæhte, *to deceive.* Gr. 253.
- Beran, 3 p. he byrð, pret. bær, pp. boren, *to bear, carry.*
- Bere, II. 2. *barley.*
- Bera, *bear.*
- Bereafian, *to bereave, rob.*
- Beren, *of bear's skin.*
- Berende, *bearing, fertile; from beran.*
- Bereowsung, i. q. Behreowsung.
- Bergyls, II. 2? *sepulchre.*
- †Berman (bærman), *bearer.*
- Bern, II. 1. i. e. here-ern, (from bere, *barley*, and ern or ærn, *house, place*), *barn.*
- †Berrhle (byrle), *young man who serves wine at table, also, a young man in general; from birlian, haurire.*
- Berstan, pret. bærst, pl. burston, *to burst, break, split.* Gr. 242.
- Berstan, *to evade, escape from,* i. q. ætbærstan.
- Besārgian, *to condole with, compassionate.*
- Besceawian, *to view, behold, contemplate.* Ger. Beschauen.
- Bescufan, 3 -scyfð, pret. -sceaf, pl. scufon, pp. -scofen, *to shove, drive, impel.*
- Beseah. See Beseōn.
- Besencean, act., *to sink.*
- Besendan, i. q. sendan.
- Beseōn, v. r. *to look, look at, view.* See Seōn.
- Besettan, *to place, set.*
- Besittan, pret. -sæt, *to beset, surround; should grammatically be besettan.*
- Besmītan, pret. -smāt, pl. -smiton, *to pollute, defile.*
- Besorgian, *to sorrow for, grieve.*
- Besprēcan, *to bespeak, declare.* See Sprecan.
- Bestāndan, *to stand on or by, occupy.* See Stāndan.
- Bestreowian, *to bestrew.*

- Bestriðan, pret. -stráð, pl. -stridon, *to bestride*.
 Beswícan, pret. -swác, pl. -swicon, *to deceive, entrap, betray*.
 Beswincan, *to labour*. See Swincan.
 Beswingan, pret. -swang, pl. -swungen, pp. -swungen, *to whip*.
 Besyrian, *to ensnare*.
 Bet, *better*. Gr. p. 51.
 Betæcan, pret. -tæhte, *to take, deliver, intrust, commit*.
 †Betake (betæcan), *to deliver, assign*.
 Betan, } *to make good,*
 Gebetan, } *amend, repair,*
 } *compensate, become better*.
 Beteón, *to bequeath*. See Teón.
 Betere, *better*. Gr. p. 51.
 Betweoh. See Betweox.
 Betweonan, *between, among, interim*.
 Betweox, }
 Betwix, } *betwixt, among,*
 Betwux, } *in the midst*.
 Betwyx, }
 Betwínan, } See Betweo-
 Betwynan, } nan.
 Betýnan, *to close*. See Tún.
 Beweddian, *to wed, betroth*.
 Bewend, *turned, from wendan*. Gr. 207.
 Beweorcan, *to encompass*.
 Beweorpan, 3 -wyrpð, pret. -wearp, pl. -wurpon, pp. -worpen, *to cast, beat*.
 Bewépan, *to bewail*. See Wépan.
 Bewérian, bewárian, *to defend*.
 Bewindan, *to wind about, wrap, entwine*. See Windan.
 Bewítan, pres. -wát, pret. -wiste, *to take care of, instruct, act as tutor to*. Gr. 218.
 Bewriðan. See Gewriðan.
 Bewyrpan. See Beweorpan.
 Bepeabt. See Bepeccan.
 Bepearfan, pres. ic -pearf, pl. -purfon, pret. -porfte, *to need*.
 Bepeccan, pret. -peahte, pp. -peaht, *to bethatch, bedeck, cover, protect*.
 Beðian, *to bathe, wash*.
 Beporfte. See Bepearfan.
 Biburigd. See Bebyrgian.
 Bicgan, } pret. bohte, *to*
 Gebicgan, } *buy, pay for*.
 Bicgean, } Gr. 214.
 Biclyppan, *to embrace*.
 Gebicnian, *to beckon, show, indicate*.
 Bicuman. See Becuman.
 Bidælan, *to deprive*.
 Bíðan, } pret. bád, pl. bi-
 Gebíðan, } don, *to abide, await, enjoy*.
 Biddan, } 3 bit, pret. bæd,
 Gebiddan, } pp. beden, *to pray, bid, beg, beseech*; gov. gen. of thing. With refl. pron. *to pray to, worship*.
 Bidytt, *shut up*; from dyttan, *to shut up*.

- Bifian, *to tremble*. Ger. be-
 ben.
 †Bifullet, contr. for befeol
 hit.
 Big, i. q. be.
 Bigan. See Bicgan.
 Bigan, } *to*
 Gebſgan, gebſgean, } *bend,*
bow, incline, convert. Gr.
 347.
 †Bigge (bicgan), *to buy*.
 Bigeng, } II. 2. *tillage, cul-*
 Biggeng, } *ture, worship.*
 Biggencere, II. 2. *cultivator,*
operator.
 †Bizeteð (begytað), *they be-*
get.
 Bingleofa, *sustenance.*
 Biglidan, pret. -glád, *to glide*
by.
 Bigspel. See Bispel.
 Bigstándan, *to stand by, as-*
sist. See Stándan.
 Bigð. See Bicgan.
 †Bizeat (begeat), *got*; from
 begytan.
 Bihæfdian, E. Angl. for be-
 heafdian.
 †Biheovede (behofode), *be-*
hoved, required.
 †Bihett (behet), *promised*;
 from behatan.
 Bihidilice. See Behydi-
 lice.
 †Bihongen, *clothed.*
 Bil, *bill, beak.*
 †Bilæuen, } (belæfan,) *to*
 †Bileafuen, } *leave.*
 †Bilefde, } (beleofode,)
 †Bileofde, } *lived, stayed*;
 from leofian (lybban).
- †Bileued, *left.*
 Bilewit, *kind, mild, meek,*
simple.
 Bilewitnys, *meekness.*
 Bill, II. 1. *bill, faulchion.*
 Bin, II. 3. }
 Binne, I. 3? } *bin, manger.*
 Bindan, } pret. band, pl.
 Gebindan, } bundon, *to*
bind, capture.
 Binnan, binnon, *within,*
under.
 †Binomen (benumen),
taken away; from benf-
 man.
 †Binoðen, *below, under.*
 Biðn, i. q. beðn.
 Bireued, for bereáfod. See
 Bereáfian.
 †Birle, byrle, II. 2. *attendant*
at table, pincerna. See
 Berrhle.
 †Birrp (gebyrað), *it be-*
cometh, is fitting, incum-
bent on; from gebyrian.
 Bisáregian, *to lament, de-*
plore.
 Bisceop, }
 Biscop, } II. 2. *bishop.*
 Biscophád, *episcopal office.*
 Biscop-setl, III. 1. *episcopal*
throne.
 Biscop-stól, II. 2. *episcopal*
see.
 Biscop-penung, *episcopal*
duty or service.
 †Biseccen (besécan), *to*
beseech, seek after.
 †Bisemære (bysmor), *insult,*
mockery.
 Biseo, i. q. beseo.

- Bisettan, *to beset, cover over.*
 Gr. 208.
 Bisgian, *to busy, occupy.*
 †Bisie (bysig), *busy, active.*
 Bismerful, *shameful, blasphemous.*
 Bismorian, *to mock, insult, ill-treat.*
 †Bisne (bysen), *example, pattern.*
 Bisnian, *to give example.*
 Gebisnung, *example.*
 Bispel, bigspel, II. 1. *proverb, parable, fable.* Ger. Beispiel.
 Bistalcian, *to stalk, proceed, march.*
 †Biswake (beswāc), *deceived; from beswīcan.*
 †Bitachet (betæcð), *assigns, gives.*
 †Bitake (betæce), *commit, deliver.*
 Biter, *bitter, stern.*
 Biwærian. See Bewérian.
 †Biwiten (bewītan), *to hold, reserve.*
 Blāc, *black, pale.* Ger. bleich.
 Blāc-hleor, *pale-faced, fair.*
 Blæd, II. 2. *glory, prosperity, life, blast, flatus.—Tail (of a seal); gend. uncert.*
 Blæd, II. 3. *fruit, branch.*
 Blawan, 3 blæwð, pret. bleow, pp. blawende, *to blow.*
 Blecingeg, *the province of Bleking in Sweden.*
 Geblendan, pret. -bland, pl. -blundon, pp. geblonden, *to blend, tinge, stain.*
 †Blene (blinnan), *to cease.*
 Bleo, *colour.*
 Bletsian, } *to bless.*
 Gebletsian, }
 Bletsung, *blessing.*
 Blīcan, pret. blāc, pl. blicon, *to shine, glitter.*
 Blind, *blind.*
 Blinnan, pret. blān, pl. blunnon, *to cease.*
 Blis, II. 3. *bliss, joy.*
 Blissian, } *to rejoice,*
 Geblossian, } *exult.*
 Blīðe, *blithe, joyful, propitious, kind.*
 Blipelice, *blithely, gladly, cheerfully.*
 Blīðmōd, *kind, well-disposed.*
 Blīðnes, *blitheness, mirth, exultation.*
 Blōd, II. 1. *blood.*
 Blōdig, *bloody.*
 Blostm, II. 2. *blossom.*
 Blostnena, p. 110, lin. pen. ult. Blostma?
 Blowan, *to blow, blossom.*
 †Blōpeliche, } *bashfully,*
 †Bluðeliche, } *clownishly?*
 Ger. blōde. Ohg. blōdi, or from bliðelice, *gladly, etc.?*
 Bóc, fem. irreg. *book.* Gr. 106.
 Bócere, II. 2. *scribe, doctor, interpreter.*
 †Bock (bóc), *book.*
 Bóc-kin, II. 1. *kind or sort of book.*
 Bóc-land, II. 1. *land held by*

- charter* (bóc), as opposed to folc-land. See Allen on the Royal Prerogative, p. 143, sq.
- Bóclíc, *bookly, literary.*
- Bóc-stæf, II. 2. *alphabetic character.* Ger. Buchstab, Dan. Bogstav.
- †Bóc-staff, i. q. bóc-stæf.
- Boda, *messenger.*
- Gebód, III. 1. *command,* from beodan.
- Bodian, } *to preach, an-*
Bodigean, } *nounce.*
- Bodig, II. 2. *body.*
- Bódung, *preaching.*
- †Bofe, *above.*
- Bóg, II. 2. *bough.*
- Bóga, *bow.*
- Gebógen. See Bugar.
- Bohte. See Bicgan.
- Bold, II. 1. *house, dwelling.*
- Gebolgen. See Gebelgan.
- Bolla, *bolol, cup.* O. N. Bolli.
- Bolster, II. 2? *bolster, pillow.*
- Bont, E. Angl. for band. See Bindan.
- Bord, II. 1. *board, shield, table.*
- Bord-weall, II. 2. *board- (shield-) wall.*
- Gebóren, } See Béran.
Ibóren, }
- Borg, borh, II. 2. *money borrowed, loan, fœnus.*
- Borian, *to bore; pour?*
- †Borle. See Birle.
- †Born (beorn), *nobleman, chief.*
- Bosm, II. 2. *bosom.*
- Bót, II. 3. *compensation, reparation, atonement.*
- Botl, *house, dwelling.*
- †Bour (búr), *bower, chamber.*
- †Boute (buton), *without.*
- †Brac (bræc), *brake.*
- Brád, *broad.*
- Brádnis, *broadness, expanse.*
- Gebræc, III. 1. *breaking, crash.*
- Brædan, *to roast.* Ger. braten.
- Bræð, *breath, vapour, fragrance, odour.*
- Bragen, III. 1? *brain.*
- Brand, II. 2? *brand, fire-brand.*
- Brastlian, *to make a crackling noise as a fire, crepitare.*
- Breac. See Brucan.
- Brécan, pret. bræc, pp. ge-brócen, *to break.*
- Bredan, 3 brit, pret. bræd, pl. brudon, pp. bróden, *to braid, twist, plait, draw.*
- Bregdan, pret. brægd, pl. brugdon, *to draw.*
- Brego, III. 2. *lord, prince, chief.*
- Breme, *famed, celebrated.*
- Bremel, II. 2. *bramble.*
- Breost, II. 3. *breast; often used in the plural.*
- Breotone, *Britain.*
- Brerd, II. 2. *brim, edge, summit.*
- Brice. See Bryce.
- Bricg, II. 3. *bridge.*
- Bridel, II. 2. *bridle.*
- Bridd, II. 2. *young bird.*

- Bridel-þwancg, II. 2. *bridle-thong, rein.*
 †Bridgume (brýdguma), *bridegroom.*
 Brim, II. 2. & III. 1. *ocean, sea.*
 Brim-lipende, } *seaman.*
 Brim-man, }
 Bringan, } pret. brohte,
 Gebringan, } *to bring.* Gr. 214.
 Brócen, gebrócen. See Bre-can.
 Gebrócod, *broken, maimed.*
 Broga, *terror, dread.*
 Gebrohte. See Bringan.
 Brosnian, *to decay, perish.*
 Brost, for breost.
 Gebrowen, *brewed.*
 Broð, II. 1. *broth.*
 Broþor, III. 2. *brother, friar.*
 Gr. 96. Ger. Bruder, Dan. Broder.
 Gebroðru, -a, III. 2. *brethren.*
 Gr. 96.
 Brucan, 3 brycð, pret. breac, pl. brucon, *to use, enjoy, eat, with genit.* Ger. brauchen, Dan. bruge.
 Brún, *brown.*
 Brún-ecg, *brown-edged; epithet of a sword.*
 †Ibrusted, ibrustled, *bristled, set with; from byrst, bristle.* Ger. Borste.
 †Bruttes, *Britons.*
 Bryce, II. 2. *use, enjoyment.*
 Brycð. See Brucan.
 Brýd, II. 3. *bride.*
 Bryden, *solid, firm?*
 Brýdguma, *bridegroom.*
 Brym. See Brim.
 Brymel. See Bremel.
 Bryne, II. 2. *burning, fire.*
 Brytta, *dispenser, enjoyer, perpetrator, bestower.*
 Brytte, II. 2. *Briton.*
 Buan, 3 byð, pret. bude, *to dwell in, cultivate.* Gr. 212.
 Bufan, *above, from above.*
 Bugar, } pret. beah, pl.
 Gebugar, } bugon, pp. gebógen, *to bow, bend, stoop, yield, submit, turn.*
 †Bugge (biegan), *to buy.*
 Bugian, *to inhabit; bugi-gend, inhabitant.* Dan. bue.
 Gebún, *cultivated, inhabited.*
 See Buan.
 Bune, I. 3. *cup.*
 Ibunden (gebunden). See Bindan.
 †Buod (beoð), *shall be; from beón.*
 Búr, II. 2. *bower, chamber.*
 Buræð, E. Angl. for gebyrað. See Gebyrian.
 †Burd (bord), *table.*
 Burge, pret. subj. of beorgan.
 Burgenda-land (Borgundar holm), *Bornholm.*
 Burgendas (Burgundiones), *the Burgundians, who in Ælfred's time appear to have dwelt to the north of the Osti. We find them at another period on the east bank of the Oder.*
 Búr-geteld, II. 1. *bower-tent, pavilion.*

- Burg-sele, II. 2. *castle hall*.
 Burh, III. 3. *burgh, city*. Gr. 106. 108.
 Burh-leod, II. 3. *towns-people*.
 Burh-sittende, *city-dweller*. Gr. 118.
 Burhwaru, *townspeople*. Gr. 104.
 †Buri (burh), *bury, burgh, town*.
 Burigan, *to bury*.
 Burigen. See Byrgen.
 Burst. See Byrst.
 Buruh, i. q. burh.
 Butan. See Buton.
 †Bute, } (butan,) *without*.
 †Buten, }
 Butere, I. 3. *butter*.
 Buter-geþweor, III. 1. *butter-ointment, butter*; from *þweaġn*, *to anoint*.
 Buterice, II. 2. *leather bag or bottle, uter*.
 Buton, } *but, save, except*,
 †Bote, } *unless, without*.
 †Bute, }
 †Buwen (bugan), *to bow, submit*.
 †Buen, *above*.
 Gebycgan. See Bicgan.
 Bydel, II. 2. *beadle, cryer, preacher, herald*.
 Byld, } *bold, firm*.
 Gebyld, }
 Byldan, *to excite, encourage*.
 Gebyldan, *to imagine, design, plan, devise, draw*; pp. *gebyld*. Ger. *bilden*.
 Ihlydan, *for gebyldan*.
 Bylewit. See Bilewit.
- Bylig, II. 2? *bellows*. Ger. *Balg*.
 Byme, I. 3. *trumpet*.
 Byn, *cultivated*: from buan.
 Gebyrd, II. 3. and Gebyrdu, III. 3. *birth*.
 Byrdest, *of highest rank or birth*.
 Byre, II. 2. *son, child*.
 Byrig, *Bury in Suffolk*.
 Byrgen, II. 3. *sepulchre, grave*. Gr. 297.
 Gebyrian, *to be fitting, becoming, to beseem, to be (one's) duty, happen*.
 Byrgen, i. q. Byrgen.
 Byrnan, pret. *barn*, pl. *burn-on, to burn, ardere*.
 Byrne, I. 3. *cuirass, corselet*.
 Dan. Brynje.
 Byrn-hóm (-homa?), *cuirass, corselet*.
 Byrn-wíga, } *mailed*
 Byrn-wíggende, } *warrior*.
 Gr. 118.
 Byrst, II. 3. *bristle*. Ger. *Borste*.
 Gebyr-tíð, *for gebyrd-tíð, II. 3. nativity*.
 Byrðen, II. 3. *burthen*.
 Byrþen, p. 135, l. 20, should probably be *búr-þen*: where supposing Edward to be the son of Byrhtnoth's *búr-þegn* (*chamberlain*), and þa (l. 21) an error for *þæt*, the passage, *þanc gesæde þam búrþene, þæt he byre hæfde*, becomes intelligible, viz. *he gave thanks to his*

- chamberlain that he had (such) a son.*
 Bysgian. See Bisgian.
 Bysig, *busy.*
 Bysmer, *infamy, insult, blasphemy.*
 Gebysmerian. See Bismorian.
 Bysmerlice, *disgracefully, contemptuously.*
 Bysmorlic, *disgraceful.*
 Bysn, } i. q. gebis-
 Gebysnung, } nung.
- C.
- Cæg, II. 3. *key.*
 Caf, *prompt, active.*
 Caffice, *promptly.*
 Cald, *cold.*
 Cale, *Chelle (la Celle or Celles)* "in pago Parisiaco, quasi centum stadiis a Lutetia, villa quondam regia, ad *Matronam* fluvium, in quo loco *Bathildis* cœnobium sanctimonialium virginum construxit."—Smith, ad Bedæ H. E.
 Camel, II. 2. *camel.*
 Camp, } II. 1. *battle, con-*
 Gecamp, } *flict.* Ger. *Ge-*
 kämpfe.
 Campdóm, *warfare.*
 Can. See Cunnan.
 Canon, *canon.*
 Cantwara-burh, *Canterbury.*
 Gr. 106.
 Capitol, *first (mass), matutinalis.*
- Carendre, *Carinthia.*
 Carfullice, *carefully.*
 Carian, *to care, be solicitous.*
 Caru (Cearu), III. 3. *care.*
 Casere, II. 2. *Cæsar, emperor.* Ger. *Kaiser.*
 Castell, II. 1. *town, village.*
 Ceafu, III. 3. *chaff.*
 Ceallian, *to call.*
 Geceas. See Geceosan.
 Ceast, II. 3? *strife, murmuring.*
 Ceaster, II. 3. *city, town.*
 Gr. 81.
 Ceaster-waru, III. } *citizens,*
 3. pl. ceaster- } *towns-*
 wara (wera), } *men.*
 and -gewaran. } Gr. 104.
 Cellod, *keeled*; applied to a shield, from the form of its external surface, resembling the bottom of a vessel.
 Celmert-mon, Nor. for hyrling, *hireling.*
 Cempa, *champion, soldier.*
 Ger. *Kämpfer*, Dan. *Kæmper.*
 Cêne, *keen, bold, valiant.*
 Ger. *kühn.*
 Cénnan, } pret. *cénde*, pp.
 Gecennan, } *cénned*, *to bear, bring forth.*
 Cent-land, II. 1. *Kent.*
 Ceorfan, pret. *cearf*, pl. *curfon*, *to carve, cut.*
 Ceorian, *to murmur.*
 Ceorl, II. 2. *churl, freeman, laic.* Ger. *Kerl.*
 Ceorung, *murmuring, complaint.*

- Ceosan, } 3 p. he cyst,
 Gecceosan, } pret. ceas, 2
 cure, pl. curon, pp. ge-
 cōren, *to choose, judge.*
 Ceosel, II. 2? *gravel, sand.*
 Ger. Kiesel.
 Cepan, *to take, keep, observe,*
 hold; gov. gen. as, fleāmes
 cepan, *to take to flight.*
 Cerran. }
 Gecerran. } See Cyrran.
 Cese. See Cyse.
 Child, modern for cild.
 Cfdan, pret. cidde, *to chide.*
 Cfgan, }
 Gecfgan, } *to call, address.*
 Cild, II. 1. *child.* Gr. 68.
 Ælfr. Coll. has cildra in
 plur.
 Cild-clāð, II. 2. *child-cloth,*
 swaddling-cloth.
 Cild-cradol, II. 2. *child-*
 cradle.
 Cildhād, *childhood.*
 Cildlic, *childish.*
 Cincg. See Cyning.
 Gecind. See Gecynd.
 Cinn, cynn. See Cyn.
 Cipan, *to sell*; ciptun for
 cipton.
 Circe, I. 3. *church.*
 Cirićlic, *churchlike, ecclesi-*
 astical.
 Cirman, *to make a noise, cry*
 out.
 Cirran. See Cyrran.
 Ciðan. See Cyðan.
 Clæne, *clean, pure.*
 Clænnis, *cleanness, purity.*
 Clænsian, } *to cleanse,*
 Geclænsian, } *purify.*
 Clænsung, *cleansing, purifi-*
 cation.
 †Clane, } (clæne,) *clean.*
 †Clene, }
 Clauster, III. 1. *cloister, in-*
 closure.
 Clāð, II. 2. *cloth, garment.*
 Cleafa, clyfa, *room, cel-*
 lar.
 Cleopian, }
 Cliopian, } *to call, cry.*
 Clipian, }
 Clypian, }
 Clucgge, I. 3. *clock, bell.* Ger.
 Glocke, Dan. Klokke.
 Clūd, II. 2. *rock, cliff.*
 Clūdig, *rocky.*
 Clufan, 3 clyfð, pret. cleaf,
 pl. clufon, *to cleave.* Gr.
 250.
 Clypian, }
 Geclypian, } i. q. cleopian.
 Clyppan, *to embrace, make*
 much of.
 Clypung, *calling, crying.*
 Clysung, *inclosure.*
 Cnapa, *knave, boy.* Ger.
 Knabe.
 Gecnawan, *to know.* See
 Oncnawan.
 Gecnéðan, *to knead.*
 Gecneordlæcan, pret. -læhte,
 to study.
 Gecneordlic, *diligent.*
 Gecneordnys. See Ge-
 cnyrdnys.
 Cneoris, *generation, race,*
 tribe.
 Cneow, III. 1. *knee.*
 †Cniif, *knife.*
 Cniht, II. 2. *knight, youth,*

- military follower.* Ger. Knecht.
 Cnihthād, youth.
 †Cnipt (cniht), *retainer*, etc.
 †Icnwo (gecneow), *knew*: from gecnawan.
 Cnyll, II. 2? *knell, tolling.* Ger. Knall.
 Gecnrydnys, gecneordnys, *study, care, diligence.*
 Cōc, II. 2. *cook.*
 Cohhetan, *to cough?*
 Collan, p. 149, l. 9?
 Collen-ferhð, *lofty-minded?*
 Comp-wig, II. 1? *strife of battle.*
 Con, i. q. can. See Cunnan.
 Coortan, *cohorts.*
 Gecōren, *chosen, elect, decided.* See Ceosan.
 Corn, II. 1. *corn, seed, grain.*
 Cosp, II. 2. *bond, chain.*
 Coss, II. 2. *kiss.* Ger. Kuss.
 Gecostan, }
 Costian, } *to tempt, prove.*
 Costnian, }
 Gecostnian, }
 Costnigend, II. 2. *tempter.* Gr. 118.
 Costnung, } *temptation.*
 Costung, }
 Coð, II. 3. *disease.*
 Crabbe, I. 3. *crab.* Ger. & Dan. Krabbe.
 Cræft, II. 2. *art, craft, artifice, power.*
 Cræftig, *crafty, powerful.* Ger. kräftig.
 †Craft (cræft), *craft.*
 Creaca-land, } *Greece.* Ger.
 Creca-land, } *Griechen-*
 Creca-rice, } *land.*
 Creda, *creed.*
 Creopan, 3 crypð, pret. creap, pl. crupon, *to creep.*
 Creopend, II. 2. *creeping (thing), reptile.* Gr. 118.
 Cric, *crutch.*
 Gecrincan, pret. -cranc, pl. -cruncon, *to cringe, fall, die.*
 Cristen, *Christian.*
 Cristendōm, *Christendom, Christianity.*
 Croc, II. 2. *a pot.*
 Croc-sceard, II. 1. *pots-herd.*
 Cucen, }
 Cucu, } *quick, living.*
 Culfre, I. 3. *culver, dove.*
 Culter, *coulter.*
 Cuma, *comer, guest;* cumena-hūs, *inn*, also, *the part of a monastery appropriated to guests.*
 Cuman, 3 cymð, pret. com, *to come.* Gr. 237.
 Gecuman, *to come together.*
 Cumbol, II. 1. *banner, standard.* See Grimm, And. and El. p. 92.
 Cumbol-wiga, *chief commander.*
 †Cume (cyme), *coming.*
 Cumliðnys, *hospitality.*
 Cunnan, ic can, pl. cunnon, pret. cuðe, *to know, be able.* Gr. 218.
 Cunnian, *to try, tempt, at-tempt.*

Gecunnian, to prove, explore.

Gecure. See Ceosan.

†Custen (cyston), *kissed*;
from cyssan.

Cuð, *known, certain, evident.*

Cuða, *acquaintance.*

†Cuðe, *maketh known, telleth.*

†Cuððe (cyððu), *country,*
kith.

Cwalu, III. 3. *death.*

Cwealm, II. 2. *pestilence.*

Cweartern, II. 1. *prison.*

†Cwecchen, *to cook?*

Gecweman, *to please.*

†Icwemde, *pleased, satisfied.*

See Gecweman.

Gecweme, *acceptable, agree-*
able.

Gecwemlice, *agreeably, plea-*
singly.

Cwén, II. 3. *queen.*

Cwénland, *the country be-*
tween the Gulf of Bothnia
and the White Sea, inclu-
ding Finmark.

Cwen-sée, *the White Sea.*

Cweðan, } 3 p. he cwyð,

Gecweðan, } pret. cwæð,
pl. cwædon, *to say, speak.*

Gr. 232. cwyst pu? Lat.
num? an? Gr. 160.

Cwic, *quick, alive.*

Cwicbeam, II. 2. *juniper,*
quickbeam.

Cwidol, *evil-tongued, male-*
dicus.

Cwyde, II. 2. *saying, speech,*
word.

Cwydræden, } II. 3. *agree-*

Gecwydræden, } *ment,*
compact.

Gecwylman, *to kill, de-*
stroy.

Gecyd. } See Cypan.
Cydde. }

Cyfes-boren, *base-born*;
from cyfes, II. 3. *a concu-*
bine. Ger. Kebs, *kept*
(woman).

Cygan. } See Cígan.

Gecygan. }

Cyld, } *chill, cold.*

Cyle, II. 2. }

Cyl, II. 2. *leathern bottle or*
bag. Lat. uter?

Cyme, II. 2. *coming.*

Cyn, II. 1. *kin, race, family.*

Gecynd, II. 1. *nature, gene-*
ration.

Gecynde-lim, III. 1. *womb.*

Cyne, *royal, noble, gentle.*

Used as a prefix.

Cyne-helm, II. 2. *crown.*

Cyne-hlaford, II. 2. *royal*
master.

Cynelic, *kingly, royal.*

Cyne-róf, *royal, noble, re-*
nowned.

Cyng, i. q. *cyning.*

Cyng-bán (cin-bán), II. 1.
chin-bone, jaw-bone.

Cyning, II. 2. *king.*

Cynren, III. 1. *kindred, fa-*
mily.

Cypan, i. q. *cípan.*

Cype-cniht, II. 2. *youth for*
sale.

Cypman, III. 2. *chapman,*
merchant. Ger. Kauf-
mann, Dan. Kjøbmand.

Cýr, *time, occasion.*

Cyrce, I. 3. *See Circe.*

Cyre, II. 2. *will, choice, election.* See Ceosan.

Cyrcea. } See Circe.
Cyricea. }

Cyrm, II. 2. *cry, scream.*

Cyrnceaster, *Cirencester.*

Cyrran, } *to turn, return,*

Gecyrran, } *convert.* Cyrran up is perhaps a nautical phrase for the simple cyrran.

Cyrre, II. 2. *time.*

Gecyrrrednys, *conversion, penitence.*

Cyse, II. 2. *cheese.* Ger. Käse.

Cys-gerunn, *cheese*; i. e. what is now called a cheese, from the same root as gerunnen, concretus, coagulatus. Hence our *runnet*.

Cyssan, *to kiss.* Ger. küssen.

Cystig, *bountiful.*

Cystelice, *bountifully.*

Cyte, I. 3. *cot.*

Cyð, II. 3. *knowledge, familiarity.*

Cyð, *know.* See Cyðan.

Cypan, } pret. cyðde

Gecyðan, } (cydde), *to make known, let know, announce, tell, devise.*

Cypere, II. 2. *martyr, witness.*

Cyðnes, } *witness, testi-*

Gecypnis, } *mony, testa-*

ment, compact, foedus; gecyðnisse cypan, *to testify.*

Cyððu, III. 3. *country.*

D.

Dæcan (E. Angl.), *deacon.*

Dæd, II. 3. *deed, action.*

†Dæd, *dead.*

Dædbétan, *to repent, make retribution.*

Dæd-bót, II. 3. *deed-reparation, repentance, retribution.*

Dæg, II. 2. *day.* Dan. Dag, Ger. Tag. Gr. 69. *dæges,*

by day; on dæg, *one day.*

Dæghwomlic, *daily.*

Dægred, II. 1. *day red, dawn.*

Dægredlic, adj. *morning, matutinus.*

Dæg-weorc, II. 1. *day's work.*

Dæg-wist, II. 3. *daily re-*
past.

Dægperlic, *present.*

†Idæied, *died.*

Dæł, II. 2. *deal, part.* Dan.

Deel, Ger. Theil.

Dæłan, } *to deal, divide,*

Gedæłan, } *bestow, spend.*

Dælf. See Delf.

Dæð, for deað.

Gedafenian, gedafnian, *to be*

fitting, decere, oportere,

convenire; gov. dat.

Gedafenlice, *property, de-*

cently.

Dafnian, i. q. gedafenian.

Dagian, *to dawn.*

Dagung, *dawning.*

Dalamensan, *a Slavonic people formerly inhabiting Silesia.*

†Dalest, *dealest, etc.* from dæłan.

- Danais, *the Tanais, Don.*
 Daru, III. 3. *destruction, injury*; whence Derian.
 Daroð, II. 2. *dart.*
 Datia, *under this denomination were comprised the modern Red Russia, Transylvania, Walachia, and part of Moldavia.*
 †Daw (dæg), *day.*
 Dead, *dead.*
 Deadlic, *mortal.*
 Deaf, *deaf.*
 Deah. See Dugan.
 Dear. See Dearran.
 Dearc, i. q. *deorc.*
 Dearnunge, *secretly, privately.*
 Dearran, ic dear (deor), we durren, pret. dorste (dyrste), *to dare.* Gr. 218.
 Deaw, II. 2. *dew.*
 Deað, II. 2. *death.*
 Deaðlic. See Deadlic.
 Gedefen, *opportune, fitting, due.*
 †Deiȝe, *to die.*
 Deire, *the natives of Deira, the southern part of the kingdom of Northumbria, extending from the Humber to the Tees.* See Lappenberg's 'England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings,' v. i. p. 117, sq.
 Delf, } II. 1. *delving, the*
 Gedelf, } *act of digging.*
 Delfan, 3 dylfð, pret. dealf, pl. dulfon, *to delve, dig.* Gr. 242.
 Déma, *judge, governor*; from déman. Hence the word *dempster.*
 Déman, } *to deem, judge,*
 Gedéman, } *decide, doom, resolve.*
 Den, for denu.
 Dene, *the Danes.*
 Denemearce, *Denmark.*
 Denu, III. 3. *den, cave, valley.*
 Deofol, deoðl, II. 2. *devil.*
 Deofel-seocnes, *devil-sickness, i. e. possession by a devil.*
 Deoflic, *devilish.*
 Deofulcund, *devilish, diabolical.*
 Deop, *deep, profound.*
 Deoplice, *deeply, profoundly.*
 Deopnys, *deepness, mystery.*
 Deor, II. 1. *beast, animal.* Ger. Thier. Dan. Dyr.
 Deor. See Dearran.
 Deorc, *dark.*
 Deorcæ, for deorce, *darkly.*
 Deor-cyn, II. 1. *kind of beast.*
 †Deore (deor), *dear.*
 Gedeorf, III. 1. *tribulation, labour.*
 Deorfan, } pret. dearf, pl.
 Gedeorfan, } *durfon, to work, toil.*
 Deorwyrðe, *precious.*
 Der, E. Angl. for deor.
 Derian, } *to hurt, injure.*
 Derigan, }
 Diaconhād, *deaconhood.*
 Dīc, II. 2. *dyke, ditch.*
 Digel, II. 3. *secret.*

- Digel (digol), } *dark, secret,*
 Digle, } *obscure.*
 Digellice, *secretly, privily.*
 Digelnys, *secret, secrecy, privacy.*
 Diht, II. 3. *dispensation, contrivance, direction, command.*
Idiht, prepared, for gediht.
 See Gedihtan.
 Gedihtan, *to dispose, order, prepare.*
 †Dihten (dihtan), *to frame, order, indite.*
 Dimme, *dimly.*
 Dior, i. q. *deor.*
 Doccyng, *Docking in Norfolk, near Hunstanton and Snettisham, called Dry Docking.*
 Dogor, II. 2. *poet. day; but strictly, the day of 12 hours.* See Grimm, Andr. and Elene, p. 154; and Kemble's Gloss. to Beowulf.
 Dojeð (duguð), *men, followers, court.*
 †Dohgeþ (duguð), *truth, good.*
 Dohte. See Dugan.
 Dohtor, dohter, III. 2. *daughter.* Gr. 96.
 Dolh-wund, *sorely wounded.*
 Dóm, II. 2. *doom, judgement, sway, power, victory, discretion.*
 Dómlíce, *powerfully, effectually, nobly, bountifully.*
 Dón, } 3 deð (doð), *pret.*
 Gedón, } *dyde, pp. gedon,*
to do, make, put, pour.
 Ger. thun. Gr. 212.
 Donua, *the Danube.*
 Dorceceaster, *Dorchester.*
 Dorste. See Dearran.
 †Dotie, *to dote.*
 Doð. See Dón.
 Dreám, II. 2. *joy, delight, melody.*
 Drecan, } *pret. drehte, pp.*
 Gedrecan, } *dreht, to vex, afflict, torment.*
 Gedrefan, *to trouble, afflict, offend.*
 Gedrefednys, *trouble, affliction.*
 Gedreht, *vexed, afflicted, tormented; from gedrecan.*
 Drenc, II. 2. *drink, potation.*
 Drencan, *to drench.* Gr. 347.
 Dreng, II. 2. *soldier, guard, satellites.* O. N. Dreingr.
 Dreogan (drogan), 3 dryhð, *pret. dreag, pl. drugon, to do. It. to suffer.*
 Gedreog, *drying, anointing.*
 Dreorig, *dreary, sad; dreoriglice, sadly.* It. gory.
 Dreoriglice, *drearily, mournfully.*
 Dreorignys, *dreariness, sadness, sorrow.*
 Gedrif, III. 1. *drift.*
 Dríffan, *pret. dræf, 2 drife, to drive.*
 Drígnis, *dryness.*
 †Drihlich (drihtlic), *lordly, noble.*
 Drihten, II. 2. *lord.*

- Gedrine, } III. 1. *drink*,
 Gedrync, } *drinking*.
 Drincan, pret. dranc, pl.
 druncon, *to drink*.
 Drogan, for drugon. See
 Dreogan.
 Drohtað, II. 3. i. q. droht-
 nung.
 Drohtian, } *to live, pass*
 Drohtnian, } (*time*), de-
 gere.
 Drohtnung, *life, conduct*.
 Druncen, *drunken, drunk*.
 Dry, II. 2. *wizard, magician*.
 Drycræft, II. 2. *witchcraft*,
magic.
 Drycræftig, *skilled in witch-*
craft. Gr. 122.
 Drygan, *to dry*.
 Dryhten; i. q. drihten.
 Dryhtenlic, *dominical, di-*
vine.
 Dryht-guma, *follower, sa-*
telles.
 Drypan, *to drip, drop*.
 †Dude (dyde), *did*; from
 dón.
 †Iduden (dydon), *did*.
 Dugan, pres. deah, pl. du-
 gon, pret. dohte, *to help*,
be good for. Gr. 218.
 Duguð, II. 3. *good, benefit*,
happiness, followers, nobi-
lity.
 †Dugðen (duguð), *nobles*,
court.
 Dumb, *dumb*.
 Dún, II. 3. *down, mountain*.
 Dúne, *down*.
 †Dure (deor), *dear*.
 Dureleas, *doorless*.
 †Durewurðe. (deorwyrðe),
costly, precious.
 Durre. See Dearran.
 Duru, III. 3. *door*.
 Dust, II. 1. *dust*.
 Dwelian, *to err*.
 Gedwild, III. 1. *error, heresy*,
sin.
 Gedwóla, i. q. gedwólman.
 Dwollice, *erroneously*.
 Gedwólman, III. 2. *heretic*;
 from gedwyld, *error*, etc.
 Gedwólsom, *erroneous, here-*
tical.
 Dwyld. } See Gedwild.
 Gedwyld. }
 Gedwymorlice, *in a fantastic*
or illusory manner.
 Dyde. See Dón.
 Dyderung, *illusion, enchant-*
ment, dissembling.
 Dym-hóf, II. 2. *hiding-place*.
 Dynian, *to make a din*.
 Dýr, *dear, precious*.
 Dyrste. See Dearran.
 Gedyrsod, *made daring*,
 from gedysrian.
 Dyrstelice, *daringly, rashly*.
 Dyrstig, *daring, bold*.
 Dyrstignys, *boldness, pre-*
sumption.
 Gedyrstlæcan, pret. -læhte,
to dare, presume, ven-
ture.
 Dyrwyrðe. See Deorwyrðe.
 Dysig, II. 1. *folly*.
 Dysig, }
 Dyslic, } *foolish, absurd*.

E.

Ea, II. 3. *river*. Dan. Aa.

Gr. 85.

Eac, *eke, also, moreover*; eac swylce, *also, likewise, in like manner*.Eaca, *increase*.Eácnian, } *to conceive*,
Geeácnian, } *bring forth*,
 } *to increase, quicken, make pregnant*.Ead, *happiness, prosperity*.Ead-hreðig, *exulting in prosperity or success*.Eadig, *blessed, happy, affluent, felix*.Eadmed, *humility, reverence*.Geeadmedan, *to worship, adore, prostrate, humble*.Eadmedlic, } *humble, re-*
Eadmód, } *spectful*;
Eadmódlíc, } *eadmódlíce, humbly*.

Geeadmettan, i. q. Geeadmedan.

†Eæh-sen (eage-syn), *eye-sight, presence*.Ea-gang, II. 2. *course or bed of a river*.Eage, I. 1. *eye*.Eahta, } *eight*.

Eahte, }

Eahteoð, *eight*.Eahteteone, *eighteen*.

Eal. See Eall.

Eala, *Oh! alas!*Eald, *old*.Ealda-fæder, III. 2. *grand-father, avus*. Gr. 97.Ealddóm, *age*.Ealdfæder, III. 2. *patriarch*.Eald-hettende, *old oppressor*.

Gr. 118.

Ealdian, *to grow old*.Ealdnys, *age*.Ealdor, II. 2. *elder, chief, prince, ancestor*.Ealdor, II. 3. *life*.Ealdor-duguð, II. 3. *chief nobility*.Ealdorman, III. 2. *senator, chief, dux*.Ealdorscype, *supremacy, first place, authority*.Ealdor-þegn, II. 2. *chief officer*.Eald-Seaxan, *the Old-Saxons, inhabiting the country from the Eyder to the Weser*.Ealdung, *age*.Eall, *all*; mid ealle, *totally*.Ealles, *totally, in all*.Eallunga, } *totally, quite,*
Eallunge, } *prorsus, om-*
 } *nino*.Ealswa, *as, like as*.Ealu, III. 3. *ale*.Earc, II. 3. *ark, chest*.Eard, II. 2. *country, habitation*.Eardian, *to inhabit, dwell in, settle in*.Eare, I. 1. *ear*.Earfoðlice, *difficultly, hardly*.Earfoðnys, *difficulty, trouble, hardship*.Earh, *fugitive, cowardly*.Earm, II. 2. *arm*.Earm, *poor, miserable*. Ger. arm.

- Earming, II. 2. *poor miserable being.*
 Earmlic, *miserable.*
 Earmlice, *miserably.*
 Earn, II. 2. *eagle.* Dan. Örn.
 Geearnian, *to earn, gain, attain, merit.*
 Geearnung, *merit, desert, benefit.*
 Gearwian, *to prepare.*
 East, *east, eastwards.*
 Ea-stæð, } III. 1. *river's*
 Ea-steð, } *bank.*
 Eastan, *from the east.* Gr. 939.
 East-dæl, II. 2. *the east.*
 East-Engla, *East Angles.*
 Easter, pl. Eastrā, *Easter.*
 Easter-dæg, II. 2. *Easter-day, Passover.*
 Easterlic, adj., *Easter.*
 Eastern, *eastern, oriental.*
 Easteward, } *eastward.*
 Eastweard, }
 East Francan, *East Franks, dwelling north of the source of the Danube and east of the Rhine.*
 Eastland, II. 1. *the country of the Osti or Estās.* See Osti.
 East-ryhte, *due east.*
 †Eastras, (O. Fr. *estres*), *being, condition, state, particularly internal; as, "connaître les êtres d'un bâtiment," i. e. to know all the rooms, passages, stairs, etc.*
 Eawfest, *pious, religious.*
 Eaðe, } *easily, readily;*
 Eaþelice, } *eaðost, most easily.*
 Eaðmed, *humble; mid eað-medum, humbly.*
 Geeaðmedan, *to humble; with acc. of pron. to worship.* See Geeaðmedan.
 Ge-eaðmōdan, *to vouchsafe.*
 Geaðmōdian, *to humble, be pleased.*
 Ebbe, I. 3. *ebb.*
 Ece, II. 2. *ache, pain.*
 Ece, *eternal.*
 Ecg, *edge.*
 Ecg-plega, *edge-play, conflict.*
 †Eche (ece), *eternal.*
 Ecnys (ecnes), *eternity.*
 Ge-edcennan, *to bear or bring forth again.*
 Edleán, II. 1. *reward.*
 Edniwan, *anew.*
 Ge-edniwian, *to renew.*
 Edwist, *substance.*
 Edwit, *reproach, contumely.*
 Efen, *even, just; efen feolo, just as many.* Ger. *eben* so viel.
 Efen-eald, *coeval, of like age.*
 Efen-éce, *coeternal.*
 Efenlæcan, } pret. -læhte,
 Geefenlæcan, } *to imitate.*
 Geefenlæcung, *imitation.*
 Efenlic, *even, equal; efenlice, in like manner, also.*
 Efern, *evening.* Nor. for æfen.
 Efnē, lo! *behold! even.* Fr. *même, exactly, just.* Ger. *eben.*

- Efor, efer, II. 2. *wild boar*.
 Ger. Eber.
 Efsian, *to shave*.
 Efstan, *to hasten*.
 Eft, *again, after, afterwards*.
 Ege, II. 2. *awe, fear, dread*.
 Egesa, *fear, dread*.
 Egesful, *awful, terrific*.
 Egealic, *dreadful, horrible*.
 Eggemære, *Egmore in Norfolk, near Holkham*.
 Eghuona, Nor. for æghwannon, *from all sides*.
 †Eggwhær(æghwær), *everywhere*.
 Eglan, *to afflict, annoy*.
 †Ege, *own*.
 †Eh-scen, *eyesight*.
 Ehta, i. q. eahta.
 Ehtan, *to follow, persecute*; gov. gen. or acc.
 Ehtnys, } *persecution*.
 Ehtung, }
 Eihwelc, E. Angl. for æghwylc.
 †Eille, *evil, ill*.
 †Ekenn (ecan), *to eke, add, increase, enlarge*; ekedd, *added*.
 Elcung, *delay, expectation*.
 Ele, II. 2. *oil*.
 Elig, *Ely*.
 Ellen, II. 1. *valour, fortitude*.
 Ellen-dæd, II. 3. *valiant deed*.
 Ellen-rôf, *famed for courage, bold*.
 Ellen-spræc, II. 3. *bold speech*.
 Ellenwôdnes, *servent zeal*.
 Ellen-priste, *boldly daring*.
 Elles, *else, otherwise*.
 Ellor, *elsewhere*.
 Elmesse, Ælmesse, I. 3 *alms*.
 Eln, II. 3. *ell*.
 Elnian, *to strengthen, comfort*.
 Elpeod, II. 3. *foreign nation, foreigner*.
 Elpeodig, *foreign, foreigner*.
 Elpeodignes, } *(living) in a*
 Elpeodung, } *foreign land;*
 in (on) elpeodignesse, *abroad, peregre*.
 Embe, *about*. Gr. ἀμφι,
 Ger. um, Dan. om; i. q. ymb.
 Geembehtian, *to serve, minister*.
 Embsnðan, *to circumcise*; from snðan, *to cut*.
 Emn, *even, level, plain*; on emn, *even with, by the side of*.
 Emnlang, *along*.
 Ende, II. 2. *end, extremity*.
 †Ende, p. 175, line 26, for hende, *as in the other text?*
 Geendebyrdan, } *to order,*
 Endebyrdian, } *ordain, place, arrange*.
 Endebyrdlice, *in order*.
 Endebyrdnys, *arrangement, order, detail*; purh endebyrdnys, *in turn*.
 Endemes, *at length, at last*.
 Endenext, } *latter, last*.
 Endenyhst, }
 Geendian, *to end, finish*.
 Endlyfta, *eleventh*.
 Geendung, *end*.

- Engel, II. 2. *angel*.
 Engla-land, II. 1. *land of the Angles, England*.
 Engle, *Angles*.
 Englisc, *English, Anglo-Saxon*.
 Ent, II. 2. *giant*.
 Geodon, for eodon.
 Eodorcan, *to ruminate*.
 Eode. See Gán.
 Eoforwic-ceaster, II. 3. *York*.
 Eoh, II. 2. *horse*. Old Sax. Ehu.
 †Eon (on), *on, in*.
 Geond, *through, over, per*.
 Eondscýnan. See Geondscínan.
 Eorl, II. 2. *earl, poet. for man*.
 Eornoste, *earnestly, vigorously*.
 Eornostlice, *earnestly, so, now, therefore; igitur, itaque*.
 Eorð-bugigend, *inhabitant of earth*. See Bugian.
 Eorðe, I. 3. eorðu, III. 3. *earth, land*.
 Eorðfæst, *fast in the earth*.
 Eorð-hús, II. 1. *earth-house, grave*.
 Eorðlic, *earthly*.
 Eorð-ríce, III. 1. *world*.
 Eorð-tilia, *earth-tiller, husbandman*. See Tilian.
 Eorð-tilð, II. 3. *earth-tilling, agriculture*.
 Eorð-tyrewe, I. 1? *earth-tar, bitumen*. Ger. Theer, Dan. Tjære, *tar*.
 Eowan, } *to show, manifest*.
 Eowian, }
 Eow, *you, to you*. Gr. 137.
 Eower, *your*. Gr. 137.
 Eowland, *Oeland, lying off the east coast of Sweden*.
 Erbe, for yrfe.
 Erce, *arch*. But who is eorðan moder (*mother of earth*), to whom this title is given? See Grimm, D. M. p. 232.
 Ercebisceop, II. 2. *archbishop*.
 Ercehád, *archiepiscopal dignity*.
 Ereन्द्रaca. See Ærend-raca.
 Erfeland, II. 1. *hereditary land*. Ger. Erbland, Dan. Arveland.
 Erian, *to plough*.
 Ermð, i. q. yrmð.
 Ern, II. 1. *house, place, room*.
 †Errust (ærest), *first*.
 Esne, II. 2. *man, young man, servant*.
 Esol, II. 2. *ass*. Ger. Esel.
 Estas. See Osti.
 Estful, *devout, kind, benignant*.
 Est mere, *the Frische Haff, or lake, into which flows one of the branches of the Vistula*.
 Et, E. Angl. for æt.
 Etan, } 3 yt, pret. æt, *to*
 Ettan, } *eat*. Gr. 228.
 †Euhe (hiw), *hue*.
 Ewunga, *openly, publicly*.
 Eð, comp. of eað, *easy; þy eð, the more easily*.

Epelice, *easily*.
 Epel, II. 1, 2. *country, home*.
 Eðel-weard, II. 2. *keeper or ruler of a country*.

F.

Fæg, II. 1. *plaiice? platesia*.
 Fæcn, III. 1. *fraud, guile, dolus*.
 Gefadian, *to dispose, order, manage*.
 Fadung, *disposition, dispensation*.
 Fæc, II. 1. *space, interval, department*. Ger. Fach.
 Fæder, III. 2. *father*. Gr. 97.
 Gefædera, *godfather, gossip*.
 Fæderlice, *paternally*.
 Fæge, *fated, moribundus*.
 Fægenian. See Fægnian.
 Fæger, *fair, good; fægere, fairly, beautifully*.
 Fægernys, *fairness, beauty*.
 Fægnian, *to fawn, rejoice*.
 Fæhð, II. 3. *feud, hate, hostility*. Ger. Feide.
 †Fæir (fæger), *fair*.
 †Fæirlich (færlic), *sudden, unexpected*.
 †Fæisið (fæge-sið?), *departure, death*.
 †Fæit (fét), *feet*.
 Fæmne, I. 3. *damsel, maiden*.
 Fæmnhád, *maidenhood, virginity*. Gr. 302.
 Fær, *journey*.
 Fær (in composition), *sudden, dreadful, dire*.
 Færeld, II. 2? *way, going, journey, gressus*.

Færinga, *suddenly*.
 Færlic, *sudden, dangerous*; færlice, *suddenly*. Ger. gefährlich, Dan. farlig.
 Fær, III. 2. *craft, peril*.
 Fær-sceapa, *crafty, dangerous robber*.
 Færð. See Faran.
 Fæstan, *to fast*. Gr. 208.
 Fæste, *fast*.
 Fæsten, III. 1. *fast, jejunium*.
 Fæsten, III. 1. *fastness, fortress, citadel*.
 Fæstháfel, *tenacious*.
 Fæstlic, *strong, firm, irresistible*; fæstlice, *firmly, resolutely*.
 Fæstnian, } *to fasten, con-*
 Gefæstnian, } *firm*.
 Fæstnys, *fastness, firmness, bulwark, firmament*.
 Fæstnung, *confirmation*.
 Fæt, III. 1. *vessel, fat*. Ger. Fass, Dan. Fad. Gr. 88.
 Fætels, II. 2. *bag, sack, purse*.
 Fætt, *adj. fat*.
 Fæpem, II. 2. *fathom, cubit, embrace, bosom, protection*.
 Fah, *variegated, glittering*.
 †Fainen (fægnian), *to rejoice*.
 †Fairsipe, *fairness*.
 †Fallepp, *falleth*.
 Falster, *one of the Danish isles in the Baltic*.
 Fándian, *to try, prove*.
 Fándung, *temptation, trial, probation, inquiry*.
 Gefangen, *taken (prisoner)*. See Fón. Ger. gefangen.

- Fann, II. 3? *fan*.
 Far, II. 3. *fare, course, journey, way*.
 Faran, } 3 færð, pret. fôr,
 Gefaran, } pp. faren, *to go, journey*.
 Farne, *Farne Island*.
 Fat, II. 2. *fat*.
 Fat-fylre (fæt-fyllere), II. 2. *vessel-filler, butler?* abatis, i. e., according to Du Cange, *an officer whose duty it was to distribute provender*.
 Fax, for feax.
 Gefea, *joy*.
 Gefeaht. See Feohtan.
 Feallan, } 3 fylð, pret.
 Gefeallan, } feoll, *to fall, fail*. Gr. 234.
 Feala. See Fela.
 Fealu, fealo, *fallow, dun, yellow, golden*.
 Fealo-hilt, *epithet of a sword*.
 Fear, II. 2. *bullock*.
 Feaw, }
 Feawa, } *few*.
 Feax, II. 1. *hair, lock*; cæsaries.
 Febriende, *in a fever*.
 Feccan, }
 Gefecgan, gefeccan, } pret. -fehte, *to fetch, carry off*.
 Fedan, 3 fett, *to feed*, also *to bring forth*. Dan. föde. Gr. 207.
 Fefor, II. 2. *fever*.
 †Feing, for fang, *clasp, grasp*.
 †Feirnes, for fægernys.
 Fel, II. 1. *skin, hide*.
 †Fel (fyl), *fell*; from fyllan.
 Fela, *much, many*. Ger. viel.
 Feld, II. 2. *field*. Gr. 76.
 †Fele (fela), *many, much*.
 Fell. See Fel.
 †Felle, *sane, of sound intellect*.
 Fellen, *leathern, also a felt, skin*.
 Fen, II. 1. *fen*.
 Feng, }
 Gefeng, } *took*. See Fôn.
 †Feo (feoh), *money, wealth*.
 †Feode (fédan), *to feed*.
 Feoh, III. 1. *cattle, money*. Gr. 91. Ger. Vieh.
 Gefeoht, III. 1. *fight, battle*.
 Feohtan, } *to fight*. 3 fyht,
 Gefeohtan, } pret. feaht, pl. fuhton, pp. fohten. 2) *to gain (by fighting)*. See also Gesleān.
 Feol, *file*; feol-heard, *file-hard, hard as a file*; an epithet given to a spear.
 Gefeol. See Feallan.
 Feolde, for folde.
 Feolian, *to file*.
 Feolo, i. q. fela.
 Gefeoñ, pret. -feah, pl. -fe-gon, part. -feonde, *to rejoice*.
 Feond, II. 2. *enemy*. Ger. Feind, Dan. Fjende.
 Feond-sceaða, *hostile ruffian*.
 Feor, *far*.
 †Feor, *for*, nam.
 Feorh, III. 1. *life*. Gr. 91.
 Feorh-giefu, III. 3. *vital gift, wine?*

- Feorh-hús, II. 1. *life-house*, *body*.
 Feormian, *to purge, cleanse*.
 Feorran, *afar, from afar*.
 Gr. 339.
 Feower, *four*.
 Feorða, *fourth*.
 Feowerscyte, *quadrangular*;
 from scyt or sceat, *angle*.
 Feowertyne, *fourteen*.
 Feowertig, *forty*.
 Gefer, III. 1? *company, society*.
 Gefera, *companion*.
 Geferæden, II. 3. *society, fellowship*.
 Geferscype, *company, society, fraternity*.
 Feran, pret. -ferde, *to go, proceed, fare*. Gr. 347.
 Cuman feran means simply *to come*.
 Ferd, for fyrd, *army*.
 Ferhðe, p. 149, l. 16, probably an error for forð, or a word may be wanting, as cearige, after ferhðe.
 Ferhð-gleaw, *prudent-minded, sagacious*.
 Ferian, } *to bear, carry, go*.
 Ferigan, }
 Geferod. See Ferian.
 †Ferren (feorran), *from afar, foreign*.
 Fers, II. 1. *verse*.
 Fersafeld, *Fersfield in Norfolk*.
 Fersc, *fresh, not salt*.
 Geferscipe, *company, society*.
 Ferwernan, E. Angl. for forwyrnan.
 Feste, for fæste, *fast*.
 Festnian. } See Gefæst-
 Gefestnian. } nian.
 Fetigan, *to fetch*.
 Fett. See Fedan.
 Fettian, *to contend*.
 †Fettel (fætels), *vessel*.
 Gefexod, *having a head of hair, comatus*; from feax, capillus.
 Fepa, *band, body*.
 Feðe-last, *on foot*; from feðe, *step*, and last, *track, footstep*.
 Feper, III. 1. *feather, wing*.
 Feþung, *footing, walking, steps*.
 Fic-treow, III. 1. *fig-tree*.
 Gr. 88.
 Fiff, *five*.
 Fifta, *fifth*.
 Fifteoða, *fifteenth*.
 Fiftig, *fifty*.
 Fiftyne, *fifteen*.
 Fild, *plain, campaign*.
 Filian. See Fyligan.
 †Fillenn, *to fill, fulfil*.
 Gefillan, *to fill*.
 Fin, II. 2. *Fin*.
 Findan, 2 finst, 3 fint, pret. fand, pl. fundon, *to find*.
 Gr. 195, 241.
 Finger, II. 2. *finger*.
 Finol, *fennel*.
 Fir, II. 2. *man, vir*.
 Firmest. See Fyrrest.
 First. See Fyrst.
 Fisc, II. 2. *fish*. Gr. 77.

- Fiscað, } II. 2. *the occupa-*
 Fiscoð, } *tion of fishing.*
 Fisc-cyn, II. 1. *fish-species.*
 Fiscere, II. 2. *fisher.*
 Fixas, pl. of fisc. Gr. 77.
 Fixian, *to fish.*
 Fipele, I. 3. *fiddle.*
 Flæsc, II. 1. *flesh.* Ger.
 Fleisch.
 Geflæschāman, *to clothe*
with flesh, render incar-
nate.
 Flæsclic, *fleshly.*
 Flæsc-mete, II. 2. *flesh-*
meat.
 Flā, I. 3? }
 Flān, II. 2. } *dart, arrow.*
 Flasc, pl. flaxas, II. 2. Gr. 77. }
 Flaxe, I. 3. *flask, leathern* }
bottle, flasco. Gr. p. 21.
 Fleah. See Fleogan.
 Fleām, II. 2. *flight.*
 Fléde, *flood, at flood-tide.*
 Fleogan, fleón, pret. fleah,
 pl. flugon, imperat. fleoh,
to flee, fly. Gr. 192, 235,
 250.
 Fleogende, *flying.*
 Fleoh-net, II. 1. *fly-net.*
 Fleón. See Fleogan.
 Flæsc. See Flæsc.
 Flett, II. 1? *house, hall,*
couch, stratum. O. N. flet.
 Flet-sittende, *sitting on*
couches, in convivio ac-
cumbentes.
 Fligan. See Afligan.
 †Fliz (fleoh), *fly!*
 Flíon, i. q. fleón.
 Geflit, III. 1. *contest, dis-*
pute.
 Flítan, pret. flát, pl. fliton,
to dispute, contend, fight.
 Floc, *flock, band, body.*
 Floc, II. 1. *sole?* platissa.
 Flód, II. 1. & II. 2. *flood.*
 Ger. Fluth, Dan. Flod.
 Flór, II. 3. *floor, pavement,*
story.
 Flót, *float, on flót feran, to*
go afloat?
 Flota, *fleet, sailor.*
 Flótan, *to float, flow.*
 Flót-here, II. 2. *army of sea-*
men.
 Flót-man, III. 2. *sailor.*
 Flowan, *to flow.*
 Flúd, i. q. flód.
 Flugon. See Afligan.
 Flyht, *flight.*
 Geflyman, *to put to flight,*
rout.
 Flýs, II. 1. *fleece, fur.*
 Foda, foddā, *food, support.*
 Foder, fodder, II. 1. *fodder,*
food. Ger. Futter.
 Fohte, p. 134, line 53, for
 feohte; þa wæs feohte
 neh, *then was the conflict*
nigh.
 Fola, *foal.*
 Folc, II. 1. *folk, people.* Ger.
 Volk.
 Folcisc, *vulgar; folcisce*
menn, common people.
 Folclic, *popular.*
 Folc-stede, II. 2. *place of*
nations, field of battle.
 Folc-toga, *leader of people.*
 Folde, I. 3. *earth.*
 Folgere, II. 2. *follower.*
 Folgian, i. q. fyligan.

- Folm, II. 3. in sing.? In pl. nom. and acc. it has folman; poet. *hand*.
- Fón, } 3 fehð, pret. feng,
Gefón, } to receive, take, begin; to þam ríce fón, succeed to the kingdom, undertake the government. Togædere fón, to assemble.
- †Fondien (fándian), to prove, try.
- Fór, II. 3. way, journey, voyage.
- Fór. See Faran.
- For, for, by reason of, through.
- For, before, præ, coram.
- For, for, notwithstanding. It. too, very. Dan. for. For rape, too quickly; for wel oft, very often; for án, only.
- Foran, before; foran to, previously.
- Forbærnan, to burn, to be burned. Ger. verbrennen.
- Forbeodan, pret. -bead, pl. -budon, pp. -boden, to forbid.
- Forbígán, } 3 -bigð (-bið),
Forbígéan, } pret. -beah, to bow, bend, humble, decline, avoid. Gr. 347.
- †Forblenneddd (forblindod), blinded.
- Forbredan, 3 -bryt, to precipitate, overthrow, prostrate, confringere.
- Forbugan, to eschew, avoid, withdraw from. See Bugan.
- Forbygan. See Forbígán.
- Forbyrnan, v. n. pret. -barn, pl. -burnon, to burn, ardere.
- Forbyð. See Forbígán.
- Forceorfan, pret. -cearf, pl. curfon, pp. -corfen, to cut, cut off, præcidere.
- Ford, II. 2. ford. Gr. 76.
- †Fordemen (fordéman), to condemn.
- Fordón, to ruin, destroy. See Dón.
- Fordrífán, to drive, bear away. See Drífán.
- Fordruwian, to dry up, wither.
- Fore, for, over, before, per, as fore mære, permagnus; fore beón, præesse.
- Forealdian, to grow old.
- Fore-cweden, aforesaid.
- Foregenga, foregoer, attendant?
- Fore-gleaw, foreseeing, providus.
- Fore-lutan, to stoop or bow before (one).
- Fore-mære, very great.
- Forenspræcen, beforementioned.
- Foresæd, foresaid. See Secgan.
- Foresceawian, to foresee, pre-ordain.
- Foreseón, to foresee, provide. See Geseón.
- Foreseónð, Providence. Gr. 118.
- Foresetnes, purpose.
- Forespræc, II. 3. prediction.

- Forespræcen, *before-mentioned*.
 Forestæpan, } pret. -stōp,
 Forestæppan, } *to step before, precede*.
 Forewerd, *forward, early*.
 †Forfæren, *ruined, destroyed*.
 Forfela, *very many*.
 Forfleōn, *to flee from, escape*.
 See Fleōn.
 Forgeldan, } 3 -gylt, pret.
 Forgyldan, } -geald, pl.
 -guldon, pp. -golden, *to pay, requite, compensate*.
 Forgīfan, *to forgive, give, grant*. See Gīfan.
 Forgifenis. See Forgýfenes.
 Forgrīpan, pret. -grāp, pl.
 -gripon, *to seize*.
 Forgýfenes, *forgiveness*.
 Forgýmeleasian, *to neglect*.
 Forgytol, *forgetful*.
 Forhæfednys, *abstinence*.
 For-heard, *intensely hard*.
 Forheawan, pret. -heow, *to cut down, slay, mangle*.
 Forhergian, *to harry, plunder*.
 Forhergung, *ravage, devastation*.
 Forhógian, *to despise*.
 Forhóhnes, forhógednes,
 contempt.
 †Forhowede (forhógode),
 despised.
 Forhradian, *to get before, prevent*.
 Forhtfull, *fearful*.
 Forhtian, *to fear*.
 Forhtlice, *fearfully*.
 Forhtung, *fear*.
 †Forhuste (forhyste?), *derided?* from hysian, *to hiss, deride?*
 Forhwæga, *however, saltem*.
 Forhwærfian, *to turn, change*.
 Forlætān, pret. -let, *to leave, let, let go, forsake, leave off*; in-forlætān, *to let in*.
 Forleoran, *to leave*.
 Forleosān, 3 -lyst, pret. -leas,
 2 -lure, pl. -luron, pp. -lōren, *to lose*. Gr. 251.
 Forlidenes, *shipwreck*.
 Forliden, *shipwrecked, from liðan, to sail, navigate*.
 Forlǫgere, III. 1. *fornication*.
 Forlōren, *lost*. See Forleosan.
 Forlyst. See Forleosān.
 Forma (se) (seo, þæt) forme, *first*.
 Forrotodnys, *rottenness, corruption*.
 †Forrwerppen (forweorpan),
 to cast away, reject.
 †Forrpi, *because*. Dan.
 fordi.
 Forsácan, pret. -soc, *to forsake, refuse, deny*.
 Forsceádan, pret. -sceod, pp.
 -sceaden, *to scatter*.
 Forsceden, for forsceaden.
 See Forsceadan.
 Forsceoppān, *to miscreate, transform*.
 Forscrincan, pret. -scranc,
 pl. -scrunccon, *to shrink, wither*.
 Forsearian, *to sear, dry, wither*.

- Forseón, *to despise*. See Seón.
- Forseón, v. refl., *to err, sin*. Ger. sich versehen.
- Forsetnes, *resolution, purpose, continuation*.
- Forsleán, 3 -slyð, pret. -sloh, pp. -slegen (-slagen), *to slay, beat, strike off*.
- Forspendan, *to spend, consume*.
- Forspillan, *to destroy*. Ger. verspillen.
- Forsuwian, *to be silent, refrain from uttering, pass in silence*.
- Forswelgan, 3 -swylð, pret. -swealh, pl. -swulgon, *to swallow up, devour*.
- Forswóren, *forsworn, perjured*; from forswæran.
- Forwándian, *to revere, respect*; part. forwándigende, *respectful*.
- Forwegen, *prostrate?* forð-wegen?
- Forwel, *very*.
- Forweorðan (forwyrðan), *to perish, be ruined*. See Weorðan.
- Forwerod, *worn out, old*.
- †Forwerrpenn, *to cast away, reject*.
- ‡Forwurnen (forwyrnan), *to refuse, forbid, prohibit from*.
- Forwyrcan, pret. -wyrhte, *to punish, injure, lose*.
- Forwyrd, II. 3. *destruction, ruin*.
- Forwyrnan, *to refuse, deny, prevent*; governs dat. of person and gen. of thing.
- Forð, *forth, along*.
- Forþam, forþan, *because, therefore*; forþam þe, *because that*.
- Forð-arásan, *to rush forth*.
- Forðarn. See Forðyrnan.
- Forð-ateón, } pret. -teah, pl.
- Forð-teón, } -tugon, *to bring forth, produce*.
- Forðbéran, *to bear forth*. See Beran.
- Forð-bringan, pret. -brohte, *to bring forth*.
- Forðdrífan, *to drive on*.
- †Forðe (furþon), *indeed, even, quidem*.
- †Forþeddte (forþod), *furthered, forwarded*; from forþian.
- Forð-faran, pret. -fór, *to go forth, depart, die*; forð-fáren, *dead*.
- Forðferan, *to depart, go forth, die*. It. *to bear forth*; forðfered, *borne forth, dead*.
- Forðfór, II. 3. *departure, death*.
- Forðgán, } *to proceed, go*
- Forðgárgan, } *forth*. See Gán.
- Forðgege, *successful*.
- Forðgeorn, *anxious to go forth, intrepid*.
- Forð-gewitan, *to go or pass forth*.
- Forþi, *therefore, on that account, for, because*. Dan. fordi.

- Geforþian, to further, execute.*
Forð-læstan, to continue, fulfil, perform, execute.
Forðon, because, therefore.
 In Nor. Gloss, for witodlice.
Forð-sið, II. 2. departure, death.
Forð-siðian, to travel onward.
Forð-stæppan, pret. -stóp, to step forth, proceed, emanate.
Forð-teón, to carry on, protract, produce. See Teón.
Forþy. See Forþi.
Forþyldian, } to bear patiently, endure.
Forþyldgan, }
Forþyldmed, enveloped, surrounded. See Cod. Exon. p. 217, l. 23.
Forð-yrnan, to run on, continue.
Fót, III. 2. foot. Gr. 96.
Fót-cops, II. 2. fetter.
Fót-mæl, II. 1. foot-measure.
Fót-sceamel, II. 2? foot-stool. Dan. Fodskammel.
Fót-swæð, III. 1. foot-trace.
Fracod, fraced, shameful, vile, indecent.
Fræcednys, peril.
Fræng. See Fregnan.
Frætwan, } to fret, adorn.
Gefrætewian, }
Frætewung, decoration, ornament.
Frætu, III. 1. ornament, in plur. arms. Gr. 95.
Fram, from, by.
Fram-adriðan, to expel.
†Frame (freme), profit, benefit.
Fram-gewitan, to depart from. See Gewitan.
Framian, to promote, profit, prodesse. See Freamian.
Franca, javelin.
Frea, lord, chief. Goth. Frauja, Ger. fem. Frau.
Freatewung. See Fræte-wung.
Frecnys, danger.
Gefredan, to feel, perceive.
Frefrian, } to console, comfort.
Gefrefrian, }
Frefriend, II. 2. Comforter. Gr. 118.
Fregnan, } pret. frægn
Gefregnan, } (fræng), pl. -frugnon, pp. -frunen, to ask, inquire. It. to hear, learn, understand. In like manner, axian signifies both to ask and to be informed (of anything). So also the Goth. fraihnan, O. Sax. gifrægnan, and Dan. spørge, O. N. spyrja, investigare, quærere, 2) rescire.
Fremde, fremed, strange, foreign, alien. Ger. fremd, Dan. fremmed.
Fremful, efficacious, useful.
Fremian, } to effect, persecute, promote, improve, benefit.
Gefremian, }
Fremigan, }
Gefremman, }

- Fremsumnes, *kindness, beneficence*.
 Freo, *free, liberal, noble*.
 Freodu (read freoðu,) III. 3. *peace, friendship*.
 Freoh. See Freo.
 Freolice, *freely*.
 Freols, II. 2. *festival*.
 Freols-tíð, II. 3. *feast-time*.
 Freond, II. 2. *friend*, part. of freón, *to love*.
 Freorig, *frigid, chilly, shuddering*.
 Freoscepe, *ingenuousness, gentleness*.
 Freosan, pret. frór, pp. fróren, *to freeze*.
 Freoðian, i. q. Gefriðian.
 Frigdæg, II. 2. *Friday*.
 Frimdi, frimdig, *suppliant*.
 Frimð. See Frymð.
 Frið, II. 2. *peace*. Ger. Friede. Friðes, adv., *in peace*.
 Gefriðian, *to protect*. Ger. befriedigen.
 Fróð, *stricken in years, aged, confectus, wise, prudent*.
 Frodade, p. 153, l. 9. qu. for freoðode?
 Frofor, frofer, II. 3. *comfort*; se Frofor-Gast, *the Comforting Spirit*.
 From, *bold, strenuous, pious*. Ger. from, *pious*.
 From. See Fram.
 Fromlice, *boldly, strenuously*.
 Fronden, for freondum.
 Frum, a prefix signifying *first*.
 Fruma, *beginning*.
 Frum-cénned, *first-born*; from cénnan.
 Frum-gár, II. 2. *chieftain*. See Grimm, And. and El. p. 124, and D. G. ii. p. 631.
 Frumsceaft, II. 2? *beginning of things, creation*.
 Frymð, II. 3. *beginning, origin*.
 Frympelic, *primitive*.
 Frynd, i. q. and pl. of freond. Gr. 100.
 Frysan, *the Frisians*, apparently those on the west coast and isles of the Cimbric Chersonesus.
 Frysland, *Friesland*.
 Fugel-cyn, II. 1. *bird-species*.
 Fugelere, II. 2. *fowler*.
 Fugl, fugel, fugol, II. 2. *fowl, bird*. Ger. Vogel, Dan. Fugl.
 Fúl, *foul*.
 †Fulæt, for fúlað.
 †Fulde (fylde), *felled, slew*; from fyllan.
 †Fulede (fylode), *followed*; from fylan.
 Fulfremed, *perfect*. N.B. fulfremedre, at p. 38, line 21, seems an error of the MS. for fulfremedra.
 Fulfremednys, *perfection*.
 Fulfremman, *to execute, accomplish, perfect*.
 Fúlian, *to foul, rot, putrefy*.
 Full, *full, complete*.
 †Fulle (feollon), *fell*; from feallan.

- Fullian, } *make full, to*
 Gefullian, } *baptize.*
 Fullice, *fully, entirely.*
 Fulluht, II. 2. *baptism.* Gr. 308.
 Fulluhtere, II. 2. *baptizer, baptist.*
 Fultum, II. 2. *help, support, force.*
 Fultumian, } *to favour,*
 Gefultumian, } *support ;*
 to gefultumian, to help to.
 Fulwiht, i. q. *fulluht.*
 Furh, II. 3. *furrow.*
 Furð, *forth ; furþra, further, prior ; fyrrest, first.* Gr. 51.
 Furþon, *indeed, only, even, moreover, vel, quidem.*
 Fr. *même.*
 Furðor, *further ; comp. of forð.*
 Fús, *prompt, impetuous, hastening.*
 †Fusde (fysde), *started ;*
 from fýsan.
 †Fuse, *will drive away ;*
 from fýsan.
 Fuse, *promptly, rapidly.*
 †Fusen, } (fýsan,) *to hasten,*
 †Fusi, } *hurry.*
 Fýl, *file.* See Feol.
 Fýl. See Fýll.
 Fýlæn. E. Angl. for Fúlian.
 Fýlgan, *to fill, glut, get drunk.*
 Fýlgian, fýlian, } *to follow.*
 Fýlgean, }
 Fýll, II. 3. *falling, slaughter ;*
 from fýllan, to fell. It.
 fill, glut, from fýllan, to
 fill.
 Fýllan, } *to fill, feed, fulfil,*
 Gefýllan, } *occupy.*
 Fýllan, *to fell, slay.*
 Gefýllednis, *fullness, fulfilment, completion.*
 Gefýlsta, *helper, supporter, succour.*
 Fýlstan, *to help, support.*
 Fýnd, pl. of feond. Gr. 100.
 Fýr, II. 1. *fire.*
 Fýr. See Feor.
 Fýrd, II. 3. *army, march, military expedition.*
 Fýrd-rinc, II. 2. *warrior.*
 Fýrd-wic, II. 1 ? *tent ; in pl. camp.*
 Fýrhto, } III. 3. *fear, horror,*
 Fýrhtu, } *dread.* Gr. 103.
 Fýrlen, *far, distant.*
 Fýrrest, *foremost, first, chiefly.*
 Fýrn, } *of old, long since.*
 Gefýrn, }
 Fýrrest, *furthest, from Feor.*
 Fýr-spearca, *fire-spark.*
 Fýrst, *first, chief.* Ger. Fürst.
 Fýrst, II. 2. *space, period.*
 Ger. Frist.
 Fýrðrian, *to further, promote.*
 Fýrwit, } *curiosity.* Ger.
 Fýrwitnys, } Vorwitz.
 Fýsan, *to drive, send forth*
 (arrows), send away.
 Fýsan, recipr. *to hasten, rush.*

G.

- Gád, for gegáda, *comrade ?*
 or *lack, want.* Goth.
 gaidw ? See Grimm,
 And. and El. p. 160.

- Gád, II. 3. *goad*.
 Gaderian, } *to gather, col-*
 Gegaderian, } *lect.*
 Gegaderung, *gathering, con-*
 gregation, society.
 Gád-isen, II. 1. *goad-iron*.
 Gæmenigende, *gaming, play-*
 ing.
 Gærs, II. 1. *grass.* Gr. 33,
 68.
 Gærstapa, *grasshopper, lo-*
 cust.
 Gæst, for *gast*.
 Gæt. See *Geat*.
 Gæy-sæt, afterwards *Geist*,
 now *Guist*, in *Norfolk*,
 near *Fakenham*.
 Gafeloc, gaeloc, II. 2. *ja-*
 velin. O. N. *Gaflok*.
 Gafol, II. 1. *tribute, tax*.
 Gálferhð, *libidinous*.
 Gálmód, *furious, libidinous*.
 Dan. *gal*.
 Gamenian, *to game, play*.
 Gán, } 3 *gæð* (*gað*), *pret.*
 Gángan, } *eode, to go,*
 walk. Gr. 212.
 †Gan, *began, undertook?*
 Gegán, } *to take, capture,*
 Gegárgan, } *gain, get.*
 Gandis, *Gyndes, a river of*
 Assyria.
 Gang, II. 2. *gait, course,*
 walk, house of office.
 Gárgan. See *Gán*.
 Gár, II. 2. *weapon, spear,*
 javelin. This, like some
 other masculines of the
 same declension, in poetry,
 sometimes loses the pl. ter-
 mination -as.
 Gár-berend, *arms-bearing*.
 Gár-gewinn, III. 1. *war of*
 darts or arrows.
 †Garisume (*gærsume*), *treas-*
 ure, riches.
 Gar-ræs, II. 2. *rush of arms,*
 hostile incursion.
 Garsecg, II. 2. *ocean*.
 Gast, II. 2. *ghost, spirit.* Ger.
 Geist.
 Gastlic, *ghostly, spiritual*.
 Gát. See *Geat*.
 Gaeoloc. See *Gafeloc*.
 Ge, ye. Gr. 137.
 Ge, ge . . . ge, *both . . .*
 and, whether . . . or.
 Gea, *yea, yes.*
 Gealdor, galdor, III. 1. *ma-*
 gic, enchantment, witchery.
 From *galan, to sing*.
 Gealga, *gallows.* N.B. In
 the Index to *Cædmon*,
 Galge is an oversight for
 Galga.
 Gear, II. 1. *year*.
 Geara, *formerly, of yore.* It.
 well, accurately.
 Gearcian, *to prepare*.
 Geard, II. 2. *yard, inclosure,*
 region. Goth. *Gards*,
 Dan. *Gaard*.
 †Geare, *of yore, formerly*.
 Gearo-þoncol, *ready-witted*.
 Gearu, gearo, *ready*.
 Gearwe, gearuwe, *gearwe,*
 readily, well.
 Gegearwian, *to prepare, ex-*
 hibit.
 Geat, III. 1. *gate*.
 Geatu, III. 1. *equipments.*
 Gr. 95.

- Geatu, III. 1. *equipments*.
 Gr. 95.
 Geat-weard, II. 2. *gate-ward*,
porter.
 †Gede, pl. gedenn (eode),
went; from gán.
 Gegárgan, to go. It. *to take*,
capture.
 Gegerelad, Nor. for gegy-
 rod, *clad*.
 Gegnum, *directly, forthwith*.
 Gegremian, to *provoke, irri-*
tate; gegremod, *enraged*.
 Gehæp, *apt, fitting*.
 German, gyman, to *take care*
of, curare. Dan. gjemme.
 †Gemelich, *careful, anxious*.
 Gen, gena, *yet, still*; þa-
 gena, *as yet*.
 Geogoð, II. 3. *youth*.
 Geomor, *sad*.
 Geomor-môd, *sad in mind*.
 Geomrian, to *sigh, groan*.
 Geomrung, *groaning, lamen-*
tation.
 Geond, *through, over*, per.
 Geond-geotan, pret. -geat,
 pp. -gôten, to *suffuse*.
 Geond-sefnan, to *shine over*.
 See Sefnan.
 Geong, giong, } *young*.
 Geonglic, }
 Geongra, *disciple, pupil*.
 Georne, *earnestly, carefully,*
zealously, fervently, well.
 Geornful, *fervent, zealous*.
 Geornfulness, *diligence, zeal,*
promptness, fervour.
 Geornfullice, } *diligently*,
 Geornlice, } *fervently,*
zealously. See Georne.
- Ger. See Gear.
 Gesne, *lacking*, expers. Ohg.
 keisan, *sterilis*. See Graff,
 iv. 267, and Grimm, And.
 and El. p. 124.
 Get, *yet, still*.
 Geunc, E. Angl. for geong.
 Gif. See Gyf.
 Gifan, pret. geaf, pl. gifon,
to give.
 Gifernes, *rapacity*.
 Gifeðe, *given*.
 Gifre, *rapacious*.
 Gifu. See Gyfu.
 Gild, II. 1 ? *tax, tribute, pay*.
 Gildan, pret. geald, pl. gul-
 don, to *pay, requite*.
 Gilden, *golden*.
 Gimán. See Gyman.
 Gim-stán, II. 2. *gem*.
 Gin, *wide, ample*.
 Ging. See Geong.
 Gingre, *female attendant*.
 †Ginn, *gin, engine, art, con-*
trivance.
 Gio, geo, *of yore, formerly*.
 Giong. See Geong.
 Girwan, to *prepare*; girwan
 up, to *serve up*.
 Gisel, II. 2. *hostage*. Ger.
 Geißel, Dan. Gidsel.
 Gislian, to *give hostages*.
 Gistlipe, for gæstlipe, *hospitable*.
 Giu. See Gio.
 Gegladian, to *gladden*.
 Glæd, *glad, joyful*.
 Glædlice, *gladly, cheerfully*.
 Glæd-môd, *glad-minded*.
 Glæs, III. 1. *glass*.
 Glæsen, *of glass, vitreous*.

- Glappe, I. 3? *bur, lappa.*
 Gleaw, *clever, skilful, sagacious.*
 Gleaw-hydig, *prudent, sagacious.*
 Gleawlic, *skilful, cunning, astute.*
 Gleawnes, *prudence, sagacity, skill.*
 Gleawscipe, *acuteness, skill, understanding.*
 Glengan, } *to adorn, decorate.*
 Geglengan, } *rate.*
 Gleowian, *to joke, sing.*
 Gliw, II. 2. *glee, mirth.*
 Gluto, *glutton*, p. 35, apparently an error for swelgere.
 Gnornian, *to lament, murmur, complain.*
 Gnornung, *grief, sorrow, lament, complaint.*
 God, II. 2. *God.*
 Góð, II. 1, 3. *good, chattel, bonum.*
 Góð, *good.*
 Godecund, *divine.*
 Godcundlice, *divinely.*
 Godcundnys, *divinity, God-head.*
 Góðful, *full of good, excellent.*
 Gegóðian, *to enrich.* Ger. begütern.
 Góðnes, *goodness.*
 Godapel, II. 1. *Gospel*; from góð, *good*, and spell, *history*, nuncium, εὐαγγέλιον.
 Gofol, i. q. gafol.
 Gol, for gold.
 Gold, II. 1. *gold.*
 Gold-gífa, *gold-giver, patron, lord.*
 Gold-hord, II. 2. *gold-hoard, treasure.*
 Gold-smið, II. 2. *goldsmith.*
 Gold-wine, II. 2. *gold-* (i. e. *munificent*) *friend, patron.*
 †Gomen (gamen), *game, joke.*
 †Gonne, *began, undertook?*
 Gotland, II. 1. Jótland, *Jutland*, i. e. the land of the Hreð-Goths. See Formáli to Snorre's Edda, p. 14, etc.; though Wulfstan apparently alludes to the isle of Gothland.
 Gottan, *Goths.*
 †Goud, *good.*
 Græg, *gray.*
 Grám, *angry, fierce, cruel*; to grame níman, *to take in dudgeon.*
 Gráme, *fiercely.*
 †Grame, *grief.*
 Grapian, *to touch with the hand, handle.*
 Grecisc, *Greek.*
 Gredig, *greedy, ravenous.*
 Gremian, } *to provoke, irritate.*
 Gegremian, }
 †Igre mid (gegremed), *provoked, exasperated*; from gegremian.
 Grén, *green*; þæt gréne, *the green (side or part).*
 Greot, *dust.*
 Grétan, } *to greet.* Gr.
 Gegrétan, } 207.
 Gréting, *greeting.*

- made peace with*; from gegriðian.
 Grim, *grim, horrible, dire*.
 Grimastún, *'Grimston in Norfolk, near Lynn*.
 Grimitan. See Grymetian.
 Grín, III. 1. *gin, snare*.
 Grindan, pret. grand, pl. grundon, *to grind*; pp. gegrunden, *ground, sharpened*.
 Grípan, } pret. gráp, pl. Gegrípan, } gripon, *to gripe, seize*.
 Gristbítian, *to gnash (with the teeth)*.
 Grið, II. 2. *peace*.
 Growan, pret. greow, *to grow*. Gr. 234.
 Grúnd, II. 2. *ground, world, depth, abyss, cause, reason*.
 Grymetian, *to roar, cry out, grunt, gnash*.
 Gryre, *horror, terror*.
 Gryðian, *to pacify, make peace*.
 Guma, *man*.
 †Gume (guma), *man*.
 Gúð, II. 3. *war, battle*.
 Gúð-fana, *military standard, gonfanon*. For the interchange between þ and n, see Gr. p. 22.
 Gúð-frec, *eager for battle*.
 Guð-plega, *war-play, battle*.
 Guð-rinc, II. 2. *warrior*.
 Guð-sceorp, II. 1. *military habit*.
 Gyddung, *song, parable, poetic composition, poetic style*.
 Gyden, II. 3. }
 Gydene, I. 3. } *goddess*.
 Gyf, gif, if.
 Gyfe, p. 110, line 3, f. b?
 Gyfu, III. 3. *gift, grace, favour*.
 Gygand, gigant, II. 2. *giant*.
 †Gyl, *guile*.
 Gylð. See Gild.
 Gylðan. See Gildan.
 Gylden, *golden*.
 Gylían, *to yell, cry*.
 Gylp, II. 1? *vaunt, vain-glory, pride*.
 Gylp-word, II. 1. *bold, vaunting word*.
 Gylt, II. 2. *guilt, sin, debt*.
 Gym, II. 2. *gem*.
 Gyman, *to take care, heed, have charge of*. Dan. gjemme.
 Gymeleast, II. 3. *heedlessness, negligence*.
 Gyrd, II. 3. *yard, rod, switch*. Ger. Gerte.
 Gyrdel, II. 2. *girdle*.
 Gyrla, *vestment, garment*.
 Gyrne. See Georne.
 Gyrnan, } *to de-*
 Gyrnian, geornian, } *sire, yearn*.
 Gyrgan-dæg, II. 2. *yesterday*.
 Gysel. See Gisel.
 Gyst, II. 2. *guest*.
 Gyst-ern, II. 1. *guest-chamber*.
 Gyst-sal, III. 1. *guest-saloon or -hall*.
 Gýt, yet, still.

Gyt, *ye (two)*. Gr. 137.

Gytsian, *to desire, covet*;
gytsiend, *covetous*.

Gytsung, *avarice, covetous-*
ness.

Gyū, *already*.

3.

[This letter, used in Semi-Saxon and early English, had the sound of *y*.]

†ȝær, p. 158, l. 15?

†ȝam (heom), *them*.

†ȝare, } *long since, of yore*.

†ȝeare, }

†ȝarrkedd (gearcod), *pre-*
pared.

†ȝe (heo), *she*.

†ȝede, pl. gedenn (eode),
went; from gān.

†ȝedede (geddode), *sang*;
from geddian.

†ȝef (geaf), *gave*.

†ȝemelich, *heedful, sorrow-*
ful.

†ȝenge (geong), *young*.

†ȝeo (heo), *she*.

†ȝer (ger), *year*.

†ȝernde (gyrnde), *yearned,*
desired; from gyrnan.

†ȝernen (gyrnan), *to yearn,*
desire, solicit.

†ȝet, *yet*.

†ȝeuen (gifan), *to give*.

†ȝou, *you*.

†ȝungest (geongest), *young-*
est.

†ȝure (eowre), *your, pl*.

†ȝuw (eow), *you*.

†ȝuðfull (geoguðful), *youth-*
ful.

H.

†Ha, *her, they*, for hī.

Habban, 3 p. he hæfð, pret.
hæfde, *to have, account,*
hold, detain. Gr. 216.

Hacele, I. 3. *garment*.

Hacod, II. 2. *pike, lucius*.

Haconos, *Hackness, on*
Whitby Strand, thirteen
miles from Whitby and
three from Scarborough.

Hād, II. 2. *order, degree,*
office, state, person.

Thadedon, for gehādodum,
ordained, consecrated, i. e.
priests; from gehādian.

Gehādian, *to ordain, conse-*
crate.

Hādung, *ordination, conse-*
cration.

Hæbban, pret. hōf, *to lift,*
move. Gr. 237.

†Hæfedd (heafod), *head*;
on hæfedd, *at the head*.

Hæfede, for hæfde.

Hæfet, for heafod.

Hæfod, E. Angl. for heafod.
Hæft, *haft, hilt, sword*, per
synecdochen? p. 149, l. 45.

Hæftan, } pp. gehæfted,
Gehæftan, } gehæft, *to*
seize, bind, hold, detain;
gehæfd, *afflicted*.

Gehæftian, *to capture, catch*.

†Hæȝe, *high, noble*.

Hælan, } *to heal, cure*.

Gehælan, }

Hælend, II. 2. *healer, the*
Saviour. The name Jesus
is thus translated in the

- A. S. Gospels. O. Sax. Heliand, Ger. Heiland.
- Hæleð, II. 2. *man, hero*. O. Sax. Helith, Ger. Held. Hæleð often occurs in the pl. for hæleðas.
- Hælfster, II. 3. *halter, chamus*.
- Hælu, III. 3. *health, salvation, safety*. Gr. 103.
- Hælð, II. 3. *health*.
- Hæman, *to associate with, have to do with*, coire, concumbere; on unriht hæman, fornicari, mœchari.
- †Hæn (hean), *low, vile, contemptible*.
- †Hængenne, *raised, exalted*.
- †Hængest (hengest), *horse, pack-horse*. Ger. Hengst, *stallion*.
- Gehæp, *apt, fitting*.
- Hæpse, *hasp*.
- Hær, II. 1? *hair*.
- †Hærabarewude, *harbour-ed*; from herebeorgan: cognate with Ger. Herberg, *an inn, hostel*; Old Fr. Herberge.
- Hærfæst, II. 2. *harvest*.
- Hæring, II. 2. *herring*.
- Hærlice, *nobly, generously, bravely*. Ger. herrlich.
- †Hærmed, *irritated*.
- †Hærne, hercne (heorcne), *hearken!*
- Hæsu, III. 3. *behest, command*.
- Hæt. See Hátan.
- Gehætan, pret. -het, *to promise*.
- Hæte, I. 3. } *heat, warmth*.
Hætu, III. 3. }
- †Hæpelic (hetelice), *with hate, hostilely?*
- Hæpen, *heathen*.
- Hæpenscipe, *heathenship*.
- Hæðum (æt), *Sleswig*.
- Hæpung, *heating*.
- Hafenian, *to lift, raise*; deriv. of hæbban.
- Hafenleas, *sparing, wanting*.
- Hafoc, II. 2. *hawk*.
- Haga, *haw, hedge*; perhaps also a *place inclosed by a hedge*.
- Hagol, II. 2. *hail*. Ger. Hagel.
- †Hahte (het), *commanded*; from hatan.
- †Haihte, hahte, and hehte (hatte), *was called*.
- Hál, } *hale, whole, sound*.
Gehál, }
- †Halde (ældu), *age*.
- †Halde, holde, *hold*. Hal-det on, *adheres to*.
- †Háled, E. Angl. for gehæled.
- Halettan, *to hail, salute*.
- Halga, *saint*; ealle halgan, *allhallows, all saints*.
- Gehalgian, *to hallow, consecrate, dedicate*.
- Halgoland, II. 1. *an ancient division of Norway, nearly corresponding apparently with the present Norrland*.

- Halgung, *hallowing, consecration.*
 Halig, *holy, saint.* Ger. heilig, Dan. hellig. Gr. 125.
 Haligdom, *sanctuary, relic.*
 Halignes, *holiness, sanctity.*
 Hall. See Heall.
 Hals, II. 2. *neck.* Ger. Hals.
 Halsian, *to supplicate, beseech.*
 Halsung, *prayer, supplication.*
 Halwende, *healing, salutary.*
 Hām, II. 2. *home.*
 †Ham, *them.* Dan. ham.
 Hāmweard, *homeward.*
 Hāncred, II. 2. *cock-crowing, watch of the night.*
 Hand, hond, II. 3. *hand.*
 Gr. 83. On hand gān, *to yield.* Ger. Hand, Dan. Haand. I am unable to account for the use of 'hand' in the phrase (p. 74, l. 4) 'hand swa gelſce.' It occurs in all the MSS., though Matt. xxv. 5. reads 'þam swa gelſce.'
 Hand-bred, III. 1. *palm of the hand.*
 Hand-geweorc, II. 1. *handiwork.*
 Hangian, neut. *to hang.*
 Hār, *hoar.*
 Hara, *hare.*
 †Hare (ānre), *to a; thus mire for mīnre.*
 †Harpe (hearpe), *harp.*
 Hās, *hoarse.* Ger. heise.
 Hāt, *heat, fervour, hate.*
 Hāt, *hot.*
 Gehāt, II. 1. *promise, stipulation.*
 Hātan, } 3 hæt, pret. het,
 Gehātan, } pp. -hāten, *to command, promise.* Gr. 234.
 Hātan, pret. het, *to call, to be called,* pret. hatte, pp. hāten. Ger. heissen, Dan. hede. Hence our word *hight, was called.*
 Gehāten, *called.* See Hātan.
 †Haten, for gehāten.
 Hātian, *to hate.*
 Gehāt-lond, II. 1. *land of promise.*
 †Hauen (hæfen), *haven, port.*
 Hauoc, i. q. hafoc.
 Heafde, i. q. hæfde; from habban.
 Heafod, III. 1. *head.* Ger. Haupt.
 Heafod-burh, II. 3. *chief city.*
 Heafod-ece, II. 2. *headache.*
 Heafod-gerīm, II. 1. *chief or greatest number.*
 Heafod-man, *head-man, captain.* Ger. Hauptmann.
 Heafod-weard, II. 2. *chief watch or guard.*
 Heage, adv. *high.*
 Heagosteald, and Heagostealdes-ea, *Hexham.*
 Heah, *high, stormy.*
 Heah-ealdor, II. 2. *chief priest or elder.*
 Heah-engel, II. 2. *archangel.*
 Heah-fæder, II. 2. *patriarch.*

- Heah-gerefa, *chief minister*.
 Heah-gesamnung, *chief of the synagogue*.
 Heahnes. See Hehnys.
 Heah-sacerd, II. 2. *high-priest*.
 Heah-setl, III. 1. *high seat, throne*.
 Heahpungen, *high, of high rank*.
 Healdan, } 3 hylt (healt),
 Gehealdan, } pret. heold,
 pp. healden, *to hold, keep, possess, preserve, reserve, treat, conduct*.
 Healdend, II. 2. *guardian, chief*. Gr. 118.
 Healdon, p. 124, line 8, for healdan.
 /healed, for gehæled.
 Healf, II. 3. *half, side, division, part*. Be healfe, *by side*.
 Healic, *high, sublime, exalted*.
 Healice, *highly, loftily*.
 Heall, II. 3. *hall, house*.
 Healt, *hall, lame*.
 Heanlic, *vile, disgraceful*.
 Heap, II. 2. *heap, collection, body*. Ger. Häufe.
 Heard, *hard, severe, rugged, bold*; heard beam, *hard timber tree?*
 Hearde, *hardly, sternly, boldly*.
 Heardlice, *hardly, harshly, boldly*; also corruptly for ardlice, *speedily*.
 Heard-neb, *hard-nib, or -bill*: epithet of the raven.
 Heardnys, *hardness*.
 Harm, II. 2. *harm, calamity*.
 Hearpe, I. 3. *harp*.
 Hearpere, II. 2. *harper*.
 Harpian, *to harp*.
 Hearpe-nægl, II. 2. *harp-nail, plectrum*.
 Hearpe-streng, II. 2. *harp-string*.
 Harpung, *harping*. Gr. 83.
 Hearra, *lord, master*. Ger. Herr.
 Heawan, } pret. heow, pp.
 Geheawan, } heawen, *to hew, cut down, slay*.
 Heaðo-rinc, II. 2. *warrior*; from heaðo, an old word signifying *war*. • See Grimm, D. G. ii. p. 460, and Kemble, Beow. i. p. 254.
 Heddern, II. 1. *pantry, store-room*.
 Hefe, II. 2. *weight*.
 Hefelic, *heavy*.
 Hefig, *heavy, tedious*.
 Hefigian, *to afflict*; hefigad, *afflicted*.
 Hefignes, } *heaviness, pain,*
 Hefines, } *affliction*.
 Hefigtyme, *tedious, troublesome*.
 Hege, II. 2. *hedge, haw*. Ger. Hage. See Haga.
 †Hez (heb), *high*.
 †Hezhesst (hehst), *highest*.
 Hehnys, *height, high, in on high*.
 Hehst, hyhst, *highest*. Gr. p. 51.
 †Hehte (hatte), *was called*.

- †Heb, *high*.
 Hele-wah, II. 2. *heel-wall*;
 hele-wages, for -wagas,
 Semi-Sax.
 Helia, *Elisha*.
 Hell, II. 3. *hell*.
 Hellic, *hellish*.
 Hell-sceapa, *hell-miscreant*.
 Hell-wara, I. 2. } *inhabit-*
 Hell-waru, III. 3. } *ants of*
 hell. Gr. 104.
 Helm, II. 2. *helmet, crown,*
 crown or head of a tree.
 Help, *help*.
 Gehelpan, pret. -heolp
 (-healp), pl. -hulpon, *to*
 help.
 †Hemfn, *them*. Dan. ham.
 Hende, }
 Gehende, } *near*.
 †Hende, *hendy, clever, cour-*
 teous, easily, genteel.
 Hen-fugel, II. 2. *hen-fowl*.
 Heo, *she, they*. Gr. 137.
 Heofon, II. 2, 3. } *heaven*.
 Heofone, I. 3. } Gr. 71.
 Heofonlic, *heavenly*.
 Heofon-ricc, III. 1. *kingdom*
 of heaven.
 Heofung, *groan*.
 †Heold (yldo), *age*.
 Heolfrig, *bloody, gory*.
 Heolster, II. 1. *cave, hiding-*
 place.
 Heolster, *dark, obscure*.
 Heonon, *hence*.
 Heonon-forð, *henceforth*.
 Heonu, *lo, ecce*.
 Heorcnian, *to hearken, listen*.
 Heord, II. 3. *herd, custody*.
 Heorra. See Hearra.
 Heort, II. 2. *hart*.
 Heorte, I. 3. *heart*.
 Heortea, *Hartlepool*.
 Heoru-wæpen, III. 1. *mar-*
 tial weapon; from heoru,
 sword. Goth. hairus, O.
 Sax. heru, O. N. hiörr.
 Heorð-geneat, II. 2. *hearth-*
 (i. e. household-) retainer,
 vassal.
 Heorð-werod, II. 1. *hearth-*
 (i. e. household-) band,
 retainers.
 †Heos (hús), *house*.
 Heow. See Heawan.
 †Heowe (hiw), *hue, aspect*.
 Her, *here, hoc tempore v.*
 anno.
 Heran, pret. *herde*.
 †Herberia, *harbour, lodging*.
 †Herborjede. See Hæra-
 barewude.
 †Hercne, *hearken*.
 Iherde, for gehyrde.
 Here, II. 2. *army, band*.
 Here-byrne, II. 3. *corselet,*
 coat of mail.
 Here-folc, II. 1. *army*.
 Heregeat, III. 1. *heriot, mi-*
 litary equipment, weapon.
 Herenes, *praise*.
 Here-pað, II. 2. *army-path,*
 military road.
 Here-reaf, II. 1. *military*
 habit.
 Here-toga, *general, leader,*
 dux; from teōn. Ger.
 Herzog, Dan. Hertug.
 Here-wæða, *leader, general*.
 Hergian, *to harry, ravage,*
 plunder.

Hergung, *harrying, ravage, warfare.*

Herian, *to praise.*

Herige, II. 2. i. q. here, *army.* See Warton, H. E. P. i. p. lxxiii. ed. 1840.

Herigendlice, *praiseworthy.*

†Herizen (hergian), *to make war, harry, lay waste.*

Gehernes, *hearing.*

Gehersumnes, *obedience.*

Herung, *praise.*

Het. See Hátan.

Hete, II. 2. *hate.*

†Hett, contr. for he itt.

Hettan, *to hunt, persecute.*

Ger. hetzen.

Hi, *they, them, her.*

Hiabenlic, E. Angl. for heofonlic.

Hicgan, *to strive, meditate, attempt.* Hicgan to handum, *to strive hand to hand?*

Hider, *hither.*

Hierosolim-waru, *inhabitants of Jerusalem.*

Hig, *they, them.* See Hi.

Hig, II. 1. *hay.*

Hig, *O!*

Higdi-fæt, III. 1. *calidile.* Gr. 88.

Hige, II. 2. *mind, thought.*

Hige-róf, *magnanimous.*

Higō, *family, domestics.*

Higum, for hfwum. See Hfwan.

†Hizing, *haste.* From higian.

Hiht, II. 2. *hope.*

Hild, II. 3. *war, battle.*

†Hilomp, for ilomp. See Lomp.

Hilt, II. 1. *hilt.*

Him, *to them.* Gr. 137.

Hindergep, *wily, subtle, ver-sutus.*

Hine, acc. masc. *him.* Gr. 137.

†Hine, for in.

Hingrian, i. q. hyngrian.

Hin-sið, II. 2. *departure, death.*

Hio, for heo.

Hioua, for hfwena.

Gehíran. See Gehýran.

†Hird, for hired.

Hirdræden, II. 3. *charge, custody.*

†Hire, *her.*

Hired, II. 2. *family, convent.*

Hired-cniht, } *retainer, vas-*
Hired-man, } *sal, domes-*
tic.

Hireman. See Hýrigman.

His, *his, its.* Gr. 137.

Hit, } *it.* Gr. 137.

Hýw, II. 2. *hue, species, aspect, form, guise.*

Hfwan, plur. *family, persons living together as in a monastery, also domestics.*

Gehfwian, *to appear, feign, have semblance.*

Hfwisc, II. 3? *family.*

Hfwræden, II. 3. *house, family.*

Hfwscipe, *society, family, convent.*

Hláðan, pret. hlód, *to draw (water), haurire.*

Hlæfdig, II. 3. *lady, the queen of the W. Saxons thus*

- called. (See Lappenberg's England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings, i. p. 274. Engl. transl.)
- Hlæst, II. 2. *load, lading.*
- Gehlæstan, to load; pp. gehlæst.
- Hláf, II. 2. *loaf, bread.*
- Hlaford, II. 2. *lord, master.*
- Hlafordleas, *lordless.*
- Hlanc, *lank.*
- Gehleapan, 3 -hlypð, pret. -hleop, to leap, mount.
- Hlemman, pret. [hlām], pl. hlummon, to sound, resound.
- Hleo, III. 3? } *shade, shelter,*
- Hleowð, II. 3. } *ter, refuge.*
- Gr. 103.
- Hleopor, III. 1? *sound, noise.*
- Gehlid, covered; from gehlidan, to cover. Hence our *lid*.
- Hlihhan, pret. hloh, pp. hlogon, to laugh.
- Hlisa, fame, reputation, rumour.
- Hlísful, celebrated, famous.
- Hloh. See Hlihhan.
- Hlosnian, to wait for.
- Hlúde, loudly.
- Hlutter, pure, clear, simple.
- Ger. lauter.
- Gehlyd, II. 1. *tumult, noise.*
- Gehlyd. See Gehlid.
- Hlydan, to make a noise, riot.
- Hlynian, to make a tumult.
- Hlystan, } to hear, hear,
- Gehlystan, } en, listen.
- Gehlywan, to cover, shelter.
- Hnet, Nor. for net.
- Hnoll, II. 2. *crown of the head.*
- Hógian, to think, care, design.
- Hohful, sad, contemplative.
- †Hol (hál), whole, sound.
- Hold, faithful.
- †Hold (eald), old.
- †Holdian (ealdian), to grow old.
- Holdræden, II. 3. *fidelity, devotion, kindness.*
- Holdscipe, *fidelity.*
- Hólian, to hollow, excavate.
- Holm, *Holm in Norfolk, near Hunstanton.*
- Holt, II. 1. *holt, wood.* Ger. Holz.
- †Hom (hām), home.
- †Honcuþ (uncuð), unknown, strange.
- Hóþian, to hope.
- Hordræden, II. 3. *custody, guardianship, charge.*
- Horithi, a people to the east of the Dalamensan.
- Horn-boga, horned-bow.
- Hors, II. 1. *horse.*
- Horse, valiant.
- Hors-hwæl, II. 2. *horse-whale, walrus.*
- Horu, III. 1. *filth, sordes.*
- Hosp, II. 2. *insult, contempt.*
- †Hote (gehāten), called.
- †Hopt (owiht), aught. See Nopt.
- Hoxen, *Hoxne, in Suffolk, near Diss, where Ead-*

- mund*, king of the *E. Angles*, was cruelly slain by the *Danes*.
Hræding, hurry, haste.
Hrædlic, quick, sudden.
Hrædlice, speedily, soon.
Hrægl, II. 1. garment, swaddling-band, rail, as in night-rail.
Hræn, II. 2. raindeer.
Hræw, II. 2. dead carcass.
Hræw, for *hræwas*, occurs in the plur. See *Hæleð*, etc.
Hrán, II. 2. whale.
Hraðe, quickly, soon.
Hream, II. 2. scream, cry.
Hreaw. See *Hreow*.
Hreconlice (reconlice), Nor. for *hrædlice*, forthwith.
Hrefn, } II. 2. raven.
Hremm, }
Hreoð, II. 2. } leper.
Hreoða, }
Hreofig, leprous.
Hreofnys, roughness, leprosy.
Hreoh. See *Hreow*.
Hreosan, pret. *hreas*, 2 *hrure*, pl. *hruron*, pp. *gehróren*, to rush, fall. Gr. 251.
Hreow, } raw, rugged,
Hreowig, } ged, cruel,
Hreowig-móde, } ferocious.
Hrepan, to touch.
Hreðer, II. 2. mind, breast, pectus.
Hricg, II. 2. back.
Hrīnan, pret. *hrán*, pl. *hri-non*, to touch; gov. genit. Gr. 395.
Hring, II. 2. ring.
Hring-loca, ringed inclosure or envelope, coat of mail.
Hriðer, III. 1. oz.
Hriðian, to be sick of fever, febricitare.
Gehróden, adorned. From *hreedan*? See Cod. Exon. p. 521.
Hróf, II. 2. roof, top, summit, covering.
Gehróren. See *Hreosan*.
Hryman, to cry.
Hryre, II. 2. rush, fall; from *hreosan*.
Hryðer. See *Hriðer*.
Hú, how.
†*Hude* (*hýd*), hide, skin.
Hugende, for *hogende* or *hicgende*. See *Hógian*.
Stið-hugende, sternly bent.
†*Huie*, p. 158, l. 21?
Húla, what!
Humeta, how.
Hund, II. 2. hound, dog. Ger. *Hund*.
Hund, II. 1. hundred. Gr. 177.
Hund-eahtatig, eighty.
Hund-seofantig, seventy.
Hund-twelftig, hundred and twenty.
Hungrig, hungry.
Hunig, II. 1. honey.
Hunig-swet, sweet as honey.
†*Hunne*, *hinna* (*heona*), hence.
Hunstanes-tún, *Hunstanton*, on the N.W. point of Norfolk.
Hunta, hunter.

- Huntað, II. 2. *the occupation of hunting.*
 Huntian, *to hunt.*
 Huntbold, *hunting*; probably an error for hunting or huntnað.
 Huntung, *hunting, chase, game, quarry.*
 Hup-seax, II. 1. *hip-knife, short sword*; so called from being borne on the hip.
 Hure, for huru.
 Huru, *moreover, chiefly, at least, saltem, quidem.*
 Huru-pinga, *at least, at all events.*
 Hus, *Uz.*
 Hús, II. 1. *house.*
 Husel, husl, II. 1. *housel, eucharist.* Goth. Hunsli, *victim.*
 Huxlice, *shamefully, unworthily, contemptuously.*
 Hwá, *who, any one, quispiam.*
 Gehwá, *each, every one.*
 Hwæl, II. 2. *whale.* Gr. 69.
 Hwæl-hunta, *whale-hunter.*
 Hwæne, acc. of hwá, *whom, each, every, any one.* Gr. 157.
 Hwænne, *when.*
 Hwær, *where.*
 Gehwær, }
 †Hwær, } *everywhere.*
 †Iwar, }
 Hwæt, *what, why, anything, somewhat, quid, lo! yes!*
 hwæt la, *well! so! hwæt*
pa, well, thereupon. This use of hwæt is hardly translatable. See Grimm, D. G. iv. pp. 448-450.
 Hwæte, II. 2. *wheat.*
 Hwæten, *wheaten.*
 Hwætlic, *quick.*
 Hwæper, *if, whether?* num?
 Hwæper . . . þe, *whether . . . or.*
 Hwæpere, *yet, still, notwithstanding.* Hwæpere-peah, *nevertheless.*
 Gehwæper, *either, both.*
 Hwām, dat. of hwā. Gr. 157.
 Hwanon, *whence.*
 Hwealfa, *vault, arch.* It. adj. *vaulted, arched, convex.*
 Hwearfade (p. 153) for wearpade (wearp)?
 Hwearfum, *in turn, one after another.*
 Hwemm, II. 2. *corner.*
 Hwene, *a little.*
 Hweol, III. 1. *wheel.*
 Hweorfan, hwyrfan, pret. hwearf, pl. hwurfon, *to return, turn, convert.*
 Hwī, *why.*
 Hwiccia, *the country now forming the diocese of Worcester.*
 Hwīl, II. 3. *while, time.*
 Hwīlc. See Hwylc.
 Gehwīlc, *each, every, every one.*
 Hwīlon, *whilom, once, formerly, sometimes.*
 Hwistlung, *whistling.*

- Hwít, *white*. Dan. Hvid.
 Hwon, for hwám, *why*, as
 pon for pam. Gr. 147.
 Hwon, *a little, somewhat*,
 paululum.
 Hwónlice, *little*.
 Hwonon. See Hwanon.
 Hwyder, } *whither*.
 Hwider, }
 Hwylc, *anyone, what, which*,
 qualis.
 Gehwylc. See Gehwilc.
 Hwyrfan. } See Hweor-
 Gehwyrfan. } fan.
 Hycgan. See Hicgan.
 Hýd, II. 3. *hide, skin, hide*
 of land.
 Hyder. See Hider.
 Hygeleast, II. 3. *thoughtless-*
 ness, scurrility.
 Hyhst, *highest, greatest*. Gr.
 p. 51.
 Hyht. See Hiht.
 Hyht-giefu, III. 3. *joyful*
 gift.
 Hyhtlic, *joyous*.
 Hyht-wyn, II. 3. *joy of*
 hope.
 Hyld, II. 3. } *fidelity, fa-*
 Gehyld, } *vour, grace,*
 observance.
 Hyldo, hyldu, III. 3. *grace,*
 favour, fidelity, homage.
 Gr. 103.
 Hylt. See Healdan.
 Hýnan, *to insult, spoil, in-*
 jure. Ger. höhnen.
 Hyngrian, v. impers. with
 acc. of person, *to hunger*.
 Ger. sich hungern.
 Hynð, II. 3. } *injury, op-*
 Hynðu, III. 3. } *probrium,*
 insult, loss.
 Hýr, II. 3. *hire, wages*.
 Hyra, *their*. Gr. 137.
 Hýran, } *to hear, obey*.
 Gehýran, }
 Gehýran, *to belong*. Ger.
 gehören.
 Hyrde, II. 2. *shepherd, pas-*
 tor, keeper. Ger. Hirt.
 Hyrdeman, III. 2. *herdsman,*
 shepherd.
 Hyre, *her*. Gr. 137.
 Hýrian, *to hire*.
 Hýrigman, III. 2. } *hireling,*
 Hýrling, II. 2. } *labour-*
 Hýrman, III. 2. } *er*.
 Hýrned, *horny*; whence
 hýrned-nebba, *with horny*
 nib or beak, an epithet of
 the eagle.
 Hyrre, *higher*; comp. of
 heah. Gr. p. 51.
 Hyrst, II. 3. *ornament*.
 Gehýrsum, *obedient*. Ger.
 gehorsam.
 Hýrsumian, } *to obey, fol-*
 Gehýrsumian, } *low*.
 Hysse, hyse, II. 2. *youth,*
 man.
 Gehywian. See Gehýwian.
 Hyxlice. See Huxlice.

I.

- †I (hi), *they*.
 †I, *in*. Dan. i.
 Ic, *I*. Gr. 137.
 Idel. See Ydel.

- Idel, *idleness*.
 Ideas, II. 3. *woman*.
 Igl, il, yl, II. 2. *porcupine*.
 Ger. Igel.
 Igland, II. 1. *island*.
 †Ihwær (gehwær), *everywhere*.
 Il, II. 2. *sole of the foot*.
 Ilc, *same*. See Ylc.
 Ilfing, *the river Elbing, on which the town of that name stands*.
 In, inn, inn, *house*.
 In-becuman, *to come in*. See Cuman.
 Inbryrdnes, *feeling, compunctio*.
 Inc, dual, *you two*. Gr. 137.
 Inca, *cause, sake, ill-will*.
 Incund, *internal*.
 †Ine, *for hine*.
 In-eode, *went in*. See Gán.
 Infær, *entrance, entry*.
 In-faran, *to enter*. See Faran.
 In-forlætan, *to admit*.
 Ingehyd, ingehygd, III. 1. *intention, knowledge, conscience, signification*.
 In-gewádan, *to enter, penetrate*. See Wádan.
 Ingong, II. 2. *entrance*. Ger. Eingang.
 Inlædan, *to lead in, conduct*.
 Inlfian, *to live in, or for*.
 Inn. See In.
 Innan, } *within*.
 Inne, }
 Inneward, *inside, intestines*.
 At p. 119, l. 4, we should perhaps read *inneward-re*.
 Innoð, II. 2. *inside, womb, pl. intestines*.
 †Inntill, *into*. Dan. indtil.
 Insettán, *to institute, establish*.
 Intinga, *cause, sake, fault, thing*. See Inca.
 Into, *into*.
 Inweard, i. q. *Inneweard*.
 Inwid, *guileful, treacherous, wicked*.
 Iob, *Jove*.
 †Iradmon (hired-man), *domestic, follower*.
 Iren, } II. 1. *iron*.
 Isen, }
 Isaland, II. 1. *Iceland*. The MS. of Orosius reads *Ireland* (Ireland), by which J. R. Forster, in his geographical commentary, supposes Scotland to be intended.
 Isen, adj. *of iron*.
 †Isen (geseón), *to see*.
 Isene-smið, II. 2. *iron-smith*.
 Isern, *iron*. It. adj. *of iron, ferreus*.
 Ispaniæ, *Spain*.
 Iu, *long ago, of old, of yore*.
 Iudeisc, *Jewish, Jew*.
 †Iueore, *together*.
 Iugian, } *to yoke*.
 Geiukian, }
 Iuncer, II. 2. *youngster*; used apparently as the Ger. Junker, *a young nobleman*.

lung, i. q. geong.

†Iwar (gehwær), *everywhere*.

Iwih, Nor. for eow.

Iðacige, *Iihaca*.

K.

Kalcacester, "*Calcaria* Antonini, hodie TADCAS-TER,"—*Camden*. Or *Newton Kyme*, according to Dodsworth, Gale, and Gibson; or, "juxta MS. Ingleby, *Aberforth*,"—*Lye*.

Kanon, *canon*.

†Kanunnk, *canon*.

Kásere, II. 2. *emperor*. Ger. Keiser.

Kempa, cempa, *champion, soldier*. Ger. Kämpfer, Dan. Kæmper.

Kéne, i. q. céne.

Kimð, for cymð.

†Kine-lond (cyne-lond), }

†Kine-rice (cyne-ríce), }
kingdom.

• †Kine-peod, *kingdom*.

Kining, i. q. cyning.

Kirke, *Circe*.

Kið, for cyð. See Cypan.

†Kipepp (cyð), *showeth, manifesteth*; from cypan.

Kynelice, *in a kingly manner*.

Kynge, kyng, II. 2. i. q. cyning.

Kyrtel, II. 2. *kirtle, coat*.

L.

La, lo! *behold! O! La hwæt, behold!*

Lác, II. 1. *gift, offering*.

Lád, II. 3. *exculpation*.

†Lad, for lād.

Lád, II. 3. *way*.

†Ladæst, for lādost, *superl. of lād*.

†Ladepp, *to lade, take up with a ladle*; from hládan.

†Ladlic, for lādlic.

Gelæccan, pret. -læhte, *to take, seize*.

Láce, II. 2. *leech, physician*. Dan. Læge.

Láce-wyrt, II. 3. *medicinal plant or herb, medicament*.

Lægen, E. Angl. for lecgan.

Lædan, } 3 p. he læt, pret.
Gelædan, } lædde, *to lead,*

bring. Gr. 207.

Lædder, II. 3. *ladder*.

Læfan, *to leave*.

†Læfe (geleafa), *belief, faith*.

Læg. See Licgan.

Lægde. See Lecgan.

†Læi, for læg, *lay*.

Læland, *Laaland, one of the Danish isles in the Baltic*.

†Læn (lean), *reward*.

Gelændon, E. Angl. for gelandodon; from gelandian, *to land*.

Længu. See Lengu.

- Læran, *to teach, instruct.*
Ger. lehren, Dan. lære.
- Læred, *learned.* Ger. gelehrt. Other instances of the prefix I for Ge in the homily 'In Natale S. Eadmundi,' it is superfluous to notice.
- Lærig, p. 140, line 6? So Cædmon, "ofer linde lærig," p. 192, l. 29.
- Læs, py-læs, *lest.*
- Læsing, leasung, *falsehood.*
- Læssa, læsse, comp. of lytel. Gr. p. 51.
- Læst, *least*; superl. of lytel, *little.* Gr. p. 51.
- Gelæstan, *to perform, execute, give, pay, last.* Ger. leisten.
- Læsu, III. 1. *leasow, pasture.* Gr. 95.
- Læswian, *to feed on a leasow, graze.*
- Læt, *late, recent, slow.*
- Lætan, pret. let, *to let, leave, dismiss, suffer, cast (a net).*
- †Lætenn (lætan), *to think, judge?*
- Læwed, *laical, ignorant, lewd.*
- Læð, *hate, harm, ill.*
- †Læðes (læðost), *most hateful.*
- Láf, II. 3. *remainder, residue.*
- Laford, for hlaford.
- Lagu, III. 2. *water.*
- Lagu-streám, II. 2. *water-stream.*
- †Lajed (gelæðod), *loathed, hated*; from læðian.
- Lah, *low.*
- Lah (læð), *hateful.*
- †Laichen, *laugh?*
- Lám, II. 3? *loam, clay.*
- Lám, *lame.*
- Lamb, II. 1. *lamb.*
- Gelámp. See Gelimpan.
- Lampreda, *lamprey, muraena.*
- Land, II. 1. *land, country.*
- Land-buende, *land-inhabitant.* Gr. 118.
- Land-folc, II. 1. *land-folk, country-people.*
- Land-gemære, III. 1. *frontier.*
- †Lanen (lænan), *to lend.*
- Lang, *long, tall.* Lange, adv. *long.* Ger. lange.
- †Lang, (gelang); lang uppo, *(to be) long of, incumbent on.*
- Langaland, *Langeland*; *one of the Danish isles in the Baltic, lying between Fyen (Fionia) and Laaland.*
- Langsum, *long, tedious, slow, long-expected.*
- Langsumnes, *length, tediousness.*
- Lár, II. 3. *lore, learning, doctrine, counsel.* See læran.
- Læreow, II. 2. *teacher, doctor, master.*
- Lárspell, II. 1. & II. 3? *sermon, homily, doctrinal discourse.*
- Last, II. 2. *footstep, track.*

- †Last, *last*.
 †Laste (gelæste), *lasted*.
 Lâte, *slow, slowly, at length*.
 Lator, comp. of læt and late.
 Latteow (lādteow), i. e. lād-peow, II. 2. *guide, general, lieutenant*.
 Laue, for lāfe. See Lāf.
 †Lauerd (hlaford), *lord*.
 Lāð, *hostile, hateful*.
 †Lapfol, *lawful*.
 Gelāðian, *to call together, invite*. Ger. einladen.
 Lāðlic, *loathly, hateful*.
 Gelāþung, *congregation, church*. See Gelāðian.
 †Leadest (lāðost), *loathest, most hateful*.
 Leaf, I. 3. *leave*.
 Leaf, II. 1. *leaf*. Gr. 67.
 Geleafa, *belief*. Ger. Glaube, Ohg. galauba. See Lyfan.
 Leafful, } *believing, faith-*
 Geleafful, } *ful*.
 Leahter, II. 2. *crime, sin*.
 Leap, II. 2. *basket, trunk, carcase*.
 Leas, *lying, fabulous*.
 Leas, -less in comp., *void, devoid*.
 Leasu. See Læsu.
 Leasung, *leaving, falsehood*.
 Leat. See Lutan.
 Leax, II. 2. *salmon*. Ger. Lachs, Dan. Lax.
 Lecgan, pret. lede (læge), pp. geled, *to lay, place*.
 Lecnian, *to heal*.
 Geled. See Lecgan.
 Leden, *Latin*.
 †Lef (leof), *dear, agreeable*.
 Gelefan, i. q. gelyfan.
 †Lefenn (gelyfan), *to believe*.
 Ælegd, *laid, for geled*. See Lecgan.
 Lege, *lay, imperat.*; from lecgan. Gr. 214.
 Leger, II. 2? *lying*.
 Leger-bedd, II. 1. *bed, sick-bed*.
 Gelegerian, *to confine to a sick-bed*.
 Legia, *legion*.
 †Leze (leogan), *to lie*.
 †Lehter (hleahtr), *laughter*.
 Leir-chestre, and Lep-chestre, *Leicester*.
 †Leiuedi (hlæfdige), *lady*.
 Lendenu, *loins*, plur. III. 1. Gr. 92. Ger. Lenden.
 Gelendian, gelændian, *to endow (with land), land, appellere*.
 †Lene (lænan), *to lend, grant*; from lænan, *to lend, bestow on*.
 Leng, *longer*; comp. of lang. Gr. p. 51.
 Lengcten, *Lent, spring*.
 Lengu, II. 3. *length*.
 Leo, gen. leones, II. 2. *lion*. Ger. Löwe, Dan. Löve.
 Leod, II. 3. *people, province*.
 Leod-bisceop, II. 2. *suffragan bishop*.
 Leod-hāta, *commander of nations*.
 †Leod-quide (-cwyde), *vulgar speech*.
 Leof, *beloved, dear, pleasing, dilectus, carus*.

- Leofian, lybban, 1 p. lybbe,
 2 leofast, 3 leofað, pl. lyb-
 bað, pret. leofode, etc., *to*
live. Gr. 212.
 †Leofliche (leoflice), *dearly*,
kindly.
 Leoht, II. 1. *light*. Ger.
 Licht.
 Leoht, adj. *light, easy*. Ger.
 leicht.
 Leoht-fæt, III. 1. *light-vat*,
lamp.
 Leohtlic, *light, clear, plain*.
 †Leom (leoma), *beam, ray*.
 Leom. See Lim.
 Leoma, *beam, ray*.
 Leon, II. 2 & 3? *lion, lioness*.
 Leoran, } *to depart, mi-*
 Geleoran, } *grate*.
 Leornere, II. 2. *learner, dis-*
ciple.
 Geleornes, *departure, death*.
 Leornian, } *to learn*.
 Geleornian, }
 Leorning, } *learning*.
 Leorning, }
 Leorning, }
 Leorning-cniht, II. 2. *disci-*
ple.
 Leotan, pret. leat, pl. lutan,
to bow, incline. Gr. 250.
 Leoð, II. 1. *song, poem*. O.
 N. Lioð, Ger. Lied.
 Leoð-cræft, II. 2. *art of*
poetry.
 Leoðian, *to sing*.
 Leoðlic, *poetic, songlike*.
 Leoð-song, II. 2. *song*,
poem.
 Leopu, *ship*. O. N. lið?
 †Leasing (leasung), *leasing*,
falsehood.
 †Leste, *give, ascribe?* from
 læstan?
 Letania, *litany*.
 Gelettan, *to let, hinder*; gov.
 genit. of thing.
 †Leue, *leave*.
 †Ileue (gelyfan), *to believe*.
 †Leuere, leouere (leofra),
dearer.
 Leper, II. 3? *leather*.
 Leper-hosa, II. 3. *leather*
hose, caligæ; probably
 used in the pl. only, like
 the Ger. Hosen.
 Libban. See Leofian.
 Libbende, *living*. Gr. 118.
 Libgende, E. Angl. for liffi-
 gende.
 Lic, II. 1. *corpse, body*.
 Ger. Leich, Dan. Liig.
 Gelsc, *like, equal*. Ger.
 gleich.
 Gelsca, *like, equal*.
 Gelsce, *in like manner*.
 Licettan, *to feign, pre-*
tend.
 Licetung, *hypocrisy*.
 Licgan, 3 lihð (lið), pret.
 læg, *to lie, to run, flow*
(as a river). Gr. 229.
 Lichāma, *body*.
 Lichāmlīc, *bodily*.
 Līcian, } *to like*; also im-
 Gelscian, } pers. *to please*,
be pleased, take pleasure.
 Gelscnys, *likeness, image*.
 Licumlic. See Lichāmlīc.
 Līc-prowere, II. 2. *bodily*
sufferer, leper.
 Līda, }
 Līdman, } *navigator, sailor*.

- Liff, II. 1. *life*; be lyfson, *alive, surviving*.
 Lifer, II. 3. *liver*.
 Liffæstan, } *to vivify*,
 Gelffæstan, } *quicken*. Gr. 208.
 Liffian, *to live*.
 Lifian (hlifian), *to tower*.
 Liffigende, *living*; from lifian.
 Liffic, *lively, living*.
 Ligetu, III. 3. *lightning*.
 †Lijen (leogan), *to lie*.
 Lihtan, } *to alight, de-*
 Gelihtan, } *scend*.
 Lihting, *lighting, illumination*.
 Lihtlice, *lightly, easily*; superl. lihtlicost (lihtlucest).
 Likie. See Lícian.
 Lilie, }
 Lilige, } I. 3. *lily*.
 Lim, III. 1. *limb*. Gr. 93.
 Lím, II. 2? *lime, glue*. Ger. Leim, Dan. Liim.
 Gelimp, II. 1. *accident, event, hap*.
 Gelimpan, pret. -lám, pl. -lumpon, *to happen*.
 Gelimplic, *fitting, proper*; gelimplice, *fittingly, etc*.
 Lind, II. 3. *linden or lime tree*; It. *buckler made of the wood of the linden*. Gram. pref. p. xliii. note.
 Lindisfarnea, *Lindisfarne, Holy Island*.
 Lind-wiggende, *shielded warrior*. Gr. 118.
 Liss, II. 3. *ease, comfort, favour*.
 List, *liest*; from licgan.
 Listum, *craftily, skilfully*.
 Litel, *little*.
 Litlincg, II. 2. *little one*.
 Liue, i. q. *life*.
 Lið. See Licgan.
 Lið, *soft, pleasant, delicate, mild, tender, gentle, kind*.
 Liðan, pret. lāð, pl. liðon, *to travel, go, navigate, go in a ship*; liðende men, *mariners*.
 Liðebige, *flexible, supple*.
 Geliðian, *to relieve, mitigate*.
 Locc, II. 2. *lock, capillus*.
 Lóced, *looked, seen*; for geloced. See Lócian.
 Lócian, *to look, see*.
 Locu, III. 2. *pen, fold*.
 Lóf, II. 1. *praise*. Ger. Lob.
 †Lofenn (lofian), *to praise*. Ger. loben.
 Lóf-sang, II. 2. *hymn*; in pl. laudes.
 Lógian, } *to frame, compose, mend, place, dispose*.
 Gelógian, }
 Lokien, for lócian.
 Gelóme, *often, frequently, in quick succession*.
 Gelómlíce, *frequently*.
 †Lomp. }
 Gelomp. } See Gelimpan.
 †Hilomp. }
 Lond-folc, II. 1. } *country-*
 Lond-leod, II. 3. } *people*.
 Long, *long*.
 Longlice, *for a long time*.
 Lopystre, *lobster, polypus*. It. locust.

- Lor. See Lár.
 Losian, *to lose*. It. *to be lost, perish*.
 †Loue (lufu), *love*.
 †Louerd (hlaford), *lord*.
 Lucan, pret. leac, pl. lucon, *to lock, shut up*.
 †Lude (hlude), *loudly*.
 Lúf, II. 3. } *love*. Should
 Lufe, I. 3. } correctly be
 lufu.
 †Lufenn (lufian), *to love*.
 Lufian, *to love*; gelufod, *beloved*.
 Luflic, *dear, not cheap*; luflice, *kindly*.
 Luftyme, *grateful*.
 Lufu, III. 3. *love*.
 Lunden, *London*.
 Lungre, *forthwith*.
 Lust, II. 2. *lust, desire, joy*; on lustum, *in joy*.
 Lustbær, *joyful, eager, glad*. Ger. lustbar.
 Gelustfullian, *to delight*.
 Lustlic, *glad, joyful*.
 Lustlice, *freely, gladly*.
 Lutan, pret. leat, pl. luton, *to stoop, incline*.
 †Lutel, *little*.
 Lutian, *to lurk, latere*.
 †Luuede (leofode), *lived*.
 Lybban. See Leofian.
 Lyblác, II. 1? *sorcery*. From lyb, Ohg. luppi, *maleficium*; luppon, *medicare*, Mhg. luppen, *venenare*. Hence Ger. verluppt, *enchanted*.
 Lyden, *Latin*.
 Lyf. See Líf.
 Lyfan, } *to allow, believe*.
 Gelyfan, } Goth. and Ohg. galaubjan. Ger. glauben.
 Gelyfed, *orthodox, mature (of age)*, provection ætate.
 Lyft, II. 3. *air, cloud*. Ger. & Dan. Luft.
 Lyhtan, *to shine, light*.
 Lyre, II. 2. *loss*.
 Lysan, *to loose, redeem, save*.
 Lyst, II. 3? *lust, desire, pleasure*; on lyst wesan, *to be delighted*.
 Lystan, } *to lust, desire*,
 Gelystan, } *please*; with genit. of thing.
 Lyt, } *little*.
 Lytel, }
 Lytegian, *to use craft*.
 Lythwón, *little, parum, small number*.
 Lytig, *cunning, vafer*.
 Lytlian, *to grow little, decrease*.
 M.
 Má, *more*. Gr. p. 51.
 Gemacian, *to make*.
 Madm, II. 2. *horse, gelding* (See Cod. Exon. p. 522), *treasure in general*. Mhg. medem.
 Madm-hús, II. 1. *treasury*.
 Mæden, III. 1. *maiden*.
 Mæg, II. 2. *man, parent, kinsman*. Gr. 70.
 Mæg. See Magan.
 Mæge, I. 3. *kinswoman*.
 Mægen, III. 1. *main, strength, efficacy, power, virtue, faculty*.

- Mægen-eácen, *increased in might.*
 Mægen-prymnys, *majesty.*
 Gemægnde, for gemengde.
 See Mengen.
 Mægnian, *to strengthen?*
 Mægð, II. 3. *generation, tribe, province.*
 Mægð, II. 3. *maid, damsel.*
 P. 145, l. 52, mægð in pl. for mægða, perhaps on account of the verse.
 Mægðalond, *the Polish province of Mazovia?*
 Mægðhād, *maidenhood, virginity.*
 Mæł, III. 1. *picture, image; Cristes mæł, crucifix.*
 Mæł, III. 1. *time.* Fr. fois, Ger. Mal.
 Mælan, } *to say, speak.*
 Gemælan, }
 Mæled, p. 148, line 45?
 Mænan, *to moan, bewail, complain.* It. *to mean.*
 Ger. meinen.
 Gemæne, *common.* Ger. gemein.
 Gemænelice, *in common.*
 Mænig, *many.* Gr. 163.
 Mænigeo. See Menigu.
 Mænigfeald, *manifold.*
 Gemænigfealdan, *to multiply.*
 Gemænsunnes, *communion.*
 Gemærian, *to magnify, honour.*
 Mære, *great, large, grand, renowned.* Gr. 384.
 Gemære, III. 1. *boundary, frontier.*
 Mærgen, for mergen.
 Mærsian, } *to magnify,*
 Gemærsian, } *exalt, honour.*
 Mærsung, *fame.*
 Mærð, II. 3. *greatness, glory.*
 Mæsse, I. 3. *mass.*
 Mæsse-dæg, II. 2. *mass-day.*
 Mæsse-preost, II. 2. *mass-priest.*
 Mæsse-reaf, II. 1. *mass-vestment.*
 Mæst, *almost.*
 Mæstlinge, II. 1. *brass, lat-ten, orichalcum.* Ger. & Dan. Messing.
 Mæð, II. 3. *condition, lot, dignity, credit, capacity, measure.*
 Magan, þu miht, pret. mihte, or mehte, *to may, can, be able, posse.* Gr. 218.
 Magas, pl. of Mæg.
 Gemaglic, *importunate.*
 Gemagnys, *importunity.*
 Mago-þegn, II. 2. *kindred-follower.*
 †Mæhht, } *might.*
 †Mahht, }
 †Main (mægen), *power.*
 †Mainen (mænan), *to mention, complain of.*
 †Male, *mail, trunk.* Fr. maille.
 Malt, mealt, II. 1? *malt.*
 Man. See Mann.
 Man, *one, any one.* Ger. & Dan. man, Fr. on. At p. 84, l. 25, man is the pron.; his refers to land.
 Mán, II. 1. *wickedness, sin,*

- crime.* Ger. Mein, O. S. Méd, II. 3. *need, reward* ;
 men, O. N. mein. to médes, in *reward*.
Geman. See Gemunan.
Gemána, society, fellowship.
Mancgere, II. 2. monger, merchant.
Mancynn, II. 1. mankind.
Mán-dæd, II. 3. evil deed.
 Mánful, } *sinful, wicked.*
 Mánfullic, }
Gemang. See Gemong.
 Mánian, } *to exhort.* Ger.
 Gemánian, } mahnen.
 Mann, III. 2. } *man* ; ge-
 Manna, } mann also
 occurs, p. 113, l. 7.
*Mann-cwealm, II. 2. pesti-
 lence.*
 †Manschipe, } *manhood,*
 †Manscipe, } *male pro-
 geny, humanity, kindness.*
Mare, greater, more ; comp.
 of mycel. Gr. p. 51.
Maregen, for mergen.
Marn, morning.
Maroaro, the Moravians.
Max, II. 1. net, snare.
Maðe, moth, worm.
Mapelian, to speak, harangue ;
from mepel, speech, concio.
 †Maðmes (maðmas), *treas-
 ures.*
 †Me, for man.
Meaht, II. 3. might, power.
Mear, II. 2. horse. Ohg. ma-
 rah.
*Gemearcian, to mark, take
 note.*
Mearð, II. 2. marten.
Mece, II. 2. sword, falchion,
machæra.
- Méd, II. 3. *need, reward* ;
 to médes, in *reward*.
Medem, worthy, fit, meet.
Médgilda, hireling.
Medmicel, a little, some.
Medo, medu, III. 2. mead.
 Gr. 96.
Medo-burh, mead-burgh,
city of festivity ; thus wfn-
 burh.
Medu-gál, mead-drunken.
*Medo-werig, weary with
 mead, drunk.*
Melkan, to milk.
Melu, melo, III. 1. meal, flour.
 †Mengen (mengan), *to min-
 gle, be confused.*
Menigfeald. See Mænig-
 feald.
Menifealdlice, manifoldly.
Gemenigfild, multiplied ;
 from gemenigfildan.
Menigu, III. 3. multitude,
many. Gr. 103.
*Mennisc, human, human
 race.* Dan. Menneske,
human being.
*Menniscpis, humanity, in-
 carnation.*
 †Mensk (mennisc), *man,*
mankind, human.
Meodo, meodu. See Medo.
Meolc, II. 3. milk.
*Meore, a place on the west
 coast of Sweden.*
Meowle, I. 3. damsel.
Mere, II. 2. mere, lake.
Mere-swýn, II. 1. porpoise,
dolphin. Ger. Meer-
 schwein, Dan. Marsvin.
Mergen (merien, merigen),

- II. 2. *morn, morrow*; to merigen, *to-morrow*. Ger. & Dan. Morgen.
 Merigenlic, meriendlic, adj. *morning, matutinus*.
 †Met (gemet), *measure*.
 Met, *middling*; þa mettran men, *men in the middle classes*.
 Gemet, III. 1. *measure, manner*.
 Metan, pret. mæt, pp. gemeten, *to measure*.
 Metan, pret. mette, pp. (ge) met, *to paint*.
 Gemetan, pret. gemette, *to find, meet*; pp. gemet (gemeted). Gr. 205.
 Mete, II. 2. *meat, food, cæna*.
 Gemetegan, } *to measure*,
 Gemetegan, } *moderate, temper*.
 Meten, for metan.
 Imeten, *measured*, for gemeten. See Metan.
 Gemetgung, *moderation*.
 Gemétlice, *moderately*.
 Metod, II. 2. *Creator*.
 Met-seax, II. 1, 2, 3. *dagger*.
 Mettrumnea, *weakness, infirmity*.
 Meþel-stede, II. 2. *public-place, place of haranguing*.
 Micclum, *greatly, much*.
 Micel. See Mycel.
 Mid, *mid*.
 Mid, *with*. Ger. mit, Dan. med. Mid ealle, *totally, proprsus*.
 Middæg, II. 2. *mid-day, sexta*.
 Middan, *middle*; on middan, *amid*.
 Middaneard, middangeard, II. 2. *earth, world*. See Grimm, D. M. p. 754.
 Middaneardlic, *earthly*.
 Middan-winter, II. 2. *mid-winter, Christmas*.
 Middeniht, III. 3. *midnight*. Gr. 106.
 Middeweard, *midst, middle-ward*.
 Midmest, *middlemost*.
 Midwristan, *to write with*.
 Mid þam þe, } *when, while*,
 Mid þy, } *what time*.
 Miht, II. 3. *might, power*.
 Mihte. See Magan.
 Mihtelice, *might ly, miraculously*.
 Mihtig, } *mighty, extra-*
 Mihtiglic, } *ordinary*.
 Míl, II. 3. *mile*.
 †Milcea (mils), *mercy, pity*.
 Milde, *mild, merciful*.
 Mildheorte, *mild-hearted, merciful, tender*.
 Mildheortnys, } *mercy, com-*
 Mildhertnes, } *passion*.
 Mils, II. 3. *mercy, pity*.
 Milsian, } *to pity, com-*
 Gemiltsian, } *passionate, be merciful*.
 Milsung, *mercy, compassion, pity*.
 Míñ, *mine*. Gr. 137.
 Minsian, *to diminish, decrease*.
 †Mire, for mífne.
 Misdæd, II. 3. *misdeed*.

- Mislíc, } *various, divers,*
 Missenlic, } *several; mist-*
 Mistlic, } *lice, variously,*
 diversely.
 Mislícian, *to displease.*
 Mislicnys, *mislikeness, va-*
 riety, diversity.
 Misweaxende, *miswaxing,*
 ill-growing.
 Mitta, I. 2. } *certain mea-*
 Mitte, I. 3. } *sure.*
 Mixen, *mizen, dunghill.*
 †Mochul, *much.*
 Mōd, II. 1. *mood, mind,*
 coverage. Goth. mōds,
 Ohg. môt, O. N. môdr,
 Ger. Muth.
 †Moddri (modrie), *maternal*
 aunt.
 Moder, modor, III. 2. *mother.*
 Dat. and abl. meder : plur.
 moddru occurs. Gr. 96.
 Mōd-gepone, II. 2. *mental*
 thought, counsel.
 Mōdi, } *moody, proud,*
 Mōdig, } *lofty, contuma-*
 cious, stern.
 Mōdignys, *moodiness, pride.*
 †Mod-kare (-cearu), *care of*
 mind, anxiety.
 Mōdlice, *proudly.*
 Molde, I. 3. *mould, earth.*
 Mon, i. q. man.
 Monað-seoc, *month-sick, lu-*
 natic.
 Gemong, *multitude; on ge-*
 mong, among.
 Moni, } *i. q. mænig.*
 Monig, }
 Mōnian. See Mānian.
 Mon, i. q. man.
 Monræden, II. 3. *homage,*
 submission, clientela.
 †Monshipe, i. q. manschipe.
 Monuc. See Munuc.
 Monð, II. 2. *month.*
 Mōr, II. 2. *mountain.*
 Morge-mete, II. 2. *morning*
 meat, breakfast.
 Morgen, II. 2. *morning.* See
 Mergen.
 †Morznede, } *mourned.*
 †Mornede, }
 Morð, II. 1. } *deadly sin,*
 Morðer, II. 2. } *murder-*
 ous deed.
 Moste, *might.* Gr. p. 79.
 Mot, 3 most, *must, may.* Gr.
 218.
 Gemōt, III. 1. *mote, meeting,*
 council, synod; gemōt
 cweðan, indicere consi-
 lium.
 Gemōt-ern, II. 1. *moot-hall,*
 senate-house.
 †Mucel (mycel), *great.*
 †Muchelesære } *(mycelre),*
 †Muchelre } *with much.*
 Mulantūn, afterwards Mule-
 ton, now *Moulton in Nor-*
 folk, between New Buck-
 enham and Long Strat-
 ton.
 Gemunan, *to remember.* Gr.
 218. See Gemynan.
 Mundbyrd, *protection.*
 Gemundbyrdan, *to protect,*
 patronize.
 Mundig. }
 Gemundig. } See Myndig.
 Mundlingham, *Mundham in*
 Norfolk.

- Mund, II. 3. *hand*. O. N. mund. This word, out of composition, seems to occur in the dat. pl. only.
- Munt, II. 2. *mount*.
- Munuc (monuc, munec), II. 2. *monk*.
- Munuchād, *monkhood*.
- Munuclic, *monastic*.
- Munuc-lff, II. 1. *monastic life, monastery*.
- Murcung, *murmuring*.
- Murnan, 3 myrnð, pret. mearn, pl. murnon, to *mourn, reck*.
- Musle, *muscle*.
- Múð, II. 2. *mouth*. Gr. 74.
- Múpa, *mouth (of a river)*. Gr. 74.
- Mycel, *great, much, loud*.
- Mycelnys, *greatness, magnitude*.
- Mylen, II. 3? *mill*; yet p. 127, l. 7, pæt myln.
- Gemynan, *to bear in mind, be mindful of, remember*.
- Gemynd, II. 1. *mind, memory*; eadig gemynd, *blessed memory*.
- Myndig, } *mindful*.
- Gemyndig, }
- Myne, II. 2. *mena*.
- Mynegung, *admonition, exhortation*.
- Mynetere, II. 2. *money-changer*; from mynet, *money*; hence our *mint*. Ger. Münze, Dan. Mynt.
- Gemyngian, *to remember, meditate, admonish*.
- Mynster, III. 1. *minster, monastery*.
- Mynsterlic, *monastic*.
- Imynt, *appointed*; for gemynt. See Myntan.
- Myntan, *to suppose, resolve, intend, appoint, decree*; pp. gemynt.
- Myrce, *Mercian*.
- Myre, I. 3. *mare*.
- Myrhð, II. 3. *mirth, joy*.
- Myrr, *myrrh*.
- Myse, I. 3. *table*.
- Myslycian. See Miskfcian.
- N.
- Na, *not, none*. Gr. 418, 421.
- Nabban, 3 næfð, pret. næfde, *to have not*.
- Nacod, *naced, naked*.
- †Nadde. See Nauede.
- Næddre, I. 3. *serpent*. Hilde næddran, *war-serpents, arrows*. Ger. Natter.
- Nædl, II. 3. *needle*. Ger. Nadel.
- Nædre. See Næddre.
- Næfdon, for ne hæfdon. See Nabban. Gr. 216.
- Næfre, *never*.
- Nægel, II. 2. *nail*.
- Nænig, *not any, none*.
- Næron, for ne wæron. Gr. 233.
- Næs, for ne wæs. Gr. 233.
- Næs, *not*.
- Nah, for ne ah. See Agan.

- Naht, *naught*.
 Nahte, for ne ahte.
 Nahwær, } *nowhere*.
 Nahwær, }
 Nalæs, *not, not the less*;
 nalæs pæt ân, *not that only*.
 Nam, Nor. for neom.
 Nama, *name*.
 Nam-cuð, *known by name, remarkable*.
 Genamian, *to name*.
 Nân, *no, none*.
 †Nan, *anon*.
 Nanuht, *naught*; for nan-wiht.
 Nânwyht, *naught, nothing*.
 Nást, for ne wást. See Witan. Gr. 218.
 Nát, for ne wát.
 Nates-hwón, *by no means, not at all*.
 †Nauede (næfde), *had not*.
 †Nauyt (nawiht), *naught*.
 Nawar. See Nahwær.
 Naðer, *neither*.
 Ne, *not*; p. 152, l. 30, for neh?
 Geneadian, *to force*.
 Neah, *nigh, near, nearly*.
 Geneahhe, } *enough, abundantly*. Ger.
 Genehe, } *genug*.
 Nealæcan, } pret. -læhte
 Genealæcan, } (nealæcte),
 to approach, draw near.
 Gr. 208, 253.
 Near, *nearer*; comp. of neah. Gr. p. 51.
 Nearolice, *narrowly, closely, briefly*.
 Neat, II. 1. *neat, ox, beast*.
 Geneát, II. 2. *enjoyer, sharer, retainer*; from neotan.
 Eald-geneat, *aged vassal*.
 Ger. Genoss.
 Neawest, *neighbourhood*.
 Neb, *nib, face*.
 Nedbrice, II. 2. *need, want, use*.
 Nedpearfnes, *need, necessity*.
 Nefa, } *nephew*.
 Genefa, }
 Neh. See Neah.
 Genehe. See Geneahhe.
 Nehst, *last*. See Next.
 Nellan. See Nyllan.
 Nembrað, *Nimrod*.
 Némlice, *namely, indeed, videlicet*.
 Nemnan, } *to name, call*.
 Genemnian, }
 †Nemni (nemnian), *to name*.
 Neod, II. 3. *need, necessity, violence*, opus. For neode, needs.
 Neodpearf, *needful*.
 Neom, for ne eom. Gr. 233.
 Neorxena wang, II. 2. *paradise*.
 Neosan, } *to seek, visit*;
 Neosian, } often gov. gen.
 Geneosian, } of thing.
 Neosung, } *visit, visitation*.
 Geneosung, }
 Neotan, pret. neat, *to enjoy, use*.
 Neowelnæs, } *abyss, hell*,
 Neowelnys, } *bottom, lowest part*.

- †Neowene (niwan), *newly, recently.*
 Neopeweard, } *netheward,*
 Neopewerde, } *down,*
 downward, below.
 Nergend, II. 2. *Saviour, Preserver, God.* Gr. 118.
Generian, to save, deliver.
 Nes, for ne is.
 Nest, II. 1. *nest.*
 Nest, II. 3. *food, provision.*
 O. N. nesti.
 Nett, II. 1. *net.*
 †Newenn, *now, at present?*
 †Newest (neawest), *proximity, vicinity.*
 Next, *last, nearest, neighbour.*
 Neðan, *to venture, dare.*
 Goth. nanþian.
 Nic, *not I*; contr. for ne ic.
 Nied. See Neod.
 Níg-hworfen, *newly converted.* See Hweorfan.
 Nigoða, *ninth.*
 Niht, III. 3. *night.* Gr. 106.
 Nihtes, *by night.* Gr. 108.
 Ger. nachts.
 Niht-sang, II. 2. *night-song, compline, completorium.*
Genihtsumlice, sufficiently.
 Dan. noksom.
 Niht-wæcce, I. 3. *night-watch.*
 Níman, } pret. nām, *to*
 Geníman, } *take, get, meet.*
 †Niman (níman), *to arrange, dispose.*
 †Nime (níman), *to take.*
 Nis, for ne is. Gr. 233.
 Niw, *new.*
 Niwelnis. See Neowelnes.
Geniwan, to renovate.
 Nið, II. 2. *evil, malice, envy, hate.*
 Niðe-rof, *famed for evil.*
 Niðer, *down.*
 Niper-stígan, *to descend.*
 See Stígan.
 Niðfull, *malignant, envious.*
 Nið-heard, *hardened in iniquity.*
 Geniðla, *enemy.*
 No, no, *not.*
 Genoh, }
 †Inow, } *enough.*
 †Inop, }
 Noht, *naught, not.*
 Nolde. See Nyllan.
 Noma. See Nāma.
 Nón, II. 2. *nones, nona (hora), the last canonical hour before sunset.*
 Nón-mete, II. 2. *noon-meal, dinner.*
 Nón-tíð, II. 3. *noontide.*
 Norð, *north, northwards, be norðan, to the north of.*
 Norðan, *north, from the north.*
 Norð-dæl, II. 2. *north part.*
 Norð-Dene, *the North Jutlanders, the inhabitants of the Danish islands, and probably of Scania.*
 Norðeweard, *northward.*
 Norðhymber, *Northumbrian.*
 Norðmen, *the Norwegians.*
 Norðmest, *most northerly.*
 Norðryhte, *directly north.*
 Norðweard, *northward.*
 Norðwic, *Norwich.*

- N6s-pirl, III. 1. *nostril*.
 Notian, *to use, enjoy*.
 †Noupe (nu-þa), *now*.
 Nowiht, *not, naught*.
 †Nopt (nowiht), *naught*.
 Nu, } *now*.
 Nu-þa, }
 Nunne, I. 3. *nun*.
 †Nusten (nyste), *knew not*.
 †Nute (nyte), *will not know*.
 Nyd. See Neod.
 Nydan, } pret. nydde, *to*
 Genydan, } *force*.
 Nydþearfnys, *need, want*.
 Nygan (nigon), } *nine*.
 Nygon, }
 Nyllan, contr. for *nē willan*,
to will not, (Lat. *nolle*,)
 pret. *nolde*. Gr. 217.
 Nymþe, *unless, except*.
 Nys. See Nis.
 Nyste, for *ne wiste*. See
 Witan.
 Nyten, III. 1. *neat, animal*,
beast. Gr. 93.
 Nytenlic, *wild, rude*.
 Nytennys, *ignorance, stu-*
pidity, rudeness.
 Nyton, for *ne witon*. Gr. 218.
 Nytwyrðnes, *utility*.
 Nyðer, *down*.
 Nyðer-astrigan, } *to come*
 Nyðer-stigan, } *down*.
 Nyðercuman, *to descend*.
 Genyðerian, *to condemn*.
- O.
- †O, *one, a, any*.
 †O (on), *in*.
 Ob, E. Angl. *for, of*.
- Of, *of, from*.
 †Of, *oft*.
 Of-aceorfan, *to cut off*. See
 Ceorfan.
 Of-alædan, *to lead or bring*
from. See Lædan.
 Of-anfman, *to take from*.
 See Nfman.
 Ofaræsta, E. Angl. *residue*.
 Ger. Ueberrest.
 Of-ascreðdian, *to shred off*,
prune, cut off.
 Of-axian, *to learn, receive*
information.
 Of-cuman, *to come or spring*
from. See Cuman.
 Ofðune, *down*.
 Of-eode, *went from, left*. See
 Gân.
 Ofer, II. 2. *shore, bank*. Ger.
 Ufer.
 Ofer, *over, against, after, by*.
 Ofer-bæc, *backwards*.
 Oferbreacan, pret. -bræc, *to*
break, infringe.
 Ofercuman, *to overcome*. See
 Cuman.
 Oferdrencan, *to overdrench*.
 Ofer-eāca, *overplus*.
 Oferfærelð, *passage, transit*.
 Ofer-far, II. 3. *passage over*,
transit.
 Oferfaran, } *to pass over*.
 Oferferan, } See Faran
 and Feran.
 Ofer-frôren, *frozen over*. See
 Freosan.
 Ofergân, *to ravage*. See
 Gân.
 Ofer-geweore, II. 1. *upper*
work, tomb, mausoleum.

- Oferhrops, *voracity*.
 Ofermód, II. 1. *pride, presumption*; also adj. *proud*.
 Ger. Uebermuth.
 Oferrædan, *to read over*. See Rædan.
 Oferstígan, *to surpass, exceed*. See Stígan.
 Ofer-wádan, pret. -wôd, *to wade over*.
 Oferwinnan, *to conquer, overcome*. See Wiunan.
 Oferwintran, *to pass the winter, hiemare*.
 Offrian, } *to offer, sacrifice*.
 Geoffrian, }
 Ofprung, *offering, sacrifice*.
 Ofgárgan, *to go forth, go from, proceed, require*.
 See Gán.
 Ofst, *delighted*.
 Ofstlice. See Ofstlice.
 Ofsceamian, *to shame*; of-sceamod, *ashamed*.
 Ofsceotan, pret. -sceat, pl. -scuton, *to shoot*.
 Ofsettan, *to oppress, afflict*.
 Ofsléan, 3 p. he -slyhð, pret. -sloh, pp. -slegen (-slagen), *to slay*.
 Ofstician, } *to stick, stab*,
 Ofetikian, } *slay*.
 Ofstlice, } *quickly, with*
 Ofstum, } *haste*.
 Oft, *oft, often*.
 Ofwundroden, for ofwundrode, *astonished*; from ofwundrian.
 Ofpincan, *to think ill, take amiss, repent*. See Ðincan.
 †Ofþincheð (ofþinceð), *repenteth*.
 Ofþriccan, pret. ofþrihte, *to oppress, overwhelm*.
 †Oþe (ágen), *own*.
 Oleccan, pret. olehte, *to flatter, blandiri*.
 Olfend, } II. 2. *camel*;
 Oluend, } though this word, as well as the Goth. Ulbandus, signifies correctly not a camel, but an elephant.
 On, on, in, with, about, during; cum accus. into, by, as, on niht, by night, on beot, with threatening.
 On, for an, a, an.
 On-aledon, *laid on*. See Lecgan.
 Onbæc, *behind*.
 Onbærnan, *to inflame*. Gr. 196.
 On-belædan, *to lay on, apply*.
 Onbídán, *to await*; gov.gen.
 †Onbolded (unbealdod), *enfeebled, sunk in vigour*.
 Onbryrd, *excited*.
 Onbryrdan, *to instigate, excite, encourage, animate*.
 Onbúgan, pret. -beah, pl. -bugon, *bow, bend*.
 Onburigan, *to taste*.
 Onbutan, *about, around*.
 Oncnawan, 3 -cnæwð, pret. -cneow, *to know, understand, recognise*.
 Oncweðan, *to address*.
 Ond, i. q. and.
 Ondrædan, pret. ondred, *to dread, fear*. Gr. 234.

- Often used as a reflective with a dative.
 Ondrædendlic, *dreadful, terrible*.
 Ondræding, II. 3. *dread, fear*.
 †One, for on; also a, an, one, only, alone.
 On-eardian, *to dwell in, inhabit*.
 Onettan, *to hasten*.
 Onfangennys, *reception, participation*.
 Onfindan, *to find out, discover*. See Findan.
 On-flote, *afloat*.
 Onfón, pret. onfeng, pp. onfangen, *to receive, take*. (This verb often governs the dative.)
 Onfónde, *taker, receiver*. See Onfón. Gr. 118.
 Ongean, *again, against, towards, to, over against; eft ongean, back again*.
 Ongeat. See Ongitan.
 On-gedón, *to do on or in*. See Dón.
 Ongel-peod, II. 3. *English nation*.
 On-gemong, *among*.
 On-gesittan, *to sit in*. See Sittan.
 Onget, for ongeat. See Ongitan.
 Onginnan, pret. -gan, pl. -gunnon, *to begin, undertake*. Gr. 242.
 Ongist, for ongytst.
 Ongitan, } 3 -gyst, pret.
 Ongytan, } ongeat, *to understand, perceive*.
 Onhætan, act. *to heat, inflame*.
 Onhebban, pret. -hōf, *to lift, exalt*.
 Onhyldan, *to bend, incline*.
 Onhyrian, *to imitate, emulate*; p. pr. onhyrgende.
 On-innan, *within, among*.
 Onlædan, *to lead in, bring*.
 Onligan, pret. -lah (-leah), pl. -ligon, *to grant, bestow*; gov. dat. of the pers. and gen. of the thing.
 Onlihtan, pret. -leohite, *to illumine, give sight*.
 Onlihting, *lighting*.
 Onlōcian, *to look on, behold*.
 Onlutan, 3 -lyt, pret. -leat, pl. -lutan, *to bow, incline*.
 †Onread (unrað), *evil counsel*.
 Onsceotan, pret. -sceat, pl. -scuton, *to strike, strike in, cut (a furrow)*.
 Onscunian, *to shun, reject, abhor*.
 Onsendan, *to send to*.
 Onsigan, pret. -sāh, pl. -sigon, *to impend, hover over, descend*.
 Onsion, Nor. for ansyn.
 Onsittan, *to sit on*. See Sittan.
 Onslæpan, *to fall asleep*. Ger. einschlafen. See Slæpan.
 Onstellan, i. q. astellan. Ger. anstellen.
 On-sund, *afloat, swimming*.
 On-sundron, *asunder, aside, apart*.

- On-swymman, *to swim in*.
 See Swymman.
 Ontýnan, *to open, reveal*.
 On-ufan, } *upon, over*.
 On-uppon, }
 Onwacan, pret. -wóc, *to awake*.
 Onweald, i. q. anweald.
 Onwendan, *to change*. See Wendan.
 Onwreón, pret. -wreah, pl. -wrugon, *to reveal, disclose*.
 Onwriðan, pret. -wráð, pl. -wriðon, *to unbind, unwrap*. Gr. 248.
 Oord, i. q. ord.
 Open, *open, plain, evident*.
 Geopenian, geopnian, act. and neut. *to open*.
 Openlice, *openly*.
 †Or (ár), *mercy*.
 Orc, II. 2. *pitcher, pot*. Goth. aurki.
 Ord, II. 2. *beginning, edge, point, army, band*. O.N. Oddr.
 Ordfruma, *origin*.
 †Ore, are (ár), *mercy, pity*.
 Oreald, *very old*. Ger. uralt.
 Oret-mæcg, II. 2. *champion, warrior*.
 Oreðian. See Orðian.
 Orf, *cattle, animal*.
 Orfeorme, *void, expers*.
 Orhlice, orglice, orgellice, *proudly, arrogantly*.
 From orgel, whence Fr. orgueil.
 Ormæte, *without measure, immense, vast, immensely*.
 Orsawle, *without soul, lifeless*.
 Orsorh, *without care, secure*.
 Ortruwian, } *to despair*.
 Geortruwian, }
 Orwene, *hopeless, desperate*.
 Orðian, *to breathe, blow, spirare*.
 Osti, *the Estas of Wulfstan, and Osterlings of modern times. They dwell on the shores of the Baltic, to the east of the Vistula*.
 Ostre, i. 3. *oyster*.
 Ost-sæ, *the Baltic and Cattegat*.
 †Ouersoh, *overtrue, rare*.
 †Owen (ágen), *own*.
 Owern, *anywhere*.
 Oxa, *ox*.
 Oxan-hyrde, II. 2. *ox-herd*.
 Oð, *till, unto, to*. As a verbal prefix, *from, away*. Gr. 269.
 Oðer, *other, second, one; oðer twega, other of two, one or the other*.
 Oðfleón, *to flee away, escape*. See Fleón.
 Oðstándan, *to stand still, cease*. See Stándan.
 †Opom } (apum), *son-in-law*.
 Oðum }
 Oððæt, *till that, until; oð-pæt an, to that degree, so much*.
 Oððe, *or, either*. Ger. oder.
 Oððe, *for oððæt*.
 Oðþringan, pret. -þrang (-þrong), pl. -þrungon, *to force away*.

P.

Pada, *coat, tunic*. Goth. paida, O. S. peda, *both feminine, but in the expression salowig-pada, an epithet of the eagle, the termination is purely adjectival*. See notes on the Battle of Brunanburh in Warton, H. E. P. i. p. lxxviii. edit. 1840.

Pæll, II. 2. *pall*, purpura.

Pællen, *purple*.

†**Pall**, *pall*.

Pallium, II. 2. *pall*, *pallium*.

Pante, *the Blackwater, in Essex*. The following passage from Gough's Camden, vol. ii. p. 43. 1st edit., may be interesting. "The shore, curving a little to the north here, admits the sea into two bays, one called *Crouch*, the other *Blackwater*, formerly *Pant*. In *Crouch* are four pleasant green islands, but rendered marshy by the tide: the principal of these are *Wallot* and *Foulness*, q. d. Bird Cape, which has a church, and may be come at on horseback, when the tide is out. Between these is the hundred of *Dengy*, formerly *Dauncing*, abounding in pasture and cattle, but both the soil and air unhealthy.

The chief town of this hundred, which takes its name from it, is *Dengy*, supposed by the inhabitants to take its name from the Danes." Drayton has also;

"When *Chelmer* scarce arrives in her most wished bay,
But *Blackwater* comes in through many a crooked way,
Which *Pant* was call'd of yore, but that by Time exil'd,
She *Froshwoell* after hight, then *Blackwater* instill'd."
Poly-Olbion, 19th Song, p. 4. edit. 1622, fol.

See also Holinshed's 'Description of Britaine,' chap. xvi.

Papa, *pope*.

Papanháð, *papal dignity*.

Pening, *penig, peanig*, II. 2. *penny*.

Peoht, II. 2. *Pict*.

Pinewinkle, *periwinkle*.

Pinnan, *flascones*, i. q. *flaxan*.

Pinung, *pain, torment*.

Pistol, II. 2. *epistle*.

Plantian, *to plant*.

Plega, *play*.

Plegan,

Plegian,

Pleigan,

Pleoh, III. 1. *peril, danger*.

Pleolic, *dangerous*.

Pliht, *plight, danger*.

Plyhtlic, i. q. *pleolig*.

Port, II. 2. *port*.

Prættig, *deceitful*, *versipellis*.

Præfost, II. 2. *provost*.

Prasse, p. 133, line 17?

Preost, II. 2. *priest*.
 Preosthād, *priesthood*.
 Prīm, *prime, the service for sunrise*.
 Prouast. See Prafoſt.
 Pulgaraland, *Bulgaria*.
 Pūnd, II. 1. *pound*.
 Pusa, *bag, purse*, pera.
 Pyt, II. 2. *pit, hole*.

Q.

†Quale-hus, *house of torture, or punishment*.
 †Quartern (cwartern), *prison*.
 †Quappigan, *quadripartite*.
 †Quecchen, *to cook?*
 †Iqueme (gecweme), *pleasing, agreeable*.
 †Iquemed (gecwemed), *pleased*.
 †Quene (cwén), *queen*.
 †Queð (cwæð), *said*.

R.

Racenta, raccenta, } *chain*.
 Racenteag, II. 3. }
 Racu, III. 3. *narration, explanation*.
 Rád. See Rídan.
 Rád, p. 152, l. 47, for rædde?
 †Raden (rédan), *to read*.
 †Radful, *wise*; from ræd, *counsel*.
 Gerécan, pret. -ræhte, *to reach, get, capture*.
 †Ræcche (recce), *reck*.
 Ræd, II. 2. *rede, counsel, de-liberation*; réed pincan, *to seem advisable*; réed wí-

tan, *to know what one is about*.

Gewæd, III. 1. *housing, trapping, phaleræ*.

Rædan, } 3 ræt, pret.
 Gerædan, } rædde, pp.
 ræd, *to read*. Gr. 205.

Rædan, } *to counsel, ad-*
 Gerædan, } *vice, com-*
mand.

Rædbora, *counsellor, adviser*.

Ræding, *reading, lecture*.

Ræding. See Hræding.

Ræfnian, *to execute, obey*.

Ræge, I. 1? *roe, caprea*.
 Ger. Reh.

†Ræid (ræd), *advice, counsel*.

Ræs, II. 2. *rush, shock, onset*.

Ræswa, *leader, chief*.

Ræt. See Rædan.

†Rætful, *crafty*.

†Ræv (reaf), *vestment, hanging*.

Ræð, *quick, rash*.

Ram, II. 2. *ram*.

Rand, II. 2. *shield*. At p. 132, l. 22, I suspect that for 'randan' we should read 'randas.'

Rann, II. 1. *fallow deer, dama*.

Raðe, *quickly*; raðe þæs, *soon after this*. See Hraðe.

†Raðer, *rather, sooner, earlier*.

Read, *red*.

Read (ræd), *counsel*.

- Reade, *redly* ?
 Reaf, II. 1. *garment*, also *spoil, plunder*. Ger. Raub.
 Rec, II. 3. *reek, vapour, odour, exhalation, reputation*.
 Gerec, III. 1. *government*.
 Recan, } pret. rohte, *to*
 Reccan, } *reek, care for*.
 Recan, pret. rehte, *to govern*.
 Gr. 214.
 Reccan, } pret. rehte
 Gereccan, } (ræhte), *to interpret, define, explain, reckon, relate*.
 Reced, II. 1 & 2. *house, mansion; heah-reced, lofty dwelling, palace*.
 Gerecednys, *history, narrative*.
 Recels, II. 2. *frankincense*.
 Gr. 300.
 Recene, recone, *instantly*.
 Recnan, *to reckon, pay out*.
 †Red (ræd), *counsel*.
 Gerefa, *reeve, prefect, comes*.
 Hence scír-gerefa, *sheriff*.
 Ger. Graf, Dan. Greve.
 Reft, II. 1. *veil*.
 Regnesburh (Regensburg), *Ratisbon*.
 Regol, II. 2. *rule*.
 Regollic, *regular*.
 Rehtun. See Reccan.
 Remian, *to mend*.
 Gerenian, *to adorn, ornament*.
 Reocan, 3 rycð, pret. reac, pl. rucon, *to reek*. Ger. rauchen.
 †Reod (read), *red*.
 Reogol, i. q. regol.
 Gereord, III. 1. *speech, tongue, dinner, meal*.
 Gereordian, *to feed, fill, dine*.
 Gereording, } II. 3. *meal*,
 Gereordung, } *refection*.
 Reowsian, hreowsian, *to rue*.
 Rest, II. 3. *rest, resting-place, bed*.
 Restan, } *to rest, remain*,
 Gerestan, } generally used as a reciprocal when applied to persons. Gr. 259.
 Reste-dæg, } II. 2. *rest-day*,
 Resten-dæg, } *sabbath*.
 Retie, *Neritos*. The following is the passage in Boethius of which the Saxon is a paraphrase :
 Vela Neritii ducis,
 Et vagas pelago rates
 Eurus appulit insulæ,
 Pulcra qua residents dea
 Solis edita semine,
 Miscet hospitibus novis
 Tacta carmine pocula.
De Consol. lib. iv. met. 3.
 In his metres, K. Ælfred makes Ulysses king of Thrace also ;
 He was Dracia bioda aldor
 and Retie rices hyrde.
 Edit. Rawl. p. 889.
 Rewyt, *navigation, voyage, ship*.
 Reð, *fierce, savage, raging*.
 Rhín, Rfn, *the Rhine*.
 Ríc, *powerful, rich*.
 Ríce, III. 1. *kingdom, em-*

- pire, country, reign.* Ger. Reich, Dan. Rige, Engl. -ric in comp., as *bishopric*.
 Ricene. See Recene.
 Ricetere, II. 2? *power, violence*.
 †Rich } (ric), *rich, right*,
 †Riche } *powerful*.
 Ríclice, *powerfully*.
 Rídan, pret. rád, pl. ridon, *to ride*. Gr. 246.
 Ridda, *rider, horseman*.
 Ger. Ritter, Dan. Ridder.
 Riffin (beorgas), *the Rhiphæan mountains*.
 Riht, } III. 1. *rite, cere-*
 Geriht, } *mony, last office,*
 privilege.
 Riht, II. 1. *justice, truth,*
 right; on riht, rightly.
 Riht, } *right, straight; on*
 Geriht, } *geriht, straight*
 onward.
 Rihtan, } *to correct,*
 Gerihtan, } *straighten,*
 direct, guide.
 Rihte, *rightly, straightly*.
 Riht-gelyfed, *orthodox*.
 Gerihtlæcan, pret. -læhte, *to*
 rectify, amend.
 Rihtlice, *rightly, justly*.
 Rihtwís, *righteous*.
 Rihtwísnis, *righteousness*.
 Gerím, II. 1. *number, com-*
 putation.
 †Rime, *verse*.
 Rinc, II. 2. *man, warrior*.
 Riofol, *roughness, leprosy*.
 Geríþian, *to ripen*.
 Gerisenlic, *fitting, proper,*
 suitable.
 †Riue (ryf), *rife, frequent*.
 Rixian, *to govern, rule*.
 †Rið, ript (riht), *right*.
 Rôd, II. 3. *rood, cross*.
 Rôde-hengen, II. 3. *cross;*
 lit. rood-gibbet.
 Roder, II. 2. *firmament,*
 heaven.
 Roderlic, *heavenly, ethereal*.
 Rôde-tâcn, III. 1. *sign of the*
 cross.
 Rôf, *renowned*.
 Romana-burh, *Rome*.
 Romanisc, *Roman*.
 Rome-burh, *Rome*.
 Rond-wiggende, *shielded-*
 warrior. Gr. 118. See
 Rand.
 Rose, I. 3. *rose*.
 Rôtlíce, *cheerfully*.
 †Rouning, *whisper, secret*
 conversation. Ger. rau-
 nen, *to whisper*.
 †Rouð, *ruth, pity*.
 Rowan, 3 rewð, pret. reow,
 to row, navigate. Gr. 234.
 Rûm, II. 2. *room, space*.
 Rum wæs, *it was free*.
 †Irum (gerym), imperat.
 clear, open; from geryman.
 Rûme, *widely, amply, freely*.
 †Rumen (ryman), *to give*
 place, get, procure.
 Rûn, II. 3. *rune, counsel,*
 mystery, alphabetic cha-
 acter.
 Rygedûn, *Roydon, in Nor-*
 folk, near Diss.
 Ryht. See Riht.
 Rýman, } *to yield (space),*
 Geryman, } *give up, eva-*

- cuat*; weg geryman, *to open a way*. Ger. räumen.
 Rynan, *to roar, bellow*.
 Ryne, II. 2. *course, flux, running*.
 Geryne, III. 1. *mystery, sacrament*.
 Rysel, *fat*.
- S.
- Sacerd, II. 2. *priest, sacerdos*.
 Sé, II. 2. & II. 3. *sea*. Gr. 85.
 Sæc, II. 3. *war, warfare, battle*; from sacan, *to contend*.
 Sæcan. See Secan.
 Sé-coc, II. 2. *cockle?* neptigallus.
 Séd, II. 1. *seed*.
 Séd-berende, *seed-bearing*. Gr. 118.
 Séde. See Secgan.
 Sé-gemære, III. 1. *sea-coast*. See Gemære.
 Sægan, } *to offer, sacrifice*.
 Gesægan, }
 Gesæge, for gesege, from geseón.
 †Sæghenn (gesegen), *saw*; from geseón.
 Sél, II. 2. *time, occasion*.
 Gesélan, *to bind, tie*.
 Sélic, *sealike, marine, watery*.
 Sé-líða, *mariner*.
 Gesælig, *happy, blessed*.
 Ger. selig.
- Gesæliglice, *happily, etc.*
 Gesælb, II. 3. *happiness*.
 Séman, III. 2. *seaman*.
 Sæmestre, I. 3. *seamstress*.
 Sæ-rinc, II. 2. *seaman, seawarrior*.
 †Sæte, *sitting, festival*.
 †Sætte (siccette?), *sighed?*
 Sahl, II. 2. *club, pole*.
 Salowig, *sallow, swarthy*.
 Sam, *whether*.
 Samaria (so MS. Cott. for Massilia), *Marseilles*.
 Samcucu, *half-alive*.
 †Same (sceamu), *shame*.
 †Sammnedd (gesamnod), *gathered*; from samnian.
 Gesamnung. See Gesomnung.
 Samod, *also, likewise, together*.
 †Samuast (sceamfast), *shamefast*.
 S. Benedictes Stow, *Fleury*.
 Sand, II. 3. *sending, mission, messenger, dish, meal*.
 Sand-corn, II. 1. *grain of sand*.
 Sande, II. 2. *message, legation*.
 Sang, II. 2. *song*.
 Sape, I. 3. *soap*.
 Sár, II. 1. *sore, pain*.
 Sár, *sore, painful*.
 †Sari (sárig), *sorry, sorrowful*.
 Sárian, *to sorrow, grieve*.
 Ger. sorgen.
 Sárig, *sorrow, sorrowful*.
 Sárlíc, *painful*; sárlice, *painfully*.

- Sárnys, *soreness, pain*.
 Saul. See Sawel.
 Saul-pearf, II. 3. *soul's need*.
 Sawan, pret. seow, pp. sawen, *to sow, spread abroad*.
 Sawel, }
 Sawl, } II. 3. *soul*.
 Sawul, }
 Scadu, III. 3. *shadow*.
 Scamel, II. 2? *stool*.
 †Scanden (scendan), *to shend, disgrace*. Ger. schänden.
 Sceacan, pret. sceoc, *to shake, hurry, hasten*; gewitan sceacan, *to go in haste*.
 Gescead, III. 1. *reason, discretion*.
 Sceaf. See Scufan.
 Sceaft, II. 2. *shaft*.
 Gesceaft, III. 1. *creature*. Gr. 93.
 Gesceaft, II. 3. *creation*.
 Sceafta hen p. 118, l. 24.
 The sense of this and the seven following lines is extremely uncertain, the passage being evidently corrupt.
 Sceal, pl. sculon, subj. scyle, imp. sceolde, *shall, must, debeo*. Gr. 218. This verb is also frequently used like the Ger. sollen, *to be said, reported*.
 Scealc, II. 2. *servant, common soldier or sailor*. Goth. Skalks, Ger. Schalk.
 Sceamu, III. 3. *shame*.
 Sceanca, *shank, leg*.
 Sceap, II. 1. *sheep*.
 Gesceap, III. 1. *shape, form, creation, formation*.
 Sceápan. See Scyppan.
 Gesceapen, pp. of scyppan.
 Sceap-herde, II. 2. *shepherd*.
 Gesceápan. See Gescyppan.
 Gesceapnis, *shaping, forming, creation*.
 Scear, *share (of a plough)*.
 Sceard, II. 1. *sheard*.
 Scearn, II. 1? *dung*. Dan. Skarn.
 Scearp, *sharp, acute*.
 Sceat, II. 2. *a piece of money, price, treasure, profit*. Goth. Skatts.
 Sceawere, II. 2. *beholder, spectator*.
 Sceawian, *to look, look at*.
 Sceawung, *spectacle, sight*.
 Sceað, II. 3. *sheath*.
 Sceapa, *robber, thief, miscreant, wretch*.
 Scel, II. 3. *shell*. See Wælsce.
 Scén, *sheen, beautiful*.
 †Scench (scenc), wine scench, *wine-drinking*; from scencan, *to skink*.
 Sceo, sco, II. 2. & III. 2. *shoe, fico*.
 Sceocca, *Satan, devil*.
 Sceona, gen. plur. of sceo, *shoon, shoes*.
 Gesceóp. See Gescyppan.
 Sceorp, II. 1. *habit, scarf*.
 Sceort, *short*.
 Sceortlice, *shortly, briefly*.
 Sceortnys, *shortness*.

Sceota, *trout*, *tructus*.
 Sceotan, 3 *scyt*, *pret. sceat*,
 pl. *scuton*, to *shoot*.
 Sceotend, II. 2. *shooter*,
archer. Gr. 118.
 Sceo-wyrhta, *shoemaker*.
 Sceo-þwang, II. 2. *shoe-*
thong, or *-tie*.
 Scep. See Sceap.
 Scep-hyrde. See Sceap-
herde.
 Scéran, to *shear*, *cut away*.
 Sceð. See Sceað.
 †Schip, *ship*.
 Scild. See Scyld.
 Scild-burh, *shield-fence*, *scu-*
torum testudo. O. N.
 Skiálldborg.
 Scíma, *shine*, *brilliancy*.
 Scínan, *pret. scán* (sceán),
 pl. *scinon*, to *shine*, *appear*.
 Ger. *scheinen*.
 Scip, III. 1. *ship*. Ger.
 Schiff, Dan. Skib.
 Scip-ráp, II. 2. *ship-rope*.
 Seifr, II. 3. *shire*, *province*.
 Seifr, *sheer*, *bright*, *clear*.
 Sciringes-heal, a *port of*
Norway, the exact position
of which is unknown.
Judging from the context
of Ohthere's narrative, it
seems to lie in the Skager
Rack, near the Fiord of
Christiania. To the south,
he tells us, lies a very broad
sea, no doubt the Cattegat ;
on one side of which was
Gotland (Jötland, Jut-
land), and then Sillende
(Seeland). Sailing from

Sciringes-heal to Sleswig
(æt Hæðum), Ohthere had,
as he tells us, Denmark on
his left, by which denomi-
nation he undoubtedly
means Skaane (Scania),
and Halland, the early
seat of the Danes, and
which constituted a part
of the modern kingdom of
Denmark till 1658. Then,
two days before his arri-
val at Sleswig, taking a
westerly course, he had
Gotland (Jutland) on his
right. From the men-
tion of islands on his left,
it would seem that he sailed
between Moen and Seeland.
Prof. Dahlmann supposes,
erroneously I think, that
Ohthere sailed through the
Great Belt. Forschungen,
Th. i. Gesch. v. Dänn. i.
p. 65. See Gotland.
 Scírman, *shireman*, *provin-*
cial.
 Sciððige, *Scythia*.
 †Scome (sceomu), *shame*.
 Scomu, i. q. *sceamu*.
 Scón, *shoon* ; pl. *irr. of sco*,
shoe.
 †Scon (scen), *sheen*, *beauti-*
ful. Ger. schön.
 Sconeg, *Skaane (Scania)*.
 Scóp, II. 2. *poet*, *minstrel*.
 Scóp-gereord, III. 1. *poetic*
diction, *poetry*.
 Scott, i. q. *Sceort*.
 Scotian, to *shoot*.
 Scotung, *shooting*, *jaculatio*.

- Scræf, II. 1. *den, cave*.
 Screadian, } *to shred*,
 Gescreadian, } *prune, lop,*
cut.
 Scride-Finnas, *the inhabitants of that part of Bothnia which lies between the Angermann and the Tornea.*
 Scrín, II. 1. *shrine, casket, chest.* Dan. Skrin, Ger. Schrein.
 Scrúd, II. 1. *shroud, vestment, clothing.*
 Scrutnian, *to inquire into.*
 Gescryðan, } 3 *scryt, to*
 Seryðan, } *clothe.* Gr. 207.
 Scryn. See Scrín.
 Scucca. See Sceocca.
 Scúfan, 3 *scyfð*, pret. *sceaf*, pl. *scufon*, *to shove, thrust.*
 Scúnian, *to shun, fear.*
 Scúr, II. 2. *shower.*
 Scúrum, adv., *with scouring or grinding.*
 Gescy, *shoes.* Gr. 106, 276.
 Scyl, *the name of a harper, father or progenitor of Scilling mentioned in the Scóp's Tale? (Cod. Exon. p. 324). Or is it too great a poetic license, even for an Anglo-Saxon bard, to assign to Job, as a harper, the forefather of the Longobardic king Audwin's minstrel?*
 Scyld, II. 3. *sin, crime.* Ger. Schuld.
 Scyld, II. 2. *shield.* Ger. Schild.
 Gescyld, *indebted.*
 Gescyldan, *to shield, protect.*
 Scyld-burh. See Scild-burh.
 Scyldig, *guilty, condemned.*
 Gescyldnys, *defence, protection.*
 Gescyndan, *to shend, put to shame.*
 Scyne, *beautiful, sheen.* Ger. schön.
 Scyp. See Scip.
 Scypen, II. 3. *stall, shed.*
 Scyp-hera, II. 2. *fleet, naval force.*
 Scyppan, } pret. -scep,
 Gescyppan, } pp. -sceapen,
to shape, form, create.
 Scyppend, II. 2. *Creator.* Gr. 118.
 Scyrting, *shortening, abridgement.*
 Scytan. See Sceotan.
 Scytæn, E. Angl. for scuton. See Sceotan.
 Scyttan, apparently the same as Sceotan, erogare, conferre (pecuniam), *to pay.*
 Se, masc., *he, the.* Gr. 146.
 Se, E. Angl. for sy.
 †Se, *as; son se, as soon as.*
 †Seahht (sæht), *peace, concord.*
 Geseald, *betrayed.* See Syllan.
 Sealde. See Syllan.
 Sealm, II. 2. *psalm.*
 Sealm-scep, II. 2. *psalmist.*

- Sealm-song, II. 2. *psalm-singing, psalmody.*
 Sealm-wyrhta, *psalm-wright, psalmist.*
 Sealt, II. 1. *salt.*
 Sealt, adj. *salt.*
 Sealtere, II. 2. *salter.*
 Seamere, II. 2. *seamer, tailor.*
 Searo-poncol, *devising stratagem, cunning.*
 Searwade (sinc), p. 153?
 Seax, II. 1, 2, 3. *knife, sword.*
 Seaxan, *Saxons. Ohthere evidently speaks of the Nordalbingian Saxons.*
 Secan, } pret. sohte, to
 Gesecan, } *seek.* Gr. 214.
 Secean, }
 Secg, II. 2. *soldier, warrior, man.*
 Secgan, } pret. sæde, to
 Gesecgan, } *say.* Gr. 214.
 Secræ, for secra, or seocra, gen. pl. of seoc.
 Segel, II. 2. *sail.*
 Seglian, }
 Geseglian, } *to sail.*
 Gesegon, pret. pl. of geseôn. Gr. 231.
 †Seh, soh (sāh), *fell down, descended.* From sīgan.
 Geseh, i. q. geseah. See Geseôn.
 Sel, *good, excellent.*
 Seldcuð, *selcouth, wonderful, extraordinary.*
 Seldon, *seldom.* Ger. selten.
 Seldsyn, *rare.*
 Sele, II. 2. *hall, saloon.*
 Sem. *the wood of which Noah's ark was made, in Genesis called Gopher wood.*
 Geseman, *to determine, judge, decide between.*
 †Semepp, *seemeth, baseemeth?*
 Semninga, *suddenly.*
 †Sen (seôn), }
 †Isen (geseôn), } *to see.*
 Sendan, 3 sent, sendeð, pret. sende. Gr. 207.
 †Sende (scendan), *shend, disgrace.*
 Gesenian, *to sign, mark.*
 Seo, fem., *she, the.* Gr. 146.
 Seoc, *sick.*
 Seocnys, *sickness.*
 Seofe, *seven.*
 Seofeniht, *week.*
 Seofeða, *seventh.*
 Seofon, seofan, *seven.*
 Seofonfeald, *sevenfold.*
 †Seoh (soð), *true.*
 Seol, }
 Siol, } II. 2. *seal, phoca.*
 Seolfern, *of silver, argenteus.*
 Seolfor, II. 1. *silver.*
 Seolfor-smið, II. 2. *silver-smith.*
 Seolm. See Sealm.
 Seôn, } 3 p. he gesyðð,
 Geseôn, } pret. geseah (geseh), pl. gesawon (gesegon). Gr. 231. Gesawen beôn, *to appear.*
 †Seorwe (sorh), *sorrow, affliction.*
 Seow. See Sawan.
 †Seop (sōð), *sooth.*

- Seoþan, 3 syð, pret. seað, *to seethe, boil.* Gr. 251.
- Seoðða, } (siððan), *after-*
 †Seoððen, } *wards, then.*
- Sermende, *a country or people to the north of Mægðaland (Mazovia) and to the east of the Burgendas (Burgundiones), extending to the Riphæan mountains, being the modern Livonia, Esthonia, and part of Lithuania.*
- Geseted, *seated, placed, qu.* from setian? Gr. 202?
- Setl, III. 1. *settle, seat, setting.*
- Setl-gang, II. 2. *sunnan setlgang, sunset.*
- Setlung, *setting.*
- Gesetnys, *law, institute, book.*
- Settan, } *to set, place, con-*
 Gesettan, } *stitute, establish, compose, dedicate.* Gr. 208.
- †Settledd, *settled, seated.*
- †Seuge (secge), *to say.*
- Gesewen, *seen; gesewen beón, to seem, videri.* See Seón.
- Gesewenlic, *visible.*
- Sex. See Seax.
- †Seð (soð), *sooth, true.*
- Geseðan, *to prove true, confirm.*
- Sepe, masc., *he who, who, which.*
- †Shæwenn (sceawian), *to show.*
- †Shende (scendan), *to reproach, contumelia afficere.*
- Sia, E. Angl. for seo.
- Sib, II. 3. *peace.*
- †Sib, *contract.*
- Gesib, } *of kin, related.*
 †Isib, }
- Sibling, II. 2. *relation, kinsman or kinswoman.*
- Gesibsum, *peaceable, friendly.*
- Siccetung, *sigh, sob.*
- Sfd, *wide, ample.*
- Sfde, I. 3. *silk.*
- Sfde, I. 3. *side.*
- Sfd-wah, II. 2. *side-wall; sid-wages, for -wagas; Semi-Sax.*
- Sig, for sý. See Wesan.
- Sígan, pret. sáh, pl. sigon, *to sink, descend, fall down.*
- Sige, II. 2. *victory.* Ger. Sieg.
- Sige-folc, II. 1. *triumphant people.*
- Sigel, II. 3. *collar, necklace, monile.*
- Sige-róf, *famed for victory.*
- Sige-wong, II. 2. *plain or field of victory.*
- Sigor, II. 2. *victory.* Ger. Sieg.
- Sigor-leán, II. 1. *reward of victory.*
- Gesihð, II. 3. *sight, vision, aspect, presence.*
- Sillende, *Seeland.*
- Silomon, *Sulmo.*
- Simle, *ever, always.*
- Sin. See Syn.
- Sín, *his, her.* Ger. sein, Dan. sin. Gr. 145.
- Sinc, II. 1. *treasure, silver.*
- Sinc-gyfa, *treasure-giver; epithet applied to a chief.*

- Singal, } *perpetual, conti-*
Singallie, } *nuous.*
Singan, pret. sang (song),
pl. sungon, *to sing.*
Singian, } *to sin.*
Gesingian, }
Sinoð, *synod.*
Sio, i. q. seo.
Siofian, *to bewail.*
†Sip (scip), *ship.*
Sittan, } pret. sæt, pp. ge-
Gesittan, } seten, *to sit,*
sit in.
Sixtig, *sixty.*
Sið, II. 2. *way, path, journey,*
extremity, time. O. N.
Sinn, Dan. Sinde. Gr. 33.
Sið, *late.*
Gesið, II. 2. *chieftain, comes.*
Siðlice, *afterwards, subse-*
quently.
†Sipte, *sighed.*
Siðfæt, II. 2. III. 1. *way,*
journey, expedition.
Siðian, *to journey.*
Siðpan, *after, after that, then,*
afterwards.
Slæd, II. 1. *plain, open tract*
of country. O. N. Sletta,
Dan. Slette.
Slæge. See Slege.
Slægie, E. Angl. for slege.
Slæp, II. 2. *sleep.*
Slæpan, 3 slæpð, pret. slep,
pp. slapen. Gr. 234.
Slæp-ern, II. 1. *dormitory.*
Slapan. See Slæpan.
Slát. See Slitan.
Sleac, *slack, slow, remiss.*
Sleán, } 3slyhð, pret. sloh,
Gesleán, } pl. slogon, pp.
geslagen, *to slay, strike,*
beat, cast, fight. Ger.
schlagen. Also, *to gain*
(by fighting); as, ac þu
most heonon huðe læðan,
þe ic þe æt hilde gesloh.
but thou mayst hence lead
the spoil, which I for thee
have won in battle:—
Cædm. p. 129, line 24.
[Æpelstan and Eadmund]
ealdor-langne tȳr geslo-
gon æt secce. [Athel-
stan and Edmund] *gain-*
ed life-long glory in the
battle:—Battle of Br., l. 6.
See Warton, H. E. P. i.
p. lxxvii. edit. 1840.
Slecge, II. 2. *sledge, large*
hammer; from sleán.
Slege, II. 2. *slaying, slaught-*
er, stroke, blow.
Slege-fæge, *doomed to*
slaughter.
Geslegen, *struck; pp. of sleán.*
Sleh, imperat. of sleán.
Slepan. See Slæpan.
Sliht, II. 2. *stroke, caedes.*
Slftan, pret. slát, *to slit, tear.*
Slogon. } See Sleán.
Sloh. }
Smæl, *small, narrow.*
Smeagan, pret. smeade, *to*
inquire, consider, argue,
meditate, contemplate, de-
sign.
Smeagung, *machination.*
Smeán. See Smeagan.
Smeat, *beaten gold, from*
smítan, pret. smát, *to smite,*
beat?

- Smeaðancolnys, *subtlety*.
 Smedeme, I. 3. *flour*.
 Smið, II. 2. *smith, handi-craftsman*.
 Smiðpe, I. 3. *smithy, work-shop*. Ger. Schmiede.
 Smylt, *mild, placid, tranquil*.
 Smyrian, *to smear, anoint*.
 Snaw, II. 2. *snow*.
 Snaw-hwít, *snow-white*.
 Snel, *bold, quick, active*.
 Ger. schnell.
 Snfðan, pret. snáð, pl. snidon, pp. sniden, *to cut*.
 Ger. schneiden.
 Snoter, *wise, prudent*.
 Snude, *forthwith, quickly*.
 Snytro, III. 3. *prudence, wit*.
 Gr. 103.
 Softe, *softly, easily*.
 †Soh. See Seh.
 †Sohfæst (soðfæst), *true*.
 Solcen, *silken*, for seolcen, from seolc.
 †Somed (samod), *together*.
 †Sommere (sumre), *in some*.
 Gesomnian, *to assemble, call together*.
 Gesomnung, *assembly, synagogue*; from samnian, *to gather*. Ger. Sammlung.
 Somod. See Samod.
 Son, II. 2. *sound, song*.
 Sona, *soon, straightways, forthwith*.
 Song, i. q. sang.
 Song, i. q. sang, pret. of singan.
 Song-cræft, II. 2. *art of song, poetry*.
 †Son somm, *as soon as*.
 Sont, E. Angl. for sanct.
 Sorgian, *to sorrow, grieve*.
 Sorh, II. 3. *sorrow, care*.
 Ger. Sorg.
 Sorhful, *sorrowful*.
 Sorhlice, *sorrowfully, miserably*.
 Soð, *true, truly, in sooth*; sope, *truly*; to sope, *in sooth, forsooth*.
 Soðfæstnes, } *truth, inte-*
 Soðfæstnys, } *grity, jus-*
tice; for soðfæstnysse God, p. 79, l. 9.
 Soðlice, *soothly, truly, for, amen*; nam, enim.
 †Soðscipe (sotscipe), *sotship, folly*.
 †Spac, for spæc.
 Spád, III. 3. *spade*.
 Spæc, i. q. spræc.
 Gespánan, *to persuade, entice*. See Aspánan.
 Spárian, *to spare*.
 Spearca, *spark*.
 Spéc, i. q. spræc.
 Specan, i. q. sprecan.
 Sped, II. 3. *wealth, prosperity*.
 Spedan, *to speed, succeed, agree?*
 †Ispedden (gespeddon), *executed, performed, speeded*.
 †Spedet (spedeð). See Spedan.
 Spedig, *rich*.
 Spell, II. 1. & II. 3? *history, tale, message, sermon, spell*.
 †Spellenn (spellian), *to relate, preach*.

- †Speneð (spendeð), *spends*; from spendan.
 Spere, III. 1. *spear*.
 Spic, II. 2? *bacon*. Ger. Speck.
 †Spilede (spellade), *spoke*; from spellian.
 Spillan, *to destroy*.
 Gesponnen. See Gespānan.
 Gespowan, pret. -speow, *to succeed, speed*.
 Spræc, II. 3. *speech, saying*.
 Sprecan, } 3 sprycð, pret.
 Gesprecan, } spræc, *to speak, to speak to, address*.
 Ger. sprechen. Gr. 229.
 Sprengan, *to burst, break, snap*. Ger. springen.
 Springan, pret. sprāng, pl. sprungon, *to spring*.
 Sprittan, spryttan, *to sprout, germinare, pullulare*. Gr. 208.
 Sprôt, II. 2? *sprout, rod?*
 See p. 23, note.
 Spur-leper, II. 3. *spur-leather*.
 Spycan, i. q. Sprecan.
 Spyrtā, *basket, sporta*.
 Stæde, for stede.
 Stæf, II. 2. *staff, rod, letter, writing*. Ger. Stab.
 Stæl-hræn, II. 2. *decoy rain-deer*.
 Gestænan, *to stone*.
 Stænen, *of stone*.
 Stær, III. 1. *history*.
 Stæð, III. 1. *shore, bank*.
 Stæððig, *steady, firm, serious*.
 Gestæððignys, *steadiness, gravity*.
 Stalcung, *stalking, walking slowly, stealthily*.
 Stālian, *to steal*.
 Stān, II. 2. *stone*. Ger. Stein, Dan. Steen.
 Stāndan, } 3 stent (stynt),
 Gestāndan, } pret. stōd, *to stand, to be, drive, continue*. Also, act. *to urge, vex, attack (as a disease)*. Gr. 237.
 Stārian, *to stare, look*.
 Staðol, II. 2. *foundation, site*. Se stapol þara turfa, *the place where they grew*.
 Steap, *steep, deep*.
 Stearc, *rugged, hard, austere*. Ger. stark.
 Stede, II. 2. *stead, place*; stede fæst, *steadfast, firm*.
 Stede-heard, *firm in place (warrior)*.
 Stefen, II. 3. *voice*. Gr. 81.
 †Stefuen (stefen), *voice*.
 Stēlan, 3 stylð, pret. stæł, pp. stolen, *to steal*.
 Stemn. Gr. 81. See Stefen.
 Stemnettā, *to meet?*
 Stenc, II. 2. *stench, odour*.
 Steop-bearn, II. 1. *stepchild*.
 Steorbord, II. 1. *starboard*.
 Steorra, *star*.
 Steort, II. 2. *tail*.
 Steppan, pret. stóp, *to step, go*.
 Sterced-ferhð, *stern-minded, rugged*.
 Sticcemælum, *piecemeal, here and there*.
 Stig, II. 3. *path*. Nor. stigo for stiga.

Stígan, pret. stáh, pl. stigon,
pp. stígen, *to go, proceed*
(upwards or downwards),
according to the prepo-
sition prefixed.

Stihtan, *to arrange, dispose*.
Gestillan, *to still, stay*.

Stille, *still*.

Stillnes, *stillness, quiet*.

Stingan, pret. stāng, pl. stun-
gon, *to sting, stab*.

Stíran. See Stýrian.

Stiria, *sturgeon*. Ger. and
Dan. Stór.

Stirigendlic, *stirring, mo-
ving*.

Stiward, II. 2. *steward*.

Stið, } *stern, austere, se-*
Stiðlic, } *vere.*

Stiðe, } *sternly, austere.*
Stiðlice, }

Stiðmód, *stern*.

Stiðnys, *austerity, severity*.

Stóð. See Stándan.

†Stonde (stund), *stound,*
while, time. Ger. Stunde.

Stont, for stent. See Stándan.

Stóp. See Steppan.

Stór, *frankincense*.

†Stor, *great*. Dan. stor.

Storm, II. 2. *storm*. Ger.
Sturm, Dan. Storm.

Storm, *stormy*.

Stow, II. 3. *place*; forming
the termination to many
names of towns, as, *God-*
stow, Felixstow, etc.

Strácian, *to stroke*.

Stræl, II. 2. *arrow, dart,*
missile.

Stræt, II. 3. *street*.

Stráng, *strong, severe, rigid*.

Ger. strenge. *Strange,*
strongly, powerfully.

Gestrángian, *to strengthen*.

Stream, II. 2. *stream*.

Strec, *severe, rigid*.

Streccan, pret. strehte, *to*
stretch, spread.

Strengre, -a, *stronger*. Gr.
p. 51.

†Strenð (strengð), *strength,*
power.

Strengð, II. 3. } *strength.*
Strengðu, III. 3. }

Streón, } III. 1. *gain, pro-*
Gestreón, } *fit, treasure.*

Streonesalh, *Whitby*. Dan.
Hvid By. This is one of
the instances where the
Saxon name has given
place to the Danish.

Streowian, *to strew*.

Strínan, i. q. Gestrýnan.

Strudan, } *to spoil, rob, de-*
Strutian, } *stroy.*

Gestrýnan, *to beget, get, gain*.

Stund, II. 3. *stound, space*
of time; embe stunde,
from time to time.

Stunt, *foolish, stupid*.

Stúr-mere, *Sturmer in Es-*
sex, on the river Stour, or
rather the fen (mere) it-
self, in the neighbourhood
of which Leofsunu ap-
pears to have dwelt. "On
the south, the river Stour,
at its rise, stagnates in a
great fen, called Stour-
meer, but presently con-
fining itself within its
banks, first passes by
Clare," etc. — *Gough's*

- Camden*, vol. ii. p. 43.
1st edit.
- Stygan, *to go, proceed, mount.*
- Stylan, *to be amazed, obstupescere.*
- Gestyld, p. 125, l. 12, without doubt an error for gestyrde, *punished.* See Stýrian.
- Styman, *to steam, exhale.*
- Stynt. See Stándan.
- Stýrian, } *to regulate, stir,*
Gestyrian, } *punish, correct, rule ;* gov. dat. of pers. and gen. of thing.
- Stýriæn, *for stýrian.*
- Styrman, *to storm, assail, vociferate.*
- Styrne, *stern, severe.*
- Styrn-môð, *stern of mind.*
- Stýðnys, *severity, austerity.*
- Sue, E. Angl. for swa.
- †Suge (seogan), *to say.*
- Suñ. See Swín.
- Sul, sulh, II. 1. *plough, ploughshare.*
- Sulh-geteog, III. 1. *ploughing implements.*
- †Suluer (seolfer), *silver.*
- Sum, *some, one, a, quidam.*
He syxa sum, *he one of six, or with five others.*
- †Sum, *as.* Dan. som.
- Sumer, III. 2. *summer.*
- †Sumneden (sommnodon), *assembled ;* from somnian.
- Sun-beam, II. 2. *sunbeam.*
- Sund, *swimming, natatio.*
- †Ansund, *sound, safe.*
Gesund, *sound, safe.*
- Isund, *for gesund.*
- Sunder-halga, *one sundered as it were from others through extraordinary holiness, a pharisee.*
- Gesundfull, } *healthy, sound,*
Gesundlic, } *prosperous.*
- Gesundfullice, *safely, etc.*
- Sundor-spræc, II. 3. *a conversation apart.*
- Sundor-yrf, II. 1. *separate property.*
- Sundran. On sundran, *apart.*
- Sun-ganges, *with the sun.*
- Sunnan-dæg, II. 2. *Sunday.*
- Sunne, I. 3. *sun.* Ger. Sonne.
- Sunu, III. 2. *son.* Ger. Sohn, Dan. Søn. Gr. 96.
- Surpe (Sorabi, Sorbi), *a Slavonic people inhabiting Lusatia, Misnia, part of Brandenburg and Silesia. Their capital was Sorau.*
- Susl, II. 3. *torment, punishment.*
- †Suste (swuster), *sister.*
- Suwian, *to keep silence, sile.*
- Suðan, *south, from the south.* Gr. 339.
- Suð-Dene, *the Danes inhabiting the south of Jutland.*
- Supern, *southern.* Superne (supernne) gār means a missile that had been sent from the English side, which was returned by the viking. An instance of the reverse occurs at p. 136, l. 22, sqq.
- Suð-rihte, *due south.*
- Suðweard, *southward.*

- †Suppe (siððan), *afterwards*.
 Swa, *so, thus, as, whether*.
 Swa hwā swa, *whosoever*.
 Swa hwæt swa, *whatsoever*. Swa hwylc swa, *whosoever*. Swa hwær swa, *wheresoever*. Swa ilce, i. q. swylce. Swa saame, *so*. †Swa summ, *so as*; for swa swa: Dan. saasom. Swa swa, *so as*. Swa-peah, Swa-peah-hwæpere, *yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless*.
 Swæc, II. 3. *odour, taste, flavour, seasoning, sapor*.
 Swæfas, *the Swabians*.
 Swær, *heavy*. Ger. schwer.
 Swæs, *sweet, dear, own*.
 Swæsend, III. 1. *meat, viand*; generally used in the plural.
 Swæslíce, } *sweetly, be-*
 Geswæslíce, } *nignantly,*
 kindly.
 †Swain. See Sweyn.
 Swát, II. 2. *sweat, poet. blood*.
 Swátig, *sweaty, poet. bloody*.
 Swaðu, III. 3. *trace, vestige, way, path*.
 Sweart, *swart, black*. Ger. schwarz, Dan. sort.
 Swefel, II. 2. *sulphur*. Ger. Schwefel, Dan. Svoel.
 Swefen, } III. 1. *dream*.
 Swefn, }
 Sweg, II. 2. *sound*.
 Swegan, } *to sound*.
 Sweigan, }
 Swegcraeft, II. 2. *sound-craft, music*.
 Swegel, II. 1? *heaven, firmament*.
 Swegl-rád, II. 2. *plectrum?*
 Ohg. suegilpein, *from*
 Goth. swiglón, *to play music?*
 Sweger, II. 3. *wife's mother*.
 Sweging, *sound, noise*.
 Geswel, III. 1. *swelling, tumour*.
 Swelgere, II. 2. *glutton*.
 Ger. Schwelger.
 Sweltan, pret. swealt, pl. swulton, *to die*. Gr. 242.
 †Swen. See Sweyn.
 Geswenc. See Geswinc.
 Geswencan, } *to vex, afflict,*
 Geswencian, } *fatigue*.
 Geswencednys, *affliction, sorrow*.
 Swencg, }
 Sweng, } *stroke, blow*.
 Sweoland, II. 1. *Sweden*.
 Sweon, *the Swedes*.
 Sweora, *neck*.
 Sweorcende, *darkening*; from sweorcian, *to grow dark or gloomy*; sweorcend-ferhð, *gloomy-minded*.
 Sweord, II. 1. *sword*.
 Sweoretung, *sigh*.
 Sweoster. See Swuster.
 Sweot, II. 2. *band, turma*.
 Sweotol, i. q. swutol.
 Swer, Nor. for sweger.
 Swét, *sweet*.
 Geswétan, *to sweeten*.
 Swétnes, *sweetness*.
 †Isweued (geswefod), *ren-*

- dered senseless*; from ge-sweftian, sopire.
- †Sweyn, *swain, young man*.
Dan. Svend.
- Swīcan, } pret. swāc, pl.
Geswīcan, } swicon, *to deceive, betray, cheat, desist from, shrink from.*
- Swīcdom, *fraud, deceit.*
- Swīcol, *false, treacherous, deceitful.*
- Swift, *swift.*
- Swiftnys. See Swyftnys.
- Swige, I. 3. *silence.*
- Swigian, *to hold silence.*
- Swike, for swicon. See Swīcan.
- Swilce. See Swylce.
- †Swilch (swylce), *as.*
- †Swille (swylc), *such.*
- Swima, I. 2? *giddiness, vertigo.*
- Swimmende, *swimming.*
- Swīn. See Swýn.
- Geswinc, III. 1. *labour, toil, trouble.*
- Swincan, pret. swānc, pl. swuncon, *to toil.*
- Swincgel, II. 3? } *stripe,*
Swincgle, I. 3? } *blow, lash.*
- Swingan, pret. swāng, pl. swungon, *to scourge.*
- Swingel, II. 3. *correction, affliction.*
- †Swinn (swinc), *toil.*
- Swinsian, *to give forth sound.*
- Swinsung, *sound, melody.*
- Swipe, *whip, scourge.*
- Swið, *great, strong.*
- Swiðe, *very, valde, magno-pere.*
- Swiðlic, *violent, strong.*
- Swiðlice, i. q. swiðe.
- Swiðmód, *violent, haughty.*
- Swiðor, *more*; comp. of swið.
- Swiðost, *chiefly, for the most part.*
- Swiðra, compar. of swið, *right, dexter.*
- Geswiðrian, *to prevail against, subdue.*
- †Swomefest (sceamfæst), *shamefast.*
- †Swowen, *swoon.*
- Swulce, for swylce.
- Swunce. See Swincan.
- Swuncgon. See Swingan.
- Swura, i. q. sweora.
- Swurd, i. q. sweord.
- Swuster, } III. 2. *sister.*
Geswuster, }
- Swutelian, } *to make ma-*
Geswutelian, } *nifest, show.*
- Swutelice, *plainly, manifestly.*
- Swutelung, *manifestation, testification.*
- Swutol, swutel, *manifest, evident; sweotole, manifestly.*
- Swyftlere, II. 2. *subtalaris.*
- Swyftnys, *swiftness.*
- Swylc, *such.*
- Swylce, *as if, moreover, as it were.*
- Swymman, pret. swamm, pl. swummon, *to swim.*
- Swýn, II. 1. *swine.* Ger. Schwein, Dan. Svin.
- Swyra, i. q. sweora.

- Swyrd-bora, *sword-bearer*;
E. Angl. swyrd-boræ.
Swyrd-geswing, *sword-striking, conflict of swords*.
Swytelian, E. Angl. for swutelian.
Swywian, i. q. suwian.
Swypost. See Swiðost.
Sybb. See Sib.
Syfer, *sober, abstinent, pure, decent*; syferlice, *soberly*, etc. Ger. sauber.
Syfernys, *soberness, moderation*.
Syfling, *meat, anything eaten with bread*, opsonium.
Gesyhð. See Gesihð.
Syl, II. 3. *sill, post, log*.
Syl. See Syll.
Sylan-scear, *ploughshare*.
Sylf, *self, same*.
Sylfor. See Seolfor.
Sylfwilles, *voluntary*.
Syll, II. 1. & II. 3. *plough*.
Syllan, } pret. sealde, *to*
Gesyllan, } *sell, give, betray*. Gr. 196.
Symbol, III. 1. *feast*; dat. symle.
Symbel, } *always*; on sym-
Symle, } bel, *at all times*.
Syn, II. 3. *sin*. Gr. 82.
Syn, for synt.
Synderlice, *especially*.
Syndrig, *sundry*. Syndrie, *syndrige, separately, respectively*.
Synful, *sinful*.
Syngan. See Singan.
Syngian. See Singian.
Gesynto, III. 1. *safety, success, benefit*; used in pl. only.
Gesyrwed, p. 136, l. 30, apparently an error for gesyrwende, from gesyrwian, *to lay snares, machinate, insidiari*.
Syr, III. 1. Gr. 95. }
Syrwung, } *snares, machination, wile*.
Syxtig, *sixty*.
Syððan. See Siððan.

T.

- †Ta, for þa, after a word ending in d or t.
Tācen, tācn, III. 1. *token, sign*.
Getācnian, *to betoken, signify*.
Getācnung, *signification, sign, type*.
Tācan, pret. tæhte, *to teach*.
Tācung, *teaching*.
Tāgel, II. 2. *tail*.
Getāel, getél, getál, III. 1. *tale, number, series*.
Tāelan, *to blame, insult, calumniate*.
†Tālen (tāelan), *to blame*.
†Tær, for þær, after a word ending in d or t.
†Tærgæness, for þærgæness, *there-against*.
Tæsañ, *to tease, annoy, assault*.
†Tahten (tæhton), *taught, showed*; from tācan.
†Take on, *to receive, treat*.

- †Taken (tácŋ), *token, miracle.*
 †Takenn (tácán), *to take, receive.*
 Tám, *tame.*
 †Tatt, for patt, after a word ending in d or t.
Getawian, to prepare, reduce to. It. to beat, misuse.
 †Te, for pe, after a word ending in d, t, or ss.
 Teah. See Teón.
Geteald, told, said; from tellan.
 Tear, II. 2. *tear.* Ger. Zähre, Dan. Taar.
 Tegdon, apparently from tegan, i. q. tian, *to tie, bind.*
 †Tez, *they.*
 †Tezre, *their.*
 †Teken (tácen), *token, example.*
 Getél. See Getél.
 Tela, *well! good! it is well!*
 Geteld, II. 1. *tent, tabernacle.* Ger. Zelt, Dan. Telt.
 Telgian, *to branch, flourish.*
 Tellan, } pret. tealde, *to*
 Getellan, } *tell, recount, account, reckon.*
 Temese, *Thames.*
 Temian, } *to tame.*
 Getemian, }
 Tempel, } III. 1. *temple.*
 Templ, }
 Teode. See Teón.
 Geteoh, III. 1. *stuff, matter, implement, utensil.* Ger. Zeug, Dan. Tøi.
 Geteohian, *to resolve.*
 Teolian. See Tilian.
 Teolung, *tilling, culture.*
 Teón, 3 tyhð, pret. teah, pl. tugon, *to draw, go, lead, educate, and pret. teode, to produce, create; teón forð, p. 30, l. 13, for forð-teon.*
 Teona, *injury, injustice, wrong.*
 Teoða, teope, *tenth.*
 Téran, pret. tær, pp. tóren, *to tear.* Gr. 229.
 Terfinna land, *the country between the northern point of the Bothnian Gulf and the North Cape.*
 Teð. See Tøð.
 Ticeswell, *Tichwell in Norfolk, near Hunstanton.*
 Tictator, II. 2. *dictator.*
 Tíð, II. 3. *time, hour, tide, synaxis.* Dan. Tid, Ger. Zeit. Gr. 84.
 Getígan. See Getígian.
 Tige, II. 2. *tie, nexus.*
 Tigel, II. 2. *tile, brick.* Ger. Ziegel, Dan. Tegl.
 Getigged, *tied; from getígian.*
 Getígian, *to tie.*
 Tigris, *tiger.*
 Tihian, *to resolve.*
 Tihtan, } *to persuade, urge,*
 Getihtan, } *excite, seduce.*
 Tihting, *instigation.*
 Tilia, *tiller, husbandman.*
 Tilian, *to till, prepare, get; with gen.* Gr. 397.
 †Till, *to.* Dan. til.

- Getillan, to touch.*
Tillice, well, aptly; from
til, good.
Tilung, tilling, culture.
Týma, time, hour, season.
 Dan. Time.
Timbrian, } to build.
Getimbrian, }
Getíman, to befall, happen.
Tin, II. 1. tin.
Itinbred (sic MS.), for ge-
timbrod.
Getingnys, eloquence.
Fintreg, torment.
Tintreglic, infernal; from
tintreg.
Getíón, for geteón, i. q.
teón.
Tioð, for teoð.
Tír, II. 2. glory.
Tirian, } to vex, provoke,
Tirigan, } exasperate.
Tíðe, in possession of, com-
pos.
Tipian, } to grant, give,
Getipian, } allow, præ-
stare; gov. gen.
To, too. Ger. Zu.
To, to, at, from, in, as, for;
in comp. with a verb.
 Lat. dis, Ger. zer.
Toberstan, pret. -bærst, pl.
-burston, to burst, break,
be dashed in pieces.
 †*Tobetet (to-beateð), beat-*
eth; from beatan.
Tobrædan, pret. -brædde,
pl. -bræd, to spread.
Tobrecan, pret. -bræc, pp.
-brócen, to break. Ger.
zerbrechen.
Tobrédan, pret. -bræd, to cast
off (sleep); with dat.
To-cyme, II. 2. coming, ad-
vent.
To-dæg, to-day.
Todælan, act. and neut., to
deal, divide, share.
Todál, division, distinction,
difference.
Todón, to divide.
Todrefian, to scatter, expel.
To-eacan, besides, in addi-
tion to.
To-emnes, along.
Toflión, to flee from. See
Fleón.
Toforan, before.
Togædere, together; togæ-
dre fón, to assemble.
Togeanes, towards, to,
against.
To-gebindan, to bind to. See
Bindan.
To-gehyhtan (-geyhtan), ad-
jective.
To-gelædan, to bring to.
To-gelecgan, to lay to, apply.
See Lecgan.
Getógen, educated, drawn.
See Teón.
To-geyndan, to force to.
To-geyhte. See Ycan.
To-gepeodan, to add, join.
Toglídan, pret. -glád, pl.
-glidon, to glide away.
Tohte, I. 3? } conflict.
Getoht, III. 1? }
To-irnan, to run to. See
Yrnan.
 †*Tokenn, began.*
Tól, II. 3. tool, instrument.

- Tolicgan, *to lie between, separate.*
†Tome, for tām.
Tomearcian, *to mark, number, distinguish, tax.*
Tomearcodnys, *numbering, taxing, census.*
Tomiddes, *in the midst, amid.*
Torht, } *bright.*
Torhtlic, }
Torhtmód, *bright-minded.*
Torn, II. 2. *anger.* Ger. Zorn.
Toslitan, *to rend in pieces, break.* See Slitan.
Tosloh, *struck.* See Sleán.
Tosomme, *together.*
Toswellan, pret. -sweoll, pp. -swollen, *to swell.* Gr. 242.
Totéran, 3 -tyrð, pret. -tær, pp. -tóren, *to tear, rend.*
Totwæman, } *to divide, separate,*
Totwæmian, } *distinguish.*
Toward, towerd, *future, toward, to come, to be, future,* -a, -um.
Towurpan, -weorpan, 3 -wyrpð, pret. -wearp, pl. -wurpon, *to destroy, cast down, put an end to.*
Tōð, *tooth*; topum ontynan, *dentibus aperire, utter?* Gr. 96.
To pæs, *to that degree,* adeo.
To pon, *so.*
Topunden, *swollen.*
To py pæt, *to the end that,* eo quod.
Traef, II. 2. *tent, pavilion.* O. Fr. tref.
Traht-bōc, *commentary, exposition.*
Trahtnere, II. 2. *interpreter, expounder.*
Trahtnian, *to treat, expound, interpret.*
Trahtnung, *exposition.*
Trendel, *sphere, orb.*
Treow, III. 1. *tree.* Dan. Tre.
Treow-cin, II. 1. *tree species, kind of tree.*
Treowen, *of tree, wooden, woody.*
†Treoweðe (treoweð), *trust-eth*; from treowian.
Getreowlice, *truly, faithfully.*
Treow-wyrhta, *tree- or wood-wright, carpenter.*
Treppe, I. 3? *trap.*
Triumphæ, *triumph.*
†Trokede. See Trukeden.
†Trowwen (treowian), *to throw, trust, confide.*
†Trowwþ (treowð), *truth, faith.*
†Trukeden (trucodon), *failed, defecit*; from trucian.
Trum, *firm.*
Truma, *cohort of 1100 men,* turma.
Trumuncg, *confirmation, corroboration.* E. Angl. for trymming.
Truso, *a town on the border of the mere or lake from which the river Ilfing (Elbing) flows in its course towards Elbing.*

- Truwa, *faith, trust*.
 Truwian, } *to trust, confide,*
 Getruwian, } *rely on.*
 Trym, *step.* Beow. 5047,
 trem. Dan. Trin?
 Trymian, } *to confirm,*
 Getrymian, } *encourage,*
 Getrymman, } *strengthen.*
 Getrymmian, }
 Trymnes, *exhortation.*
 Tryw. See Treow.
 Getrywe, *true, faithful.*
 †Tu, for pu, after a word
 ending in d or t.
 Tucian, } *to punish, tor-*
 Getucian, } *ment; bys-*
 mere tucian, *to torment*
ignominiously.
 Tugon. See Teón.
 Tún, II. 2. *town, enclosure,*
mansion. Ger. Zaun.
 Tunece, I. 3. *tunic, coat,*
garment.
 Tunge, I. 3. *tongue.* Ger.
 Zunge, Dan. Tunge.
 Tún-gerefa, *town-reeve, vil-*
licus.
 Tungol, tungel, III. 1. *hea-*
venly body, star. P. 110,
 l. 18, tunglon occurs in
 the acc. plur.
 Tungol-witega, lit. *star-pro-*
phet, astrologer; from
tungol, star, and witega,
wise man, prophet.
 Turf, III. 3. *turf.* Gr. 106,
 108.
 †Turnenn (tyrnan), *to turn.*
 Turtle, I. 3. *turtle-dove.*
 †Tuss, for pus, after a word
 ending in d or t.
- Tuwa, *twice.*
 Twá, neut. and fem., *two.*
 Gr. 171.
 Twegen, masc., *twain, two.*
 Gr. 171.
 Twelf, *twelve.* Ger. zwölf,
 Dan. tolv.
 †Twemen (twáeman), *to se-*
parate, divide.
 Twenti, } *twenty.*
 Twentig, }
 Tweogan, } pret. tweode,
 Tweonian, } for tweogde,
to doubt, hesitate.
 Tweon, } *doubt.*
 Tweonung, }
 Tweowa, *twice.* Gr. 185.
 Twig, III. 1. *twig, branch,*
 Ger. Zweig.
 †Twizzes (twywa), *twice.*
 Twy, *two; twy-winter, two*
years (old).
 Twycina, *a place where two*
ways meet.
 Twyfeald, *twofold.*
 Twylic, *ambiguous, doubt-*
ful.
 Twyn, *doubt.*
 Twynian. See Tweogan.
 Twynung. See Tweonung.
 Tyan, *to teach; getyd, in-*
structed.
 Tydder, *weak.*
 Tyddrian, } *to produce,*
 Getyddrian, } *bring forth,*
cherish, alere.
 Tyhtan. See Tihtan.
 Getyrn, III. 1. plur. *getyme,*
team, yoke.
 Týman, *to team, beget, pro-*
pagate.

Týn, *ten*.

Tyncenum, p. 88, l. 10?

Tyrf. See Turf.

Tytie, *Tityus*.

U.

†Uader (fæder), *father*.

†Uæl (wæl), *slaughter*.

†Uair (fæger), *fair*.

†Ueht (feoht), *fight*, *impe-*
rat, from feohtan.

†Veisip, *departure, decease*.
See Fæisiðe.

†Verd (fyrd), *army*.

†Uest (fæst), *fast*; on ueste,
strongly, severely?

Ufan,

Ufenan, } *above, from above*.

Geuferian, *to exalt*.

Ufewearðan, *upward, above*.

Uht-sang, II. 2. *nocturns*,
nocturnal lauds; from
uht, *the latter part of the*
night.

†Uinden (findan), *to find*.

†Ulc (ylc), *same*.

Unablinnendlice, *incessant-*
ly, unceasingly. See
Blinnan.

Unadwæscendlic, *unquench-*
able; from adwæscan, *to*
extinguish.

†Unaleledæ (onælde?), *in-*
flamed, enraged?

Unalyfedlic, *incredible, un-*
allowable.

Unār, II. 3. *dishonour, dis-*
grace.

Unasecgendlic, *unspeakable*,
ineffable.

Unaswundenlice, *actively*,
zealously.

†Unbalded (unbealdod), *be-*
come less bold, sunk in vi-
gour.

Unbeboht, *unsold*; from be-
bycgan, *to sell*. See Bic-
gan.

Unbefangenlic, *incompre-*
hensible; from befōn.

Unbefohten, *unassailed*.

Unbindan, *to unbind*. See
Bindan.

Unc, *us two*. Gr. 137.

Unclæne, *unclean, impure*,
unchaste.

Uncnyttan, *to untie, unknot*.

Uncuð, *unknown, belonging*
to another, alienus.

Undeadlic, } *immortal*.

Undeaðlic, } *immortal*.

Undeoppancol, *not deeply*
thinking, superficial.

Under, *under, among*. Ger.
unter.

Underbæc, *behind, back-*
wards.

Underdelfan, 3 -dylf, pret.
-dealf, pl. -dulfon, *to delve*
under, undermine.

Underfeng. See Under-
fōn.

Underfōn, *to receive, accept*.
See Fōn.

Undergytan, pret. -geat, *to*
understand, perceive.

Under-kyng, II. 2. *under-*
king, tributary king.

Underlecgan, *to underlay*,
support, prop. See Lec-
gan.

- Undern, II. 2. *the third hour, terce*, i. e. 9 o'clock A.M.
- Undern-tíð, II. 3. *tertia*. See Undern.
- Understándan, *to understand*. See Standán.
- Underwreðian, *to support, sustain*.
- Underpeod, *addicted, prone*, *deditus*, *subject*, *suffragan*.
- Underpeodan, *to resign, abdicate, subject*.
- Underpeow, II. 2. *subject*.
- Undón, *to undo*. See Dón.
- †Undonc (unþanc), *ingratitude*; unþancunnan, *to feel ungrateful, owe a grudge*. Ger. Undank.
- Unearh, *intrepid*; from earh, *fugitive, cowardly*.
- Uneaðe, *uneasy, vexed*. Also, *adv. difficultly*, viz.
- Uneaðelice, *with pain, difficultly*.
- Unforbærned, *unburnt*.
- Unforcuð, *honest, open, undaunted*.
- Unforht, *fearless*.
- Unforhtigende, *fearless*.
- Unforsceawodlice, *unawares*.
- Unformolsnod, *uncorrupted*; probably an error for unformolsnod, from formolsnian, *to corrupt*.
- Unfrið, II. 2. *hostility*.
- Ungecnawen, *unknown*. See Gecnawan.
- Ungedefe, *improper, unfitting, evil*; from gedefe, *tranquil, convenient*, etc.
- Ungesohge, *inconceivably*.
- Ungesótlíc, *impassable on foot*.
- Ungesfræglíce, *extraordinarily, in an unheard-of manner*.
- Ungehyrsum, *disobedient*. Ger. ungehorsam.
- Ungelæred, *unlearned, ignorant*.
- Ungeleafull, *unbelieving*.
- Ungelimp, II. 1. *misfortune, mishap*.
- Ungelyfedlic, *incredible*.
- Ungemætlic, *immeasurable, vast*; ungemetlice, *immeasurably, exceedingly*.
- Ungemyndig, *unmindful*.
- Ungesewenlic, *invisible*.
- Ungewunelic, *unwonted*. Ger. ungewohnt.
- Unhál, *unhale, sick*.
- Unheh, *not high*.
- Unlæd, *wicked, improbus, perditus*.
- Unlucan, pret. -leac, pl. -lucan, *to unlock, open*.
- Unlyfigende, *lifeless*.
- Geunnan, 1 pres. ic -án, pl. -unnon, pret. -uðe, *to give, grant*, with gen. Gr. p. 79.
- †Unnitt (unnyt), *useless*; on unnitt, *unprofitably, idly*.
- Unorne, *vigorous, bold*?
- †Unrað (unræd), *evil counsel, imprudence, dementia*.

- Unriht, II. 1. *unrighteousness, injustice, wrong; on unriht, unjustly, wrongly.*
- Unriht, } *wrong, evil.*
Unrihtlic, }
- Unrihtwísnis, *unrighteousness.*
- Unrót, *sad.*
- Unrótnys, *sorrow, sadness, repining.*
- Geunrótsian, *to sadden, cast down.*
- Unsélig, *unhappy, unblessed, profligate, infelix.*
- Unscæððig, *harmless, innocent.*
- Unscæððignys, *innocence.*
- Unscenþ, *unharnesses; should probably be unscerð, from an unrecorded verb, unscerran. Ger. ausschirren. (Suggested by Mr. R. Taylor.)*
- Unscæððignys, *innocence.*
- Unscrýdan, *to undress, unfrock.*
- Unscyldig, *innocent. Ger. unschuldig.*
- Unsið, II. 2. *mishap, misfortune, unfortunate expedition.*
- Unsofte, *unsoftly, severely, rigorously.*
- Unspedig, *less affluent, poor.*
- Unstaðelfæstnes, *instability, unsteadiness.*
- Unstille, *unstill, restless.*
- Unswæslíc, *unpleasant.*
- Unsyfer, *unsober, impure.*
- Untígean, *to untie.*
- Untodæledlic, *indivisible; untodæledlice, indivisibly.*
- Untrum, *infirm, sick.*
- Geuntrumian, *to afflict with sickness or infirmity.*
- Untrummys, } *infirmity, sickness.*
Untrymnys, } *ness. Gr. 82.*
- Untwylice, untweonlice, *undoubtedly.*
- Untynan, *to open; from Tún.*
- Unwáclíce, *boldly.*
- Unweaxen, *unwaxen, not full-grown.*
- Unweder, III. 1 ? *bad weather, storm. Ger. Ungewitter, Dan. Uveir.*
- Unwemme, *immaculately.*
- Unwittig, *witless, ignorant.*
- †Unwourð (unweorð), *unworthy, of little value.*
- Unpæslíc, *indecent, unfitting, unseemly.*
- Unþancwurðe, *disagreeable.*
- Unþeaw, II. 2. *evil habit, vice.*
- †Vor. See F6r.
- Up, *up; þa up, those above.*
- Up-abredan, *to pull or snatch up. See Bredan. Gr. 242.*
- Up-ahebban, 3 -hefð, pret. -hof, pp. -háfen, *to raise, lift up.*
- Up-aræran, *to raise up.*
- Up-aspringan, pret. -aspráng, pl. -asprungon, *to spring up, rise.*
- Up-astígnas, *ascension.*

- Up-ateón, *to draw up*. See Teón.
 †Upbrac (up-abræc), *brake forth*; from brecan.
 Up-forlætan, *to divide, distribute (a river into several streams or branches)*.
 Up-gárgan, *to go up*. At p. 134, l. 20, the context seems to require up-gárg. See Gárgan.
 Up-gebboren, *borne on high*. See Beran.
 Up-heofon, II. 2. *high heaven*.
 Uplíc, upplíc, *on high, super-nus*.
 Uppcund, *well-known, notus*.—*Lye*.
 Uppon, *upon, against*.
 Upríht, *upright, erect*.
 Upstíġ, II. 3. *ascension*.
 Up-stígan, *to ascend*. See Stígan.
 Upweard, *upward*.
 Ure, *our*. Gr. 137.
 Uríg, *dewy, humid*. See Grimm, And. and El. p. 140.
 Urnon. See Yrnan.
 Ut, *out*.
 Ut-adríflan, *to drive out*. See Dríflan.
 Utan-yimb, *around*.
 Ute, *out, without*.
 Ut-feran, *to go out*. See Feran.
 Ut-gán, *to go out*. See Gán.
 Ut-gong, II. 2. *exit, departure*.
 Uton, utun, *let us*. Gr. 415.
 Uton, *without, beyond*. See Ymbutan.
 †Vuel (yfel), *evil*.
 Uultor, II. 2. *vulture*.
 Geuðe. See Geunnan.
 Uðuta, Nor. for uðwsta, *scribe, philosopher, sapiens*.
 W.
 Wá, *wo*. Wá worpe, *wo be*.
 Wác, *weak, slender, mean, vile*.
 Wácian, *to watch, be weak, faint, flinch*.
 Wácol, wácel, *watchful, vigilant*.
 Wácollice, *vigilantly*.
 Wádan, pret. wóð, *to wade, go*.
 Wæcce, I. 3. *watch, vigil*.
 Wæccende, wæcende, *watching*; from wæcan.
 Gewæd, III. 1. *weed, clothing*. Gr. 93, 94.
 Wædla, *poor*. Gr. 121.
 Wædlian, *to become poor*.
 Wæfels, II. 2. *cloak*.
 Wæg, *wey* (a weight so called).
 Wæg, III. 1? *cup*.
 Wæge, I. 3. *balance*. Ger. Wage.
 Gewæge, *weight*.
 Wæl, II. 1? *slaughter, death*.
 Wæla. See Wela.
 Iwæld, for gewealden. See Wealdan.
 Wælegian, *to enrich*. E. Angl. for gewelgian.

- Wæl-gifre, *greedy of slaughter*.
 Wæl-hreow, *cruel, blood-thirsty*.
 Wælcrowlice, *cruelly, horribly*.
 Wæl-reownes, *cruelty, ferocity*.
 Wæl-rest, II. 3. *slaughter-bed*.
 Wæl-scel, II. 3. *shell (i. e. place) of slaughter*.
 Wæl-spere, III. 1. *death-spear*.
 Wæl-stow, II. 3. *slaughter-place, field of battle*.
 Wæl- (i. e. wel-)willendness, *benevolence*.
 Wæl-wulf, II. 2. *wolf of slaughter*.
 Wælwurðian, *to highly venerate*.
 Gewæmmodlice, *corruptly, impurely*.
 Gewænde. See Wendan.
 Wændon. See Wénan.
 †Wænen, p. 171, l. 15; probably an error for wæuen, *woe (wáwa)*.
 Wæpen, III. 1. *weapon*.
 Wæpned, } III. 2. *male*.
 Wæpned-man, }
 Wær, *wary, cautious, provident*.
 †Wær (hwær), *where*.
 Wære. See Wesan.
 Wærlic, *wary*.
 Wærlice, *warily*.
 Wær-loga, *belier or breaker of his compact, one void of faith*.
 †Wærð (wrað), *wroth*.
 Wæsten, for weston, *laid waste*.
 Wæstm, II. 2. *fruit, form, growth, stature*.
 Wæstm bære, *fruitful*.
 Wæstm bærnys, *fruitfulness*.
 Wæta, *fluid, liquor, water*.
 Wæter, III. 1. *water*. Gr. 89.
 Wæter-æddre, I. 3. *vein or stream of water*.
 Wæterian, *to water*.
 Wágian, *to wag, shake, move to and fro*.
 Wáh, wag, II. 2. *wall, paries*.
 †Wakede (wácode), *grew weak; from wácian*.
 †Wal (weal), *wall*. Gán awal, *go to the wall*.
 Wálawá, *alas!*
 Wald, II. 2. *weald, wood, forest*.
 Walde, for wolde.
 †Walden (wealdan), *to rule, govern*.
 Waldend. See Wealdend.
 †Waldinge, for waldend.
 Walsingahám, *Walsingham, in Norfolk*.
 Wan, won, *dark, dusky, swarthy*.
 Wándian, *to fear, blench*.
 Wang. See Wong.
 Wánian, *to wane*, v. a. *to diminish*, v. n. *to decrease*.
 Wann. See Winnan.
 Wansið, II. 2. *misfortune*.
 †Warchen (wræcce), *exile*.
 †Iward. See Iwarðe.
 Warnian, *to beware, take heed*.

- Waru, III. 3. *ware, merchandise.* Ger. Waare.
 Waru, III. 3. *the collective body of inhabitants of a place* (Gr. 104, 295); used only in composition.
 †Iwarðe (gewearð), *was, became*; from geweorðan.
 Wást. } See Witan.
 Wát. }
 Water, for wæter.
 Gewaterian. See Wæterian.
 Waxgeorn, *voracious.*
 Wea-gesið, II. 2. *associate in wickedness.*
 Geweald, II. 2. *power.* Used often in plur.
 Wealdan, } 3 wylt, pret.
 Gewealdan, } weold, pp.
 Gewyldan, } *wealden, to wield, govern, sway, have in power.*
 Wealdend, II. 2. *ruler, sovereign.* Gr. 118.
 Weal-gat, III. 1. *wall- or rampart-gate.*
 Wealhstód, II. 2. *interpreter.*
 Weall, II. 2. *wall, murus.* Ger. Wall, Dan. Vold.
 Weallan, pret. weoll, *to burn, boil, run (as a sore), manare.* Gr. 234.
 Weard, II. 2. *warden, guardian.*
 Weard, II. 3. *ward, guard.*
 Weard, *towards.*
 Wearg, II. 2. *wretch, villain.*
 Wearm, *warm.*
 Weaxan, 3 wyxð, pret. weox, *to wax, grow.* Gr. 234.
 Weder, II. 1. *weather, tempest.* Ger. Wetter.
 Wedewe. See Widewe.
 Wefod, i. q. weofod.
 Wég, II. 2. *way.* Ger. Weg.
 Wegan, pret. wæg, *to bear, carry.*
 Wégferend, II. 2. *wayfaring.* Gr. 118.
 Wég-nest, } II. 3. *viaticum.*
 Wég-nyst, } See Nest.
 Wei la wei! *welaway! alas!*
 Weig. See Wég.
 Wel, *well, almost*; wel gehwær, *for the most part*, pene ubique.
 Wela, *weal, prosperity*; in plur. *riches.*
 Weldæd, II. 3. *benefit.*
 †Welde (wealdan), *to rule, govern.*
 †Welden (wealden), *govern-ed.*
 Weler, II. 2. *lip.*
 Welgian, } *to enrich.*
 Gewelgian, }
 Welig, weleg, *wealthy, rich, flourishing, bountiful.*
 Welinga-ford, *Wallingford.*
 Welwillendnes, *benevolence.*
 Welwyllende, *benevolent.*
 Geweman, *to seduce, entice.*
 Wénan, pret. wénde, *to ween, think, expect.*
 Wendan, } 3 *went, to*
 Gewendan, } *wend, go, turn, return.* Gr. 207.
 Hence our *went.*
 Wénde. See Wénan.
 Wendel-sæ, II. 2. & II. 3. *the*

- Mediterranean ; Black Sea.*
†Wennd, *turned, translated.*
Weofod, III. 1. *altar.*
Weonodland. See Wineda-land.
Weop. See Wépan.
Weorc. } II. 1. *work.*
Geweorc. }
Weorcan. } See Wyrcan.
Geweorcan. }
Weorpan, 3 wyrpð, pret. wearp, pl. wurpon, *to throw, cast.*
Weoruld-gebyrdu, III. 3. *worldly birth.*
Weoruldhād. See Woruldhād.
Geweorpan, } 3 p. he wyrð,
Weorpan, } pret. wearð,
pl. wurdon, *to become, be, happen.* Gr. 245.
Geweorðan, gewyrðan (v. impers. with acc. of pers.), *to agree, settle, to seem good or fitting, to be agreed.*
Weorðe, *worthy.*
Weorðfullice, *worthily.*
Geweorþian, *to honour, dignify.*
Weorðmynt, II. 2, 3. *dignity, authority, honour.*
Weorþung, *honour, glory.* Gr. 83.
Wépan, pret. weop, *to weep.* Gr. 234.
Wepnæ, E. Angl. for wæpnu.
Wepnian, *to arm.*
Wer, II. 2. *man, husband, vir.*
Wered, } II. 1. *host, army ;*
Werod, } p. 96, l. 23, *we-*
rod is feminine.
Werhād, *manhood, male.*
Werian, *to defend.*
Werig, *weary, accursed.*
Werig-ferhð, *depraved, wicked of soul.*
Werod, *sweet.*
†Werri, *to war, waste.*
Werð, weorð, *worth.*
†Werðede (wraðode), *irritated, tormented ;* from wraðian.
Wesan, eom, eart, is (ys), imperf. wæs, etc., subj. beo, wære, *to be.* Gr. 233. Ger. *wesen.*
West, *west.*
†West. See Uest.
Westan, *to lay waste.*
Westan, *from the west.* Gr. 339.
West-dæġ, II. 2. *the west.*
Weste, *waste, desert, deserted, barren.*
Westen, III. 1. *waste, desert, wilderness.*
Western, *western.*
West-norð, *north-west.*
West-Sæ (Vester Hav), *that part of the German Ocean which washes the western shores of Denmark, from the Elbe, and Norway.*
Westweard, *westward.*
†Wet (hwæt), *what.*
Wexan. See Weaxan.
Gewexen, geweaxen, *waxen, grown.* See Weaxan.
Weðer, II. 2. *wether.*

- † Whase, *whoso*.
 † Whulchere (hwylc), *which*.
 Wiarald, E. Angl. for *wo-ruld*.
 Wíc, II. 1. *dwelling, convent*.
 Wieg, II. 1. *horse*.
 Wícian, *to abide, take up quarters, encamp, hospitari*.
 Wicing, II. 2. *viking, pirate*.
 Wícnera, II. 2. *steward*.
 Wic-stow, II. 3. *place for a camp*.
 † Wid, wit (wið), *against*.
 Wíd, *wide, broad; wíde, widely, far*.
 † Wid } (mid), *with*.
 † Wit }
 Widewe, I. 3. *widow*.
 Widl, *filth, pollution*.
 Wídmærsian, } *to celebrate, make known*.
 Gewídmærsian, }
 Wíf, II. 1. *wife, woman*.
 Wífhád, *womanhood, female*.
 Wífian, *to wive, marry*.
 Wífman, III. 2. *woman*.
 Wig, II. 2. *war, warfare, battle*. O. N. Víg, *cædes*.
 Wiga, *warrior*.
 Wig-bed, II. 1. *altar; from wig, temple, and bed, table; whence possibly, by contraction, the word wæfod*.
 Wiggend, II. 2. *warrior*. Gr. 118.
 Wig-heard, *bold in war*.
 Wig-hús, II. 1. *war-house, tower*.
 Wig-plega, *war-play, battle*.
 Wi-haga, wig-haga, *war or battle hay, a compact body protected by shields, perhaps synon. with wæl-scel*.
 Wiht, *aught*.
 Gewiht, III. 1. *weight*.
 Wikian. See Wician.
 Wild, *wild*.
 Gewildan. See Wealdan.
 Wild-deor, II. 1. *wild-beast*.
 Willa, *will*.
 Willan. See Wyllan.
 Willsunnes, *devotion*.
 Wilnian, } *to will, desire*.
 Gewilnian, }
 Willung, } *will, desire*.
 Gewilnung, }
 † Wilning, }
 Wilrincgawerð, *Worling-worth, in Suffolk, between Hoxne and Framlingham*.
 Wimman, i. q. wífman.
 Wín, II. 1. *wine*.
 Wín-bóg, II. 2. *vine-bough*.
 Wind, II. 2. *wind*.
 Windan, } pret. wánda, pl.
 Gewindan, } wundon, *to wind, roll, revolve, whirl, brandish, surround, to come forth with a winding motion*.
 Wíne, II. 2. *friend, comrade*. O. N. Vinr, Dan. Ven.
 Winedaland, Weonodland, *the country of the Venedi or Wends. Under the name of Vindland was*

- at one time comprised the whole coast-land from the Schlei to the mouth of the Vistula.*
- Wíneard, } II. 2. *vineyard.*
 Wíngæard, } Dan. Vin-
 gaard.
- Wíne-drihten, II. 2. *beloved lord.*
- Wín-gedrine, II. 2. *wine-drinking, symposium.*
- Wínlic, *winelike, resembling wine.*
- † Winn, } *possession, win,*
 † Winne, } *gain?*
- Gewinn, III. 1. *war, struggle, labour.*
- Winnan, pret. wann, pl. wunnon, *to win, war, struggle with.*
- Wín-sad, *satiated with wine.*
- Winter, III. 2. *winter.* Gr. 98. N.B. The Anglo-Saxons and other Northern nations reckoned by winters instead of years.
- Winter-selt, *winter-station, winter-quarters.*
- Wín-treow, III. 1. *vine.*
- Wircean. See Wyrcean.
- Wire, *Wear.*
- Wirian. See Wyrian.
- Wís, *wise.*
- Gewis, gewiss, *certain, conscious.* Ger. gewiss.
- Wísa, *wise man, sapiens.* Also, *witness.*
- Wiscan, *to wish.*
- Wísdóm, *wisdom.*
- Wíse, I. 3. *wise, manner, thing, business, negotium.*
- † Iwise (gewis), *to iwise, to wit.*
- Wisian, } *to teach, rule,*
 Wissian, } *direct, point*
 Gewissian, } *out.*
- Wisle, *the Vistula.*
- Wisleland, *the country formerly called Little Poland, in which the Vistula has its source.*
- Wisle-muþa (Weichsel-münde), *mouth of the Vistula. That branch of the Vistula, which, after receiving the Elbing, flows into the sea at Danzig.*
- Wislice, *wisely.*
- Gewislice, } *surely, certain-*
 Gewisslice, } *ly.*
- Wist, II. 3. *meal, repast, food.*
- † Wit (wið), *against, with.*
- Gewit, III. 1. *wit, sense, intellect.*
- Wíta, *wise man, senator, counsellor.*
- Gewíta, *witness.*
- Wítan, ic wát, pl. witon, pret. wiste, *to know, be conscious of.* Gr. 218.
- Gewítan, pret. -wát, pl. -witon, *to go, depart, retire.* Generally followed by the dative of the subject.
- Wite, III. 1. *punishment, plague, torment.*
- Wítega, *prophet, wise man.*
- Wítegestre, I. 3. *prophetess.* Gr. 296.
- Wítegung, *prophecy, divination.*

†Witeles, *irreproachable*.
Gewitenes, *witness, testimony, departure, death*.

†Witenn (witan), *to know*.

†Witerrlig, *certain*.

Witland, *the country bordering on the east bank of the Vistula*.

Witleast, II. 3. *folly*.

Gewit-loca, *mind, sense*.

Gewitnes, *witness*.

Gewitnian, *to punish, torment*.

Witodlice, *verily, for, vero, autem, profecto*.

†Witt, *we two*.

Gewittig, *sensible, rational*.

Wið, *against, towards, with, along, for, in exchange for; as, beagas wið ge-beorge, in exchange for safety*. Gr. 411.

Wið-æftan, *behind*.

Wiðcweðan, *to speak against*. See Cweðan.

Wiðerian, *to oppose*.

Wiperleān, II. 1. *retribution, reward*.

Wiðertrod, *return*.

Wiðerweard, *adverse*. In North. Gloss, *the adversary, i. e. the devil*.

Wiperwinna, *adversary*.

Wið-geondan, *about, through-out*.

Wiðinnan, *within*.

Wiðmētan, *to compare, to be like, equal*. Gr. 205.

Wiðsācan, pret. wiðsōc, *to deny, renounce*. Gr. 237.

Wiðstāndan, *to withstand, oppose*. See Stāndan.

Wiputan, *without*.

Wlætte, *nausea*.

Wlanc, *proud, lofty, grand*.

Wlitan, pret. wlāt, pl. wliton, *to look, see*.

Wlīte, II. 2. *form, aspect, beauty*.

†Wliten (wlīte), *aspect, etc.*

Wlitig, *fair, beautiful*.

Wlitigian, *to form, beautify*.

Wō, woh, *curve, bending; to woge bringan, to lead astray*.

†Woch (hwylc), *which*.

Wōd, *wood or wode, mad, possessed*.

†Wodeloker, *more woodly or fervently; from wōd, mad, raging*.

Wodnes-dæg, *Wednesday*.

Wōdnys, *madness, insanity*.

Woh. See Wo.

Wolcen, III. 1. *welkin, cloud*. Gr. 89. Ger. Wolken.

Wom, II. 2. *stain, spot*.

Womfull, *sinful, defiled*.

Wong, wang, II. 2. *field, plain*.

†Wonien (wunian), *to dwell*.

Wōp, II. 2. *whoop, weeping, cry*. Gr. 298. See Wēpan.

Word, II. 1. *word, commandment*,

†Wor, worp, *worth*.

Worhte, *wrought; pret. of weorcan*.

Worms. See Wyrms.

- Worn, II. 1? *number, multitude, body.*
†Woruh (weorðe), *worth.*
Woruld, II. 3. *world.* Gr. 84.
Woruld-buende, *world-dwelling, inhabitant of earth.* Gr. 118.
Woruld-cræft, II. 2. *worldly craft or calling.*
Woruld-gebyrd, II. 3. *worldly birth.*
Woruld-gesælig, *rich in worldly possessions.*
Woruldhād, *secular state or condition.*
Woruldlie, *worldly.*
Woruld-nyt, II. 3. *worldly or temporal use.*
Woruld-ping, II. 1. *worldly thing, matter.*
Wōs, II. 1. *oose, juice.*
†Wouh, wop (woh), *error, wrong.*
†Wowe, *woe, misery.*
Wracian, *to be in exile.*
Wracu, III. 3. *vengeance.*
Wræc, II. 3. *exile.*
Wræcsið, II. 2. *exile, journey.*
Wræð, II. 3. *wrath.*
Gewraðian, *to anger.*
Wrecan, } pret. wræc, pp.
Gewrecan, } -wrecen, *to avenge, punish.* Gr. 229.
Wrecan, pret. wrehte, *to rouse.*
†Wrecche, *wretch, exile.*
Wrecend, II. 2. *avenger.* Gr. 118.
Wregan, *to accuse.*
†Wreppede (wraðode), *irritated, tormented.*
Gewringan, pret. -wring, pl. -wrunon, *to wring.*
Writ, } III. 1. *writ, scripture, writing, letter.*
Gewrit, }
Writan, pret. wrāt, pl. wri-ton, *to write.*
Writere, II. 2. *writer, scribe.*
Wrixendlice, *in turn, reciprocally.*
Gewriðan, pret. -wrað, pl. -wridon, *to bind.* Gr. 248.
Wriðan, *to bud, fructify.*
Wuce, I. 3. *week.* Ger. Woche, Dan. Uge.
†Wuder (hwider), *whither.*
Wudu, III. 2. *wood, forest.*
Wudu-hunig, II. 1. *wild honey.*
Wuduwe, I. 3. *widow.*
Wulder, wuldor, III. 1. *glory.*
Wulder-blæd, II. 3. *glorious fruit, or reward.*
Wulderful, *glorious.*
Wuldor-Fæder, *glorious Father.*
Wuldorfullice, *gloriously.*
Wuldrian, *to glorify.*
Wule, *for wile.*
Wulf, II. 2. *wolf.*
†Wun (wyn), *joy.*
Gewūna, *custom, habit, wont.*
Wūnd, II. 3. *wound, sore.*
Wūnd, *wounded.* Ger. wund.
Wunden-locc, *wounden-lock, having plaited hair.*
Gewundian, *to wound.*

- Wundor, III. 1. *wonder, miracle*. Gr. 93.
- Wundorful, } *wonderful*,
Wundorlic, } *wondrous*;
 wunderlice, wonderfully.
- Wundrian, *to wonder, admire*; gov. gen.
- Wundrung, *astonishment, wonder*.
- Wúne, wúna, *wont, practice, custom*.
- Gewunelic, *usual, customary*.
- Wunian, } *to dwell, rest*,
Gewunian, } *stay, continue, exist, be*.
- Gewunian, *to be wont*. Ger. *gewohnen*.
- †Wunliche (wynlice), *agreeably, delightfully*.
- †Wunn (wyn), *joy, pleasure*.
- Wunung, *dwelling*. Ger. *Wohnung*.
- Wurcæð, *for wyrcað*.
- Wurmes, *for wyrmas, or wurmas*.
- Wurpan, i. q. *weorpan*.
- Wurtruma. See *Wyrtruma*.
- Wurðful, *worthy, venerable, honourable*.
- †Iwurpi (geweorþian), *to honour, revere, value*.
- Wurðian, *weorðian, to worship, honour, revere*.
- Wurðlic, *worthy*; *wurðlice, worthily*.
- †Iwurpen (geweorðan), *to be, become, befall*. Let me al iwurpen, *let all devolve on me*.
- Wurðmynt. See *Weorðmynt*.
- Wurðscipe, *worship, dignity, pomp*.
- Wutum, *for uton*.
- Wydewa, *widower*; also corruptly for *wydewe, widow*.
- Wydewe. See *Wuduwe*.
- Gewyldan. See *Wealdan*.
- Wylla. See *Willa*.
- Wyllan, pret. *wolde, to will*. Lat. *velle*. Gr. 217.
- Wyllan, pret. *weoll, to well, flow*. See *Weallan*.
- Wylm, II. 2. *heat, fervour*.
- Wylsumnes, *devotion*.
- Wylte (Wilzen), *a people who settled in Germany in the sixth or seventh century. They occupied a part of Pomerania, the eastern part of Mecklenburg, and the Mark of Brandenburg. The river Havel was the boundary between them and the Sorabi*.
- Wyn, II. 3. *joy, pleasure, delight*. Ger. *Wonne*.
- Wynsum, *winsome, agreeable, pleasant, sweet*.
- Wynsumnys, *winsomeness, pleasantness, sweetness*.
- Wyrcan, } pret. *worhte*,
Gewyrcan, } *to work, make, produce, do, construct, dare operam*.
- Wyrd, II. 3. *fate*; from *weorðan*.
- Gewyrht, III. 1. *deed, de-*

- sert*; buton gewyrhtum, *undeservedly*.
 Wyrhta, *wright, artificer, workman*,
 Wyrian, wyrgan, wyrigan, *to curse*.
 Wyrn, II. 2. *worm, serpent*.
 Wyrms, II. 2. *putrefaction, corruption, pus*.
 Wyrn-sele, II. 2. *hall of serpents*.
 Wyrnan, *to warn, deny, refuse, parry, guard*.
 Wyrpan, weorpan. See Weorpan.
 Wyrn, } *worse*. Gr. p. 51.
 Wyrse, }
 Wyrst, *worst*, sup. of yfel. Gr. 51.
 Wyr, II. 3. *wort, herb, plant*. Dan. Urt.
 Wyr-gemanc, III. 1. *mixture of herbs, perfume*. Gr. 94.
 Wyrtruma, *root*.
 Wyrðe, i. q. weorðe. *Gewyslice*. See *Gewislice*.
 Wyxð. See *Weaxan*.
- Y.
- Ycan, pret. yhte, *to eke, increase*.
 Ydel, *idle, vain, useless*; on idel, *vainly, frustra*.
 Yfel, III. 1. *evil*.
 Yfel, adj. *evil*.
 Yfele, *evilly, badly*.
 Yfel-hæbbende, *afflicted*. Gr. 118.
 Yfelnes, *evil*.
- Yfemest, *uppermost, highest*. Gr. 51.
 Yl. See *Igl*.
 Ylc, *same*.
 Yld, i. q. yldo.
 Yldest, *eldest*, sup. of eald. Gr. 51.
 Ylding, II. 3. *delay*.
 Yldo, yldu, III. 3. *age*. Gr. 103.
 Ylp, II. 2. *elephant*.
 Ylpen-bænen, *of ivory, eburneus*.
 Ylpes-bân, II. 1. *ivory*. Ger. Elfenbein.
 Ymb, } *about, after, accord-*
 Ymbe, } *ing to*.
 Ymbe-spræc, II. 3. *a speaking about*.
 Ymbgāng, II. 2. *circuit*.
 Ymbhwyrft, II. 2. *circumference, compass, orbit, rotation, world*; on ymbhwyrfte, *around*.
 Ymbryne, II. 2. *circuit, course, ember (week)*.
 Ymbscīnan, } *to shine about*
 Ymbscynan, } *or around*.
 See Scīnan.
 Ymbscrydan, *to clothe about, envelope*.
 Ymbsittan, *to sit round*.
 Ymbsprecan, *to speak about*. See *Sprecan*.
 Ymbtrymian, *to surround, fortify*.
 Ymbutan, *about, circiter*. This word is frequently divided *per tmesin*, as, ymb hāncred utan.
 Ync, II. 2. *inch*.

Yppan, *to disclose.*

Yrfe, III. 1. *inheritance.*

Ger. Erbe.

Yrfenuma, *heir.*

Yrmð, III. 3. *misery, distress.*

Yrnan, pret. arn, pl. urnon, *to run.* Gr. 242.

Yrre, II. 2. *ire, anger.*

Yrre, *angry.*

Geyrsian, *to be angry.*

Yrð, II. 3. *produce, seges.*

Yrðling, II. 2. *husbandman, ploughman.*

Ys. See Wesan.

Ysen, II. 1. *iron.*

Ysle, *ash, favilla.*

Ytemest, superl. of út, *last, uttermost, utmost.* Gr. 51.

Ytst. See Etan.

Yttra, *outer, comp. of út.*

Yttren, *of otter's skin.*

Yð, II. 3. *wave, flood.*

p.

Pa, *when, then, as*; paða, *when, as*; pa-gyt, pa gena, *yet.* Ger. da.

pæc, II. 1. *thatch, covering.*

pæn (peng). See pegen.

pæne, for pone, acc., *the, that.* Gr. 147.

pæne, i. q. ponne.

pær, *there, where.*

pære, fem., *the, that.* Gr. 146.

pærinne, *therein.*

pærmid, *therewith.*

pæron, *therein, thereon.*

pærrichte, *straightways, forthwith, instantly, just.*

pærtō, *thereto, thereof, besides*; pærtō-eacan, *thereto, besides.*

pær-ufon-on, *thereupon, thereover.*

pæs, *for this, therefore, after*; pæs for, *therefore, on that account*; to pæs, *to that degree, so, adeo*; pæs pe, *because that, eo quod, propterea quod.*

pæslic, *apt, equal.*

pæt, neut., *the, that.* Ger. das. Gr. 146.

pæt, *that, ut, so that.* Ger. daß.

pætte, for pæt pe. Gr. 149.

pāfian, } *to consent, ap-*
Gepāfian, } *prove, allow.*

page, i. q. pa.

†paht (poht), *thought*; from pencan.

†pan (ponne), *than.*

panc, II. 2. *thank.*

Gepanc, II. 2. *thought, mind, thanks.*

pances, *gratis, gratia*; Drihtnes pances, *Dei gratia vel causa.*

pāncian, } *to thank*; with
Gepāncian, } *dat. of pers. and gen. of thing.*

pāncol-mōd, *grateful-minded.*

pāncung, *thanking, gratiarum actio.*

Gepang, gepwang, II. 2. *thong, sinew.*

- Panon, } *thence.*
 Panonne, }
 Par, i. q. *pær.*
 Parin, } *therein, thereon.*
 Paron, }
 Pe, E. Angl. for se. Gr.
 p. 51. Also, *thee.*
 Pe, *who, which, that.* Gr.
 154.
 Pe, *or.* See Hwæper . . . pe.
 Pe, *as, in proportion as.*
 Pe . . . pe, in interrogative
 sentences, is used like the
 Latin *an*: see p. 10, v. 30.
 Pe, py, used before compa-
 ratives, like the Engl. *the.*
 †Peawes (peawas), *manners.*
 Peah. See peōn.
 Peah, *though, yet, still, how-*
ever.
 Peah-hwæpere, *yet, never-*
theless.
 Gepeaht, III. 1. *council,*
counsel; from gepencan.
 Gepeahta, *counsellor, ad-*
viser.
 Gepeahtynd, -tend, II. 2.
counsellor, adviser. Gr.
 118.
 Pearf, II. 3. *need*; to pearfe,
in need.
 Pearfa, *poor, needy.*
 Pearfan, pret. *porfte, to need,*
may. Gr. 218. Ger.
 dürfen.
 Pearfleas, *needless*; pearf-
 lease, *needlessly.*
 Pearle, *very, exceedingly,*
very much, too much.
 Pearlmōd, *bold, strenuous.*
 Peaw, II. 2. *thew, custom,*
rite, in pl. morals, man-
ners.
 Peawlice, *decently, manner-*
ly, obediently.
 †Ped (peod), *people.*
 Pegen, II. 2. *thane, servant,*
minister.
 Pegenlice, *thanelike, in a*
manner becoming a faith-
ful follower.
 †Pe33, *they.*
 †Pe33m (pam), *them.*
 †Pe33re, *their.*
 Pegon. See Picgan.
 Peh. See peah.
 †Pe-3et (pa-gyt), *yet, still.*
 Pe-læs, *lest*; pe læs pe, *lest*
that.
 Pen. } See Pegen.
 Peng. }
 Pencan, } pret. *pohte, to*
 Gepencan, } *think, devise.*
 Gr. 214.
 Penden, *while.*
 †Pene (ponne), *than.*
 Penian, *to serve, minister.*
 Penne, i. q. *ponne.*
 Gepensum, *serviceable, offi-*
cious.
 Penung, *service (divine),*
repast, cœna.
 Peo, E. Angl. for seo.
 †Peo, po (pa), *then.*
 Peod, II. 3. *people, nation*;
 peoda folc, *nation.*
 Gepeod, II. 1. *language,*
tongue, country.
 Gepeodan, *to join, associate,*
enjoin.
 Peoden, II. 2. *lord, chief,*
king; formed from peod,

- people*, analogously with drihten, from driht. Goth. piudans.
- Peod-guma, *man of the country, man.*
- Gepeodnes, *association, desire.*
- Peodscipe, *people, nation, discipline.*
- Peof, II. 2. *thief.*
- Peōn, } 3 pyhð, pret. peah,
Gepeōn, } pl. pūgon, *to thrive, grow, flourish.* Gr. 250.
- Peonan, for panon.
- Peos, *she, this,* fem. Gr. 146.
- Peostru, i. q. pystru.
- Peotan, 3 pyt, pret. peat, pl. puton, *to howl.* Gr. 250.
- Peow, II. 2. }
Peowa, I. 2. } *servant.*
- Peowdōm, *service, worship.*
- Peowe, I. 3. } *female servant.*
- Peowen, II. 3. } *vant, ancilla.*
- Peowian, *to serve.*
- Peowracu, III. 3 ? *threat.*
- Per-inne. See Pærinne.
- Pes, masc., *this.* Gr. 146.
- Peues (peawas), *manners.*
- Pic, *thick.*
- Picgan, pret. pāh, pl. pegon, *to take, partake, eat.*
- Gepihð. See Peōn.
- Pi-læs, *lest.*
- Pīn, *thy, thine.* Gr. 137.
- Pincan, } pret. puhte, *to*
Gepincan, } *seem.*
- Gepincð, II. 3. *honour, dignity, merit, excellence.*
- Pinen, II. 3. *female servant, ancilla.*
- Ping, II. 1. *thing; for his pingum, on his account.*
- Pingian, *to pray, intercede.*
- Pingræden, II. 3. *intercession.*
- Piod, i. q. peod.
- Piostro, for pystru.
- Pire, for pīre and pīra.
- †Pirngen (pringan), *to throng, crowd.*
- Piwen, II. 3. *female servant, ancilla.*
- Gepoht, II. 2. *thought, council, machination.*
- Gepoht, pp. of gepencan.
- þōlemōd, *patient.*
- †þolenn, for þōlian.
- þōlian, } *to suffer, endure,*
Gepōlian, } *tolerare; Dan. taale, O. N. pola.*
- þōlmōd. See þōlemōd.
- þon, for þam; to þon þæt, *in order that, and similar phrases.*
- Gepone, II. 2. *thought.*
- þoncol, *thoughtful, meditative.*
- þonc-wyrðe, *thankworthy.*
- þone, acc. masc., *him, that.* Gr. 146.
- þonne, *then, than, when, yet, but, þonne þonne, when then.*
- þonon, i. q. panon.
- þononweard, *thenceward.*
- þorfte. See þearfan.
- þoterung, *wail, lamentation, howling.*
- þræl, II. 2. *thrall, slave.* O. N. þræl, Dan. Træl.

- Prafung, *blame, reproof.*
 Prah, prag, II. 3. *time, space of time.*
 Prefrang, *throng, press.*
 Preagan, preán, } pret.
 Gepreagan, } preade,
 to vex, torment, punish,
 blame, reproach, reprove.
 Preat, II. 2. *company, band.*
 Pred, *thread.*
 Preo, *three.*
 Preottyne, *thirteen.*
 Pre-repre, *trireme.*
 Pri. See Preo.
 Pridda, *third.*
 Pringan, pret. prang, pl.
 prungon, *to throng, press,*
 crowd.
 Prinnys. See Prynnyys.
 Prio, preo, *three.*
 Priste, *daring, bold.* Ger.
 dreist, Olg. thrist.
 Gepristian, *to dare.*
 Prittig, *thirty.*
 Priwa, *thrice.* Gr. 185.
 Proc, III. 1. *table.*
 Prote, I. 3. *throat.*
 Prowian, *to suffer.*
 Prowung, *suffering, passion.*
 Dry. See Preo.
 Dryccan, *to tread on, op-*
 press.
 Dryfeald, *threefold, triple.*
 Prym, II. 2. *glory, magnifi-*
 cence, grandeur. Also,
 body (of men), turma,
 heap, congeries.
 Prymme, i. q. prymmum,
 fortiter? See Kemble,
 Gl. to Beow. v. prym.
 Prymful, *glorious.*
 Prymlie, *grand, magnificent.*
 Prym-setl, III. 1. *seat of ma-*
 jesty, throne.
 Prynes, }
 Prynnyys, } *Trinity.*
 Pryste, *daring, bold.*
 Pry-wintre, *three years old.*
 Pufe, II. 2. *standard, tufa.*
 Gepuge, from gepēgn.
 Puhte. See Pincan.
 Ipuncgen, for gepungen.
 †Puncheð (pinch), *seems.*
 Gepungen, *ripe, advanced,*
 profectus. Also, *illus-*
 trious, venerable, upright,
 religious. From pingan.
 Purh, *through, by.* Ger.
 durch.
 Purhbrucan, *to enjoy, per-*
 frui. See Brucan.
 Purhdón, *to pierce, penetrate;*
 purhdyd, *penetrated.* See
 Dón.
 Purhfaran, *to pass through,*
 pierce. See Faran.
 †Purhlokenn, *to look through.*
 †Purhsekenn, *to seek through.*
 Purhwādan, pret. -wōd, *to*
 pass through, penetrate.
 Purhwunian, *to continue,*
 persist, permaneo. This,
 like many other A.S. com-
 pounds, is a literal trans-
 lation of the Latin word.
 Purstig, *thirsty.*
 †Purðout, *throughout.*
 Pus, *thus.*
 Pusend, II. 1. III. 1. *thousand.*
 Gr. 177. Ger. Tausend,
 Dan. Tusind. Gr. 177.
 Pusend-hfōw, *assuming a*

- thousand shapes*, milleformis.
 Þusend-mælum, *by thousands*.
 Þuton. See Þeotan.
 Gepwærian, *to agree*.
 Þwærlæcan, pret. læhte, *to consent*.
 Gepwærnes, *concord, consent*.
 Þwang, II. 2. *thong*.
 †Þwerft, *thwart*. Also, *entirely, quite*; as, þwerft ut, *quite out*. Dan. tvert, used in the same sense.
 Þwyrnys, *cross, affliction, perversity*.
 Þy. See þe.
 Þy, *for, because, therefore*, nam. Dan. thi.
 Þy-læs. See þe-læs.
 Þyder, *thither*.
 Þyfel, II. 2. *shrub, thorn*.
 Gepyhte, for gepyhti (gepyhtig), *doughty?*
 Þylc, contr. of þyllic.
 Gepyld, II. 3. III. 1. *patience*. Ger. Geduld.
 Gepyldig, *patient*. Ger. Geduldig.
 Þyllic, *the like, such*.
 Þyrfan. See þearfan.
 Þyrfen. See þearfan.
 Þyringas, *the Thuringians*.
 Þyrl, III. 1. *hole*.
 Þyrscel-flór, II. 3. *threshing floor*; from þyrscel, *threshold*.
 Þyrstan, *to thirst*.
 Þys, *this*.
 Þyslic, *such*.
 Þyster, pystre, *dark*.
 Þystru, pystro, plur. III. 1. *darkness*. Gr. 92.
 Þýwan, *to drive, urge*.

PRINTED BY RICHARD AND JOHN E. TAYLOR,
RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.

